

ETROPEAN

AGRICULTURE

MAGAZINE.



Printed and Published by J. B. LITTLE, at the "Globe" Office, No. 10, N. W. Cor. of 4th and B. Sts., Wash., D. C.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
London Review:
(Containing the)
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,
Arts, Manners, & Intercourse of the Age:
(Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ.)
BY THE
Philological Society of London:
VOL. XVI. for 1789.



(L O N D O N :)

Printed by J. Smith Cornhill 1789

052.
EURIM
Vol. 6
1187

Windsor Public Library
Acq. No. 10.644 Date 19.8.76

THE European Magazine,

For J U L Y, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. An elegant FRONTISPIECE, representing an Emblematical Design of AGRICULTURE. 2. Portrait of EDWARD LORD THURLOW. And 3. A VIEW of Mr. BURKE'S SEAT at BEACONSFIELD.]

CONTAINING

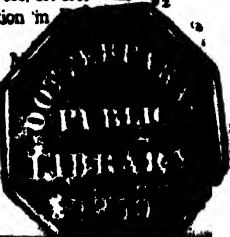
	Page		Page
Preface	1	Africa. By the Man in the Moon	
Account of the Frontispiece	2	[continued]	30
An Account of Edward Lord Thurlow	3	Ath's Experiments and Observations to	
Johnfoniana: including Advertisement		investigate, by Chemical Analysis, the	
written by Dr. Samuel Johnfon, and		Medicinal Properties of the Mineral	
subjoined to Proposals for printing Roger		Waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle, in	
Atcham's Works by Subscription by		Germany, &c.	33
James Bennet—Advertisement to the		The Duke of Exeter; an Historical Ro-	
Re-publication of the Spectator, in		mance	35
1776—Letter to Sir Joseph Banks—		Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixth	
Letter to Charles Jenkinson, Esq. now		Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of	
Lord Hawkesbury—Letter to Dr. Dodd	4	Great-Britain—Lords: including	
The Hive: a Collection of Scraps. No. VI.	6	Speeches of the Archbishop of Canter-	
Original Letters from Mr. Locke, Mr.		bury, and the Bishops of Lango., St.	
Nelson, and Dr. Barrow, to Dr. Maple-		Asaph, and St. David's, on Lord Stan-	
toft [continued]	8	hope's Bill for the Repeal of certain	
The Peepers, No. X. — — —	9	Penal Statutes for not attending Divine	
Memoirs of John Wesley — — —	11	Worship, &c.	35
Observations on the Dramatic Unities.		—Commons: including Debates on the	
No. II.	14	Election of a new Speaker—The Mi-	
Elder-Flower Tea recommended for the		nister's Budget—New Taxes—Tobac-	
Cure of St. Anthony's Fire. — — —	15	co Bill, &c. &c.	41
Authentic Narrative of the Revolutions at		Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings,	
Delli, in the Months of September,		Esq. (late Governor-General of Bengal)	
October, November, and December,		before the High Court of Parlia-	
1788, &c.	16	ment, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours [continued]	53
Remarks by the Author of the Differ-		The Heteroclit, No. VII.	59
tiation on the Parisian Chronicle on Mr.		Theatrical Journal: including British	
Hewlett's Criticisms on that Work	19	Loyalty; or, a Squeeze for St. Paul's.	
The London Review; with Anecdotes		Written by Geo. Colman, Esq. jun.—	
of Authors.		Fables and Character of "The Fa-	
Gilpin's Observations relative chiefly to		mily Party," and "The Married Man."	60
Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year		Poetry: including Verses by Mr. Ronnell,	
1776, on several Parts of Great-Bri-		on some Person who refused him a	
tain; particularly in the Highlands of		Dinner—To Miss E. E. who asked the	
Scotland	21	Author what Heaven and Hell are, and	
Munro's Narrative of the Military Opera-		where they lay?—The Queen's Visit	
tions on the Coromandel Coast, &c. &c.	22	to London on the 17th of March 1789.	
Lettre Adressée au Roi, par Mr. De		By W. Cowper, Esq.—An Elegy,	
Calonne, le 9 Fevrier 1789 — — —	23	written in Soho-Square, on seeing Mrs.	
Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucester-		Cornclys' House in Ruins. By An-	
shire — — —	25	thony Pasquin, Esq. &c. &c.	62
The Congress' Book of Common Prayer	27	Account of the Revolution in	
Credwick's Female Reader — — —	29	Foreign Intelligence	
Mammuth; or, Human Nature Display-		Monthly Chronicle,	
ed on a grand Scale: In a Tour with		ary, Prices of St	

L O N D O N.

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill

J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Continued on next page]



TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Edinburgh, June 30.

Having observed in some of the papers a very erroneous account of the affair between Capt. Mackenzie and Capt. Lee, I send you inclosed an excerpt from a letter which I received yesterday from M. Barthold, the British Counciller at Constantinople, together with a copy of one of the acts referred to in his letter. The other acts mentioned in the letter being the depositions of the seconds, Werry and Smith, are to the precise same effect. Hoping that this may save gentlemen the trouble of fabricating imaginary histories of that unfortunate event in future, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Constantinople, April 15, 1789.

AL. PATRISON.

"SIR,

"It is with infinite concern I find myself under a necessity of announcing to you the melancholy decease of our mutual friend, Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. which happened the 28th of March, in a dispute of honour with Capt. Robert Lee; for the circumstances of which I refer you to the inclosed copies of three acts taken by me on the occasion, the originals whereof are deposited in this office.

"In begging the favour of your communicating the event to his relations, in the manner you will think the most prudent, I have to mention, for your and their satisfaction, that the unfortunate Captain has been interred with every mark of decency and honour, in the Frank burying place, alongside of some other English graves.

"The following is one of the acts referred to:

"Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. late Captain of the First Independent Company of Foot in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Robert Lee, late Master of the ship Sybil, of London, quarrelled over a bottle, at a French tavern in Pera, where the former was very ill used. Upon the 28th of March, Capt. Mackenzie having met with Capt. Lee in the public street of Pera, spit twice in his face, shaking his cane over his head, and using some harsh epithets. The same evening, between four and five o'clock, being employed in making enquiries concerning this disagreeable event, I saw the said Robert Lee, accompanied by Francis Werry, late Master of the ship Comte de Nord, walking towards the Armenian burying-ground, situated at the extremity of the street of Pera. Upon this, I called at Capt. Mackenzie's lodgings, to learn whether he was at home;

but finding he was abroad, and suspecting the parties intended to decide their dispute by a duel, I communicated my suspicions to the British Ambassador. His orders were, to repair instantly with four Janissaries, arrest the parties, and conduct them to the British Palace; and I accordingly set out, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Nicolson, Mr. Wabrone, and the four Janissaries, having appointed Mr. Bartholomeo Pisani, his Excellency's Secretary, to meet me at the place.

"After gaining a plain adjacent to the burying-ground, from whence having seen nothing, we were hastening towards the tombs, when we heard the report of a pistol at some distance, and immediately thereafter Capt. Francis Werry appeared ascending the height. Upon joining us, he said, that Capt. Mackenzie was wounded, and that he was going for a surgeon. I detached one of the Janissaries along with him, and hastened with my company to the place of action. There I saw Capt. Mackenzie mortally wounded in the right breast, extended on the ground, speechless, and breathing his last. Capt. John Smith, late Master of the ship Camilla, was standing by him; and Capt. Lee, who was at some distance, appeared much affected. Immediately thereafter, Capt. Smith and Capt. Lee left us, and having directed Dr. Nicolson and the Janissaries, with the servants who attended us, to remain on the ground, I returned to relate the melancholy scene to his Excellency the Ambassador, who ordered the corpse to the British Palace, where it was conducted accordingly. Witness my hand in Pera of Constantinople, the 20th March 1789.

(Signed)

THO. BARTHOLO, Counciller.

P R E F A C E.

WHEN a review is taken of the events detailed in our last Volume, the nature of some, the novelty of others, and the importance of all, how much the present times are interested in what is now passing before us, and how much the welfare of posterity is connected with the incidents of which we have endeavoured to be the faithful narrators, we feel some degree of exultation in reflecting, that at the same time we have been supplying present entertainment for our friends, we have been providing materials for future historians; such materials as, in turning over the recording page of history, we have frequently had occasion to regret that our ancestors were unfurnished with. From works like the present, certainty will take place of conjecture; truth will overthrow error; and posterity will be enabled with accuracy to judge of the literature and politics of the various parts of the known world.

When we contemplate the appearances which several parts of Europe exhibit to our notice, we perceive many important events now in embryo which may probably be productive of alterations that will ultimately make a material change in the European World. In times like these, when a spirit of liberty has gone forth even among those who heretofore crouched under the severe discipline of arbitrary power, many incidents may be expected to arise which will call the attention of mankind to observe, to applaud, to censure, and perhaps to promote. In what all Europe is interested, an Englishman cannot remain indifferent. It will therefore be a particular object with the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE to furnish an ample detail of these important transactions, such as will satisfy the reader of the present time, and inform the inquirer in the next age.

With these intentions, which will be steadily kept in view, the EDITORS cannot entertain a doubt but that their publication will be received with undiminished favour. It now exceeds the most respectable of its competitors in point of sale, and circulates through countries where no periodical publication has been able to obtain access. To the candid suggestions of our friends we shall be ever ready to attend. Those of them who have desired the LIST of BANKRUPTS to be resumed will see, that we have executed their wish in the amplest manner. Other plans are now in contemplation, and will shortly be adopted. But while we think ourselves pledged to pay re-

P R E F A C E.

spect to those who recommend alterations with decency, we hold ourselves equally at liberty to reject with contempt the splenetic effusions of malice, ignorance, and conceit. In a work like the present, every cultivated mind may expect to meet with some entertainment; the taste of such will always be consulted; and we with pride claim the notice of our Readers, satisfied that in every article we have exceeded rather than fallen short of our promises. That the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE will continue a complete view of the Literature and Politics of this Country worthy the notice of every Gentleman, we can therefore assert with confidence, as we know it will not suffer from indolence or neglect.

ACCOUNT of the FRONTISPIECE.

IT is from an emblematical design of Agriculture, executed at the Artificial Stone-Manufactory over Westminster-bridge, for the front of one of the Lodges at Hurst-bourne, in Hampshire, the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Portsmouth. Over the window of the other Lodge is an emblematical pinnel of Navigation. On the arch thrown between the two Lodges are his Lordship's arms and supporters, with a Mermaid, about five feet high (being the crest), over each Lodge. The whole stands quite free, and may be viewed on each side, and are esteemed as complete pieces of sculpture as any in the kingdom.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remainder of *Baretti's* account is obliged to be postponed till next month. *P. Q. R.* will then be inserted.

Alto the original letter from *Oliver Cromwell*.

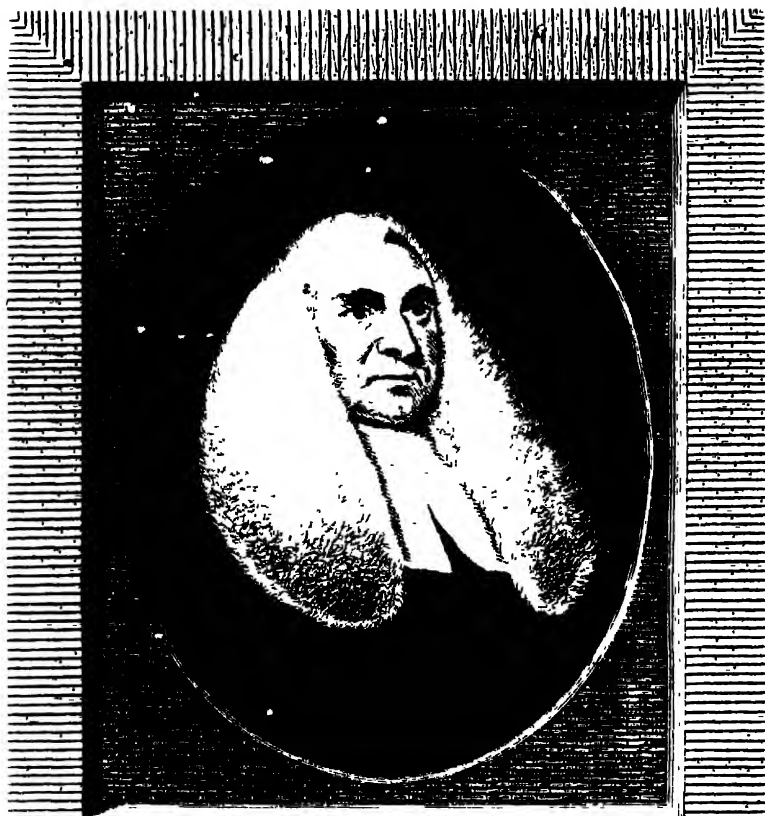
In answer to *G. H.* we inform him, that we always postpone what is not temporary, and cannot engage but to give his performance its turn. If he doubts that, his piece will be inserted next month; if otherwise, it will be returned to his order.

RETURNS of CORN and GRAIN, From July 13, to July 18, 1789

	Quar- ters	Price.			Average Price per Quarter	
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.
Wheat	1206	1439	4	7	1	3
Barley	1614	1085	6	11	1	0
Oats	1417	8286	3	10	1	11
Rye	11986	9780	11	1	0	16
Peas	174	819	12	9	1	5
Beans	2174	6837	13	2	2	17

PRICES of STOCKS,

July 29, 1789.	
Bank Stock, 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	India Bonds, 95s. pr.
New 4 per Cent. 1777, 99 1-4th a	India Stock, —
3-8ths	New Navy & Vict Bills
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.
116 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	Long Ann. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 30
116 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	16ths
3 per Cent. red. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	Ditto Short 1778 and
1779, 23 13-16ths	
3 per Cent. Conf. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	Exchequer Bills —
79	Lottery Tickets, 151.
3 per Cent. 1726, —	172. a 16s 6'.
3 per Cent. 1751, —	Irish Lot Tick 71.6d.
3 per Ct. Ind. An. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	Tontine, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Sea Stock, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Old S. S. Ann. —
Old S. S. Ann. —	Loyalist Debentures, 4
New S. S. Ann. —	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.



EDWARD LORD TENTERLOW.

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For J U L Y, 1789.

AN ACCOUNT of EDWARD LORD THURLOW,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
[With a PORTRAIT of HIM.]

OF the various roads to fortune, and the several avenues to fame, which present themselves in Great-Britain, the profession of the law has conducted its votaries to both riches and honour, far beyond any other that can be pointed out. From the law a very great proportion of the noble families of this kingdom derive their origin. To the law they are indebted for most of their wealth and respectability. In this pursuit birth and family connections are of small importance. Without either, the exercise of shining talents will lead their possessors to rank and consequence, with little assistance from the great. Of the truth of this, the nobleman who is the subject of our present consideration is a distinguished instance.

In an obscure village called Ashfield, in Suffolk, Lord Thurlow was born. His father was a clergyman, and has been said to have been in some manner related to the famous Secretary to Oliver Cromwell. How far this may be true is of little importance. From the present object of our attention the family will certainly derive more honour than from any other person belonging to it. He was educated partly by his father and partly at a neighbouring school; and it redounds to his honour, that some of his school-fellows have to boast of favours conferred on them unsolicited since his elevation. During his school days he exhibited but few marks of laudable distinction. If he was then entitled to any praise, it was more for enterprize than decorum. His literature was not much. With that small portion which he had acquired, he was at a proper age sent to Cambridge, and entered of Caius College, under the tuition of Dr. Smith, the pre-

sent master, who, though they parted from each other without any cordiality, it is again to be ascribed to his Lordship's honour, that he offered and prevailed on Dr. Smith to accept a considerable preferment without any solicitation.

At Cambridge Lord Thurlow continued not long enough to take any degree. A conduct marked rather by a violation of, than an adherence to, order, governed our young academic, who appeared neither to like the place, the regulations, or the studies of a college; and in return had little favour from the heads of the society or affection from his tutor. A series of deviation from regularity produced the usual consequences. Academic censures were inflicted without reformation; and in the end, to avoid the disgrace of the highest punishment, it was recommended to him to quit the College for another sphere of action. This advice was taken, and he quitted Cambridge for London.

He was entered of the Inner Temple; but for many years the most sagacious observer of human life could not have discovered any signs by which he might have prognosticated his present elevation. Dissipation and indolence seemed to be unfurmoutable obstacles. He attended Westminster without business, unknown and unnoticed. Fortune at length brought him into observation. He was appointed to arrange the case of Mr. Archibald Douglas, in the great contest with the Duke of Hamilton. How well he executed this task the printed statement will evidence. In the course of this proceeding he had an opportunity of shewing that bravery was not his least qualification, having had an occasion to fight a duel, which ended however without bloodshed.

Though slow in his progress to the honours of his profession, his conduct in the Douglas cause, and the patronage of Lord Weymouth, introduced him both into notice and practice. In 1762 he was appointed King's Counsel; in 1770 was advanced to the post of Solicitor-General; and in March 1771 became Attorney-General. He was twice elected into parliament for the borough of Tamworth. During the time he sat in the House of Commons he was an uniform defender of the measures of Government. If when he became a senator in the Lower House he found some his superiors, it may be truly said, taking all his talents together, that when he left it he left scarce an equal.

It may be observed of this nobleman, that his character for abilities and integrity, as it unfolded itself, continued gradually to improve, and as it was more known it became more respectable. On the 2d of June, 1778, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor, and created a Peer by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the County of Suffolk. In a short time after his entrance into the House of Lords he had an opportunity afforded him of shewing the superiority of talents over rank. In exercising the power of Speaker, he undertook to restrain the speakers in a debate from wandering into extraneous matter, and confine them to the point then before the House. This liberty at first gave offence to several peers, and at length was noticed by the Duke of Grafton with great acrimony. The cor-

rection which that nobleman received on the spot was at once severe and spiritedly decent. It made a lasting impression on the House, and fixed the Chancellor in a state of authority which has been unknown to any of his predecessors, and probably to the most distinguished Peer of former times.

During the remainder of Lord North's administration Lord Thurlow supported the measures of Government. He continued in his post while Lord Shelburne was at the head of affairs; but on the entrance of the Coalition Administration he was dismissed from his office, and for the first time became an opposer of Ministers. In this situation he did not remain long. The Coalition was driven out by the united voice of the people, and the Chancellor once more resumed his employment. Since that period every transaction is within the recollection of our readers. To praise as it deserves Lord Thurlow's conduct during the Regency Bill, we shall not attempt. To have received the acknowledgements of both King and people at the same time is not the fortune of many. It cannot, however, be too often noticed, or too much applauded. Where so much magnanimity exists, it would be invidious to notice some circumstances, not connected with the public, which might be mentioned as unfavourable to an undiminished eulogium. These we shall pass over, and conclude with a wish, that this nation may never want a man of equal probity, sense, and spirit, to assist in directing its operations.

J O H N S O N I A N A.

ADVERTISEMENT written by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, and subjoined to PROPOSALS for printing ROGER ASCHAM'S WORKS by SUBSCRIPTION by JAMES BENNET.

THE first degree of literary reputation is certainly due to him who adorns or improves his country by original writings; but some degree, if not of fame, at least of benevolence, may be claimed by such as carry on the work of learning in lumber stations, by preserving or retrieving books which time has obscured or oversight neglected.

To this inferior degree of praise I hope to be entitled by the edition which I now offer to the public of the English works of Mr. Ascham; a man, in his own time, of high eminence, admitted to the familiarity

of the great and the correspondence of the learned, and advanced by his merit to the honour of instructing that Queen at whose name every Englishman exults. That productions of such a writer should fall into oblivion would be somewhat strange, if every nation did not afford instances of the like neglect. There is a time when it is necessary to look back and enquire what we have left behind in the progress of knowledge. On this design many English critics have been lately employed, and some of our ancient writers have been diligently illustrated. I hope the same candour which has favoured these endeavours, will encourage mine; for none of them have endeavoured to retrieve an author of more learning or elegance.

ADVERTISEMENT to the RE-PUBLICATION of the SPECTATOR, in 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Book thus offered to the Public is too well known to be praised: It comprises precepts of criticism, fallacies of invention, descriptions of life, and lectures of virtue: It employs wit in the cause of truth, and makes elegance subservient to piety: It has now for more than half a century supplied the English nation, in a great measure, with principles of speculation, and rules of practice; and given Addition a claim to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind.

Though the Public have been long supplied with this work at an exceeding cheap rate, yet as the purchase of the whole together may be inconvenient to many who might otherwise be glad to be possessed of it; to render this book more generally useful, the present Proprietors propose printing an handsome edition of a convenient size for the pocket, to be published on the following conditions.

[Then followed the conditions.]

LETTER to Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

SIR,

I RETURN thanks to you, and Dr. Solander, for the pleasure I received in yesterday's conversation. I could not recollect a motto for your goat*, but have given her a distich. You, Sir, may some time have an epic poem from some happier hand than that of

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
March 26, 1772. SAM. JOHNSON.

LETTER to CHARLES JENKINSON,
Esq. now Lord HAWKESBURY.

SIR,

SINCE the conviction and condemnation of Dr. Dodd, I have had, by the intervention of a friend, some intercourse with him; and I am sure I shall lose nothing in your opinion by tenderness and commiseration. Whatever be the crime, it is not easy to have any knowledge of the delinquent without a wish that his life may be spared, at least when no life has been taken away by him.

I will therefore take the liberty of suggesting some reasons for which I wish this unhappy being to escape the utmost rigor of his sentence.

* This goat had been twice round the world.

Perpetui, ambita bis terra,

Præmia lætis,

Hæc habet, æticipi capra secunda,

He is, as far as I can recollect, the first clergyman of our church who has suffered public execution for immorality; and I know not whether it would not be more for the interest of religion to bury such an offender in the obscurity of perpetual exile, than to expose him in a cart, and on the gallows, to all who for any reasons are enemies to the clergy.

The Supreme power has in all ages paid some attention to the voice of the people, and that voice does not the least deserve to be heard when it calls out for mercy. There is now a very general desire that Dodd's life should be spared; more is not wished, and perhaps this is not too much to be granted.

If you, Sir, have any opportunity of enforcing these reasons, you may perhaps think them worthy of consideration; but whatever you determine, I most respectfully entreat that you will be pleased to pardon for this intrusion,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

June 20, 1777. SAM. JOHNSON.

LETTER to Dr. DODD.

DEAR SIR,

THAT which is appointed to all men is now coming upon you. Outward circumstances, the eyes and the thoughts of men, are below the notice of an immortal being, about to stand the trial for eternity, before the Supreme Judge of Heaven and Earth.

Be comforted; your crime, morally or religiously considered, has no very deep dye of turpitude; it corrupted no man's principles; it attacked no man's life; it involved only a temporary and a repairable injury. Of this, and of all other sins, you are earnestly to repent, and may God, who knoweth our frailty, and detesteth not our death, accept of your repentance, for the sake of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

In requital for those well-intended offices which you are pleased so emphatically to acknowledge, let me beg that you will make, in your devotions, one petition for my eternal welfare. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate servant,
June 26, 1777. SAM. JOHNSON.

To the Rev. Dr. Dodd.

He was executed the next day, June 27.

The distich was as follows:

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.
NUMBER VI.

**PRESCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT IN
KEMPSEY CHURCH.**

UNDERNEATH the corruptible parts
of a vicar, one husband, two help-
meets, both wives, and both Anns, a tri-
plety of persons in two twains, but one
flesh, are interred.

The first, the daughter and sole heiress
of John and Sarah Hyde, of the Grove,
(Little Kyre) in the Parish of Stokely Blis,
and this County, died March 16th, 1757,
aged 33 years.

The second, a daughter of Henry and
Tryphena Hester, and a native o' London,
nearly allied by consanguinity to Sir Jo-
seph Jekyll, Knt. Master of the Rolls,
died Sept. 15, 1774, aged 47 years.

The husband George Boulter,
vicar of this parish
years, and also
of Welland, in this county, the place
of his nativity, died
aged years.

Quis fuit dies postremus indicabit.

The said celebrated MONUMENTAL
INSCRIPTION verified by a NOBLE
LORD.

I.

A VICAR I am, and a Pluralist too,
At Welland, the place of my birth;
But Vicars and Pluralists too, we all know,
Must one day return to the earth.

II.

This stone will record that at Kempsey I
lived,
Collecting my dues ev'ry Easter;
It will tell that most happily twice I was
wiv'd,
To a Hyde first, and then to a Hester.

III.

Of the hour of his death no priest is
aware,
Which accounts for some blanks in
this page;
My virtue, I leave to the world to de-
cide;

To my heirs to infer my just age

IV.

When I prostrate shall lie, what a plea-
sure 'twill be
To know I shall meet either bride;
For tho' living they both were delightful
to me,
I never had two by my side.

IN the year 1787 the following adver-
tisement appeared in the Worcester Jour-
nal. After a description of the house, &c.

it goes on thus: "The said premises are
the Vicar's, who is very much inclined to
give the preference to a good-natured,
polite, elderly (but unmarried) lady, of
easy circumstances and unblemished vir-
tue, if by chance, or good luck, such a
one should offer to be his tenant and
neighbour."

This being read by a NOBLE LORD, he
thus verified it:

AT Kempsey a tenant is wanted
For a house that belongs to the Vicar;
With a garden judiciously planted,
And an orchard renown'd for good liquor;
Wherein is a curious alcove,
A sweeter ture never was seen,
Adapted to pleasure and love,
The village delightful and clean.

If a tenant requires a stable,
There is one ready-built on the ground;
If to keep a post-chaise he is able,
A coach-house may also be found.

If a grape scene should be his delight,
What place can with Kempsey compare,
Where carriages pass day and night;
One would think it was always a fair.

To enjoy this delightful retreat,
If the landlord the tenant may name,
It would give him most pleasure to meet
With an elderly unmarried dame;
Neither coarse in her person or greasy,
In manners serene and polite;
Her fortune it can't be too easy,
Her virtue it can't be too tight.

Should such a fair tenant appear,
With desire of becoming a wife,
Who knows but the lease for a year
May end in a contract for life.

BIDDEN WEDDING

Suspend, for one day, your cares and your
labours,
And come to this wedding, kind friends,
and good neighbours.

"Notice is hereby given, that the
marriage of Isaac Pearson with Frances
Atkinson will be solemnized in due
form, in the parish church of Lamplugh,
(Cumberland) on Tuesday next the 30th
of May instant; immediately after which
the bride and bridegroom, with their
attendants, will proceed to Longfoot, in
the said parish, where the nuptials will be
celebrated by a variety of rural entertain-
ments.

Then come, one and all,
At Hyman's soft call,

From Whitehaven, Workington, Har-
 ington, Dean, [between,
 Hail, Ponfenby, Blaing, and all places
 From Egremont, Cockermouth, Pat-
 ton, St. Bees,
 Cint, Kinnylside, Calder, and parts join-
 ing these,
 And the country at large may flock in
 —if they please
 Such sports there will be as have seldom
 been seen, [between,
 Such wrestling, and fencing, and dancing
 And races for prizes, for frolic, and
 fun,
 By horses, and asses, and dogs, will be
 run;
 That you'll all go home happy—as
 sure as a gun.
 In a word, such a wedding can ne'er fail
 to please, [these.
 For the sports of Olympus were trifles to
Not a one. You'll please to observe
 that the day [tieth of May,
 Of this grand bridal pomp is the thi-
 When 'tis hop'd that the sun, to en-
 liven the fight.
 Like the flambeau of Hymen, will deign
 to burn bright.

The following curious CIRCUMSTANCE
 in NATURAL HISTORY is related by
 a GENTLEMAN of VIRACITY,
 LEARNING, and ABILITIES, who
 fills a considerable POST in the COM-
 PANY'S SERVICE in INDIA, dated
 PATNA in BENGAL, Sept. 24, 1788.

"THE travelling Faquirs in this
 country are a kind of superstitious devo-
 teds, who pretend to great zeal in religion,
 but are, in fact, the most vicious and pro-
 fligate wretches in the world. They
 wander about the country here, as the
 Gypsies do with you; and having some
 little smattering of physic, music, or other
 art, they introduce themselves by these
 means wherever they go.—One of them
 called a few days ago at my house, who
 had a beautiful large snake in a basket,
 which he made rise up and dance about
 to the tune of a pipe on which he played.

It happened that my out-houses and
 farm yard had for some time been infest-
 ed with snakes, which had killed me se-
 veral turkies, geese, ducks, fowls, and
 even a cow and a bullock. My servants
 asked this man whether he could pipe
 these snakes out of their holes, and catch
 them? He answered them in the affirma-
 tive, and they carried him instantly to the
 place where one of the snakes had been
 seen. He began piping, and in a short
 time the snake came dancing to him: the
 fellow caught him by the nape of his neck,
 and brought him to me. As I was in-
 credulous, I did not go to see this first
 operation; but as he took this reptile so
 expeditiously, and I still suspected some
 trick, I desired him to go and catch
 another, and went with him myself to
 observe his motions. He began by abusing
 the snake, and ordering him to come out
 of his hole instantly and not be angry,
 otherwise he would cut his throat and
 suck his blood. I cannot swear that the
 snake heard and understood this elevat-
 ing invocation. He then began piping with
 all his might, lest the snake should be deaf;
 he had not piped above five minutes,
 when an immense large Covey Capelle
 (the most venomous kind of serpent)
 popped his head out of a hole in the room.
 When the man saw his nose, he approach-
 ed nearer to him, and piped more vehem-
 ently till the snake was more than half
 out, and ready to make a dart at him;
 he then piped with only one hand, and
 advanced the other under the snake as it
 was rising itself to make the spring.
 When the snake darted at his body, he
 made a scratch at his tail, which he caught
 very dexterously, and held the creature
 very fast, without the least apprehension
 of being bit, until my servants dispatched
 it. I had often heard this story of snakes
 being charmed out of their holes by mu-
 sic; but never believed it, till I had this
 ocular demonstration of the fact.—In the
 space of an hour the Faquir caught five
 very venomous snakes close about my
 house."

THE SEAT of EDMUND BURKE, Esq. at BEACONSFIELD.

[With a PLATE.]

POSTERITY will view this spot with
 respect, as the residence of great ta-
 lents; such as will be revered when the
 extreme weaknesses and want of judge-
 ment connected with them will be hap-
 pily forgotten. This place owes little
 to the improvements of its present owner,
 being purchased by him in the state we

now see it. If Beaconsfield has hitherto
 derived honour from the name of Waller,
 it will be hereafter celebrated for the re-
 sidence of a greater man, the author of
 the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful;
 by which (forgetting his political con-
 nections) we would wish alone to distin-
 guish Mr. Burke.

(Continued from VOL. XV. Page 434.)

LETTER XII.

MR. NELSON to DR. MAPLETOFT.

REVEREND SIR,

I AM very glad to understand that my letter, directed to Huntingdon, came safe to your hands. It satisfied those enquiries you made, and, I hope, confirmed you in the opinion of my readiness, upon all occasions, to give fresh testimonies of my respect and esteem of such a friend as you are. What you are pleased to call plain artificial discourses, I judge most proper for the generality of auditors. I think a sermon may be too correct for a mixt assembly; only those that thoroughly understand the subject can be affected with the beauties of it; but if I would instruct to purpose in the pulpit, I should study the popular style, as best turned to do most good. Your discourse of *doing good* must be still in Mr. Fox's hands, for I have only one volume of your sermons, which shall be left at Dr. Butler's when I return to town. He is at present at his living at Boscomb near Salisbury, famous once for being the residence of the judicious Hooker. I have no correspondence with Mr. Caesar, and therefore shall not take that good work out of your hands. I was mightily pleased with an answer a clergyman of great figure made me when I asked him whether he had read Mr. Osiervald contre l'Impurité. He said he had read it with great satisfaction, and was sorry he had not read it sooner; which implies more than can be well expressed. I return you my thanks for your benefaction towards the Libraries: if you will be pleased to pay it to Mr. Henry Hoar, goldsmith, in Fleet-street, it will be lodged in a proper place for the purpose you design, and when the trustees meet you will have their united thanks: you need not mention as yet the persons concerned in this charity. I am obliged to you for remembering me at your most serious hours, and shall constantly pray that, by a patient continuance in well doing, you may obtain the crown of life. God has blest you with a soft and gentle old age, and I hope will continue it unto the end. Though true Christian perfection seems to me to consist very much in an entire and ready conformity to the will of God, and prosperity and adversity is more or less

grievous or agreeable as it advances or hinders our great end; though the way be very rugged that leads to heaven, it is certainly the best, provided it be the shortest and the surest.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your most faithful friend

Cranford, and humble servant,
17 Aug. 1708.

ROB. NELSON.

Humble service to Dr. Gasril and your daughter.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER IV.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I SHOULD have satisfied myself with an — or all conveyance of my devours to you by some of our tribe of Gad, but that I have an earnest sute to you, which cannot be well prosecuted otherwise than by the pen, and with which I dare not trust any scholar errant of them all: in few, 'tis this; that you would use your best endeavours (which, *ni fautor*, will be very powerfull) towards excusing me to the gentle Belle-rophon of these, for not attending on him to Oxford; whether a fond desire of seeing a certain Doctor hath drawne him (I think that Doctor be a conjurer) after a laudable resolution he had taken of staying at home with me and following his studies. I will not furnish you with rational weapons wherewith to worke this feat of absolution, as not pretending to the wisdom of doing all things with good reason; only I advise you to employ thereon this one to my seeming, plausible discourse, that I must surely have some great reason, or (which is tantamount) a very strong humour on my side, since the instigation of a person (of your acquaintance) to whom you know I beare a great respect, and to whom I am much obliged, could not stir me (though I must confess to you it did somewhat stagger me): you may also, if you please, tell him that I designe to compensate for this neglect by some signall demonstration, if industry can find out or good fortune shall offer an opportunity. But I forgot where you are, and how this, that, and t'other gentleman are lugging you hither and thither. I pray comply with them all.

as you can; only first let your weer hands be kissed by

Your most affectionate
and obliged servant,
ISAAC BARROW.

Much gratulation and service to your Reverend a facis Dr. Blömer.

Tin. Coll. July 6, 1669.

To the Worshipfull Dr. Mapletost, at Oxford.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

L E T T E R V.

DEARE SIR,

I DID, upon my returne hither from the waters in Oxfordshire, find your very obliging letter (for which I thanke you) together with my papers; and since you invite me to trouble you, I will not, having a fitt occasion, be so rude as to wave your curtesy. Needing money here, and having a small sume, about 8 or 9 pounds due to me from a pupill, brother to the gentleman to whom the enclosed is directed, and who I suppose will pay it if you please to ask for it and receive it, I request of you that favour, and that you receiving it will cause it to be returned to me hither, supposing you know how to do it. Mr. Richards promised me to pay it to Dr. Tillotson: if he should have done so, I request you to ask that good Doctor for it, unto whom (by the way) having commended the trouble of obstetricating to my Spittall Sermon, I have requested him to present it to you for your self and friends. I shall, God willing, about the end of this month (if our master the King doe not ramble another way) come to serve him and thanke you. In the meane time, I am

Your most obliged and
affectionate servant,
ISAAC BARROW.

My service I pray to Mr. Firman and all our friends, particularly to Dr. Blömer and his lady, who I hope is well.

Sagum, July 1, 1671.

For my honoured Friend
Dr. Mapletost, at Mr.
Firman, his House in
Three Kings Court in
Lombard Street, London.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

L E T T E R VI.

DEARE SIR,

I DOE heartily bid you welcome home, and receive your kind salutations most thankfully; but your project concerning Mr. Davies I cannot admitt. Trinity College is, God be thanked, in peace. (I wish all Christendome were so well) and it is my duty, if I can, to keep upsoars thence. I do wish Mr. Davyes heartily well, and would doe him any good I could; but this I conceive neither feasible nor fitting. We shall discourse more of it when I come. I have severely admonished T. H. for his clownish poltronry in not daring to encountre the gentle Monsieur that saluted him from Blois. Pardon my grave avocations that I defer saying more till I shall be so happy to see you. In the meane time (with my best wishe, and services to you, your good madam Comfortable, the good Doctor, and all our friends.) I am,

Deare Sir,
Your most affectionate friend
and obliged servant,
IS BARROW.

Tin. Coll. July 19, 1673.

T H E P E E P E.

N U M B E R X.

*silvis, ubi passim
Palantes error certo de tramite pellit,
Ille sinisterum, hic dextrorsum abis: unus utrique
Error, sed variis illudis partibus.*

HOR.

IT was remarked many years ago, that, of all people, none are so prone to dabble in the waters of religious controversy as the English. Whether this remark be much to our honour may well be questioned; the truth of it is, however, sufficiently verified by the swarms of polemical treatises which are continual-

Vol. XVI.

ly issuing from the prolific press. We may say, that there has not been one wild opinion, or one dangerous error, but has found subtle defenders in our land of liberty. For the proof of this we need not look far back, I apprehend, into the History of England, to contemplate the time when the dark spirit of fanaticism

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shed its baneful influences over every corner of the nation; even our day of peculiar brightness is too much obscured by the sable and chilling shades of religious dispute. We hear constant complaints of the little progress that sober practical religion gains among us, and of the consequent increase of wild enthusiasm and of more pernicious infidelity. There are, undoubtedly, other causes which contribute to these evils; but I think we may be certain that the general prevalence of the *spirit of controversy* is at least one considerable source of them. To prove this, we need but examine the nature of this spirit, and the general effect it produces in the hearts of those who are guided by its influence.

Controversy, while it fixes the mind on dry and knotty speculations, draws it gradually off from the cultivation of those amiable ornaments which are so necessary to the rendering us useful and agreeable members of society, and which are so strongly inculcated by the Divine Author of our holy religion.

A disputatious spirit is closely allied to bigotry; and this, we must know, is very remote indeed from the genius of that gospel, the most distinguishing characteristics of which are peace and love. I believe we shall rarely meet with a polemic who is, at the same time, a man of true candour, liberality of sentiment, and gentleness of disposition. These qualities are quite opposite to a love of dispute, because they incline more to real politeness and to social love, than to opposition and reserve.

But if it should be objected that there are some controversialists whose private characters are amiable, and their company desirable; yet I will venture to assert, that there is not one such person but is actuated by an overbearing spirit of pride. 'Tis this prompts them all to step out of the walk of peace, and throw the gauntlet of opposition to every one they meet. 'Tis this that swells their hearts, and makes them contend for the pre-eminence. Truth is, indeed, always the pretence, but distinction is their real aim. The arrogant opposers of long established systems, and the bold leaders of new sects, are directed by no other principle than to gain a name.—If *truth* was, indeed, their ruling motive, why do we not see many controversialists who have been fairly overthrown confess their defeat?—But an instance of this seldom or never occurs: on the contrary, the more one of these knights-errant is baffled and foiled,

the more he blusters and boasts his prowess; and if he cannot fairly conquer his adversary by the weapons of *reasoning*, he will exercise against him those of scurrility.

But the greatest evil attending this spirit is the influence which it hath on the minds of young people. They generally take a great delight in the thought of being wiser than their fathers. Hence, eager to be emancipated from the traces of discipline, if they possess any considerable share of vivacity, they too often precipitate themselves, under the fond idea of liberty, into the most dangerous licentiousness of opinion and practice. And, alas! there are too many aged deceivers who joyfully take upon them the precarious office of guiding the unhappy youths through the mazes of error. Under the specious plea of *freedom of enquiry*, these grave advocates for *infidelity* lead their fascinated pupils far enough from the plain, but pleasant abodes of peace and virtue; and, by gradually stripping them of the principles of religious veracity, prepare them for the gall and ignominious shackles of vice.

I was once acquainted with a young man of ingenuity and learning, but of strong passions, who gave himself entirely up to the reading of polemical books of divinity. The consequence was, that a subtle treatise against the doctrine of the *Trinity* made him an *Arian*, from whence he soon went over to *Socinianism*. The books of the *Anabaptists* made him an unbeliever in the doctrine of *infant baptism*.—Barclay's *Apology* made him, for a little while, a kind of *Quaker*. From thence he wandered some time among the numberless fanciful opinions of *Methodism*. At length, as he said himself, *having found no place for the sole of his foot*, he ended his wanderings by settling in the barren region of *Deism*.

But allowing that religious controversy hath not always this pernicious effect, and that its champions have not a direct intention towards such an evil end; yet it must be granted, that this spirit is a grand support of infidelity, as it strengthens the resolutions of the sceptics against the doctrines of that religion whose followers they see are so little animated by unity and love. And when they farther observe those who profess themselves most zealous for the purity of the Christian faith, the most uncharitable against each other, on account of opinions which the gospel has perhaps left indifferent, what wonder is it that the infidels, who are generally men of superficial judgment, should

Should condemn the system itself as inconsistent with reason? But what must be their thoughts, when they behold Christian divines labouring to overthrow some of those doctrines which evidently constitute the very foundation of the Christian scheme? What must they think of the Christian minister who, instead of exalting his Master above all things, and making his doctrine whole and undivided, labours to reduce him to a level with the founders of other religions, and that to a common system of morality?—Surely those sons of reason will exclaim, “It is some of the most learned ministers of Jesus Christ can see nothing extraordinary either in him or in his faith, we are happy in not being shackled in his service, but live in the pure state of nature, enjoying the present untroubled, without any gloomy thoughts of the future!”—Is this is their language, who shall condemn them?—The disputer of this world cannot!

The man of controversy may, probably, pride himself on his ingenuity, on his readiness in solving mysteries, overcoming difficulties, and baffling his opponents. These are, however, but very short lived triumphs; and such laurels will not give ease to the head when it is sinking under the weight of years and infirmities, and seeks that repose which falls only to his lot who hath constantly pursued the things which make for peace.

Though the keen disputant may have his exorbitant pride constantly filled by the applauses of an unthinking multitude; yet the man who is animated by the real spirit of religious truth, will discover in himself so many imperfections, as constantly to render him dissent of the strength of his intellectual powers; and this will induce him rather to labour more earnestly after the graces of Christian virtue, than to waste his time in quarrelling with those of his brethren whom he suspects to entertain wrong opinions.

MEMOIRS of JOHN WESLEY, M. A.

INCLUDING AN

HISTORY of, and OBSERVATIONS on, METHODISM.

IF to have spent a long life in an active intercourse with the world, and by much the most considerable part of that life at the head of a very widely extended and powerful religious sect, entitles a man to a place in our biography of living characters, none can lay a juster claim to this kind of honour than the subject of our present Memoirs.

JOHN WESLEY was born in the year 1703, at Epworth, a village in Lincolnshire, of which place his father, Sam. Wesley, was rector. He was a man of some erudition, and published several heavy works; one in particular, entitled, *Dissertationes in Librum Jobi*, folio, 1736, was presented by his son John to Queen Caroline. This Samuel Wesley, on account of some doggerel verses with which he burdened the press, was honoured by Mr. Pope with a place in the first editions of his Dunciad; but his harmless insignificance, it is supposed, procured his dismissal afterwards from the Temple of Dullness. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Sam. Annesley, who was ejected from the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, for non-conformity in 1662. She appears from some letters printed by her son to have been a woman of piety and good sense. By her Samuel Wesley had several children, of whom Samuel, who was first an usher at Westminister-school, and afterwards master of Blundel's grammar-school at Tiverton,

and author of a volume of poems 1736, was the eldest. He and his mother were sober and rational in their religious principles, and highly disapproved of the extravagancies of Methodism.

When John Wesley was about six years old, the parsonage-house at Epworth was burnt to the ground, and he escaped in a very wonderful manner; one man standing upon the shoulders of another took him out of the window, immediately upon which the whole roof fell in. In allusion to this deliverance some prints of him have the following motto: “Is not he a brand plucked from the fire?”—doubtless meant to convey a spiritual and liberal sense.

At a proper age he was sent to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was a lively, agreeable student, and no way averse to the pleasures of this world. About 1725 he was elected Fellow of Lincoln College; and some very gay verses of his, wrote at that time, chiefly translations from the Latin, but totally opposite to fanatic precieness, are in print.

He informs us himself in his First Journal, that “it was in November 1729 that he and his brother Charles, with two others, agreed to spend three or four evenings in a week together. Our design was to read over the classics, which we had before read in private, on common nights, and on Sunday some book in

divinity *. In the summer following Mr. M. (one of the number) told me he had called at the goal to see a man who was condemned for killing his wife; and that from the talk he had with one of the debtors, he verily believed it would do much good if any one would be at the pains of now and then speaking with them. This he so frequently repeated, that on the 24th of Aug. 1730 my brother and I walked with him to the Castle. We were so well satisfied with our conversation there, that we agreed to go thither once or twice a week; which he (Mr. M.) had not done long, before he desired me to go with him to see a poor woman in the town who was sick. In this employment too, when we came to reflect upon it, we believed it would be worth while to spend an hour or two in a week, provided the minister of the parish in which any such person was were not against it. But that we might not depend wholly on our own judgments, I wrote an account to my father of our whole design, withal begging that he, who had lived seventy years in the world, and seen as much of it as most private men have ever done, would advise us whether we had yet gone too far, and whether we should now stand still or go forward?—The old gentleman's answer was full of encouragement to the young men, and of thanks to God for their good dispositions. They accordingly, by his advice, received the approbation of the bishop, and then went on, being increased to five, in this certainly commendable course. Such a novel institution however, and one so uncommon for young men just entered upon the gay part of life, could not fail

attracting the attention of the university. It was honoured by the academic writings with the titles of the *Holy Club*, the *Godly Club*, the *Enthusiasts*, or the *Reforming Club*, and more generally the *Methodists*. No one, however, can find fault with the proceedings which thus procured the ridicule of the thoughtless; on the contrary, we must contemplate with admiration a line of conduct so singular and commendable, because voluntary, and contrary to that love of pleasure and idleness which is too common in youth.

So far all was well; but the spirit of reformation began from thence to show itself more extensively. Mr. John Wesley, his brother Charles, one Benjamin Ing-ham, of Queen's College, Oxford, and Charles Deamotte, a layman, were inspired with a desire to go over to the new colony of Georgia in order to convert the Indians and other inhabitants there. They accordingly embarked in 1735 at Gravesend, and after a passage of three months arrived at Savannah. But though Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors remained in America above two years, their success was very trivial, and among the Indians, the prime object of their mission, nothing. One of our apostle's conversations with two of the Indian Chiefs, as published in his First Journal, may be annexed to our readers, and therefore we shall give it entire.

“W. Do you believe there is One above who is over all things?”

A. We believe there are four beloved things above, the clouds, the sun, the clear sky, and he that lives in the clear sky.

Q. Do you believe there is but one lives in the clear sky?

* The writer of this cannot help thinking that it would be a great mean of clearing the universities of this country from the odium which seems to justly to lie upon them, of not being so friendly to learning and morals as formerly, if the Vice-chancellors and Heads of Houses would institute a regulation similar to that which the above young men voluntarily engaged in. It is but too certain that numbers of our youth go away from our public schools to the universities very good classic scholars, who soon lose the best part of their learning through the relaxed discipline of those once famous nurseries of literature. And as to morals, it is notorious that vice reigns in those seminaries to a degree of refinement which is perhaps unequalled but in the fashionable places of diversion. I have known many youths who went to college full of good resolutions and virtuous dispositions, and returned from thence not merely initiated but confirmed in habits of iniquity. This is not indeed always the case, but it is very common; and even those whose peculiar situation or temper may have preserved them from being eminently vicious, have yet become very lax in positive virtue; evil discourses and evil company have ceased to be odious to them, though perhaps their consciences might beaverse to intemperance and debauchery. In short, the governors of those places should consider the danger young men are in by being emancipated from the severity of private discipline, and the carelessness of parental observation, and associated with a number of young fellows eager to initiate them, not in the way to honour, but in that which leadeth to infamy. If, for this, should be considered by those whose duty it is to consider it, and a remedy somewhat similar to that abovementioned applied to remove the evil.

A. We

A. We believe there are two with him; three in all.

Q. Do you think he made the sun, and the other beloved things?

A. We cannot tell. Who hath seen?

Q. Do you think he made you?

A. We think he made all men at first.

Q. How did he make them at first?

A. Out of the ground.

Q. Do you believe he loves you?

A. I do not know. I cannot see him.

Q. But has he not often saved your life?

A. He has. Many bullets have gone on this side, and many on that side, but he would never let them hurt me; and many bullets have gone into these young men, and yet they are alive.

Q. Then, cannot he save you from your enemies now?

A. Yes, but we know not if he will. We have now so many enemies round about us, that I think of nothing but death; and if I am to die, I shall die, and I will die like a man; but if he will have me to live, I shall live. Though I had ever so many enemies, he can destroy them all.

Q. How do you know that?

A. From what I have seen. When our enemies came against us before, then the beloved clouds came for us; and often much rain, and sometimes hail has come upon them, and that in a very hot day. And I saw, when many *French* and *Cherokees* and other nations came against one of our towns, and the ground made a noise under them, and the beloved ones in the air behind them; and they were afraid, and went away, and left their meat and drink, and their guns. I tell no lie. All these saw it too.

Q. Have you heard such noises at other times?

A. Yes, often; before and after almost every battle.

Q. What sort of noises were they?

A. Like the noise of drums and guns and shouting.

Q. Have you heard any such lately?

A. Yes; four days after our last battle with the *French*.

Q. Then you heard nothing before it?

A. The night before I dreamed I heard many drums up there, and many trumpets there, and much stamping of feet and shouting. Till then I thought we should all die. But then I thought the beloved ones were come to help us. And the next day I heard above an hundred guns go off before the fight began. And I said, "When the sun is there, the beloved ones will help us, and we shall conquer our enemies." And we did so.

Q. Do you often think and talk of the beloved ones?

A. We think of them always, wherever we are. We talk of them and to them at home and abroad, in peace, in war, before and after we fight, and indeed whenever and wherever we meet together.

Q. Where do you think your souls go after death?

A. We believe the souls of red men [*Indians*] walk up and down near the place where they died, or where their bodies lie; for we have often heard cries and noises near the place where any prisoners had been burnt.

Q. Where do the souls of white men go after death?

A. We cannot tell. We have not seen.

Q. Our belief is, that the souls of bad men only walk up and down; but the souls of good men go up.

A. I believe so too. But I told you the talk of the nation.

(*Mr. Andrews.* They said at the burying, "I hey knew what you was doing. You was speaking to the beloved ones to take up the soul of the young woman.")

Q. We have a book that tells us many things of the beloved ones above, would you be glad to know them?

A. We have no time now, but to fight. If we should ever be at peace, we should be glad to know.

Q. Do you expect ever to know what the white men know?

(*Mr. Andrews.* They told Mr. O. they believe the time will come when the red and white men will be one.)

Q. What do the *French* teach you?

A. The *French* black Kings * never go out. We see you go about. We like that. That is good.

Q. How came your nation by the knowledge they have?

A. As soon as ever the ground was found, and fit to stand upon, it came to us, and has been with us ever since. But we are young men. Our old men know more. But all of them do not know. There are but a few whom the beloved one chooses from a child, and is in them, and takes care of them, and teaches them. They know these things, and our old men practise; therefore they know. But I do not practise; therefore I know little.

While at Savannah, Mr. Welley involved himself in a disagreeable dispute with the gentlemen of the province, by forbidding one *Mrs. Williamson* from the sacrament, who had, before her marriage, refused his addresses. His own account of the affair is very far from being honourable to himself. It shews

* So they call the Priests.

that the carnal man predominated over the *spiritual*. Finding, therefore, that *America* was no longer a proper theatre for his labours, he suddenly pretended "a call from God to return to England;"

which call he prudently obeyed, to avoid a prosecution from the judicial court of Savannah, and arrived in England the latter end of 1737. W.

[To be continued.]

OBSERVATIONS on the

DRAMATIC UNITIES.

No. II.

Page 63, "*Car la Tragedie tach autant qu'il est possible,*" &c.

THIS rigorous unity of time to which the ancient Tragedy confined itself, like some other of its properties, seems owing to the chorus, its fortuitous parent, for which it always retained an insatiable veneration. As the chorus never quitted the stage, and occasionally held dialogue with the persons of the drama, it was necessary that the representation should proceed from the beginning to the end without interruption; a practice that implied also an unity of place equally strict. Hence the poet was compelled to chuse for his subject the terminating actions of an affair only; such as were rapidly converging to a catastrophe, and which must needs happen within a little time, and in the same place. Had the Greeks discovered the art of dramatic imitation, by contemplation of the prototype only, the chorus would never have occurred to them, since it is a thing altogether foreign and unnatural, and takes from the probability of the scene in proportion as it adds to its magnificence, enfeebles the energy of the action, interrupts the progress of the passions, and renders the whole picture splendid and confused.

Mr. Dacier seems not to have discovered that there is an essential difference in the form of the ancient and the modern drama, inasmuch as the former is continuous, and the latter divided; a difference which renders the unity of time as indispensable with that, as with this it is incompatible. How can this unity be broken in a series of actions that has no interruption? How can it be preserved that has four interruptions? The end of every act is a complete, though it must be a natural, suspension of the business represented; and the time that elapses before the next division of the piece, is obsequious to the imagination to be dilated to the length required: and thus if the following act always appear the natural consequence of what happened in the preceding, and nothing but time can be supposed to intervene; an affair of years may be represented as well as of hours, and the totality of the piece remain uninjured. This and the unity of action, from the nature and constitution of the thing, seem in all cases inviolable.

With the licence of time, that of place is necessarily involved. The scene could never change while the actors remained on the stage; but where the division of the piece is allowed, the consequences of an action may very well be represented as happening in a different place from that which was the scene of the cause of it. Thus a conspiracy may in the first act be formed in a garden, and in the last be executed in a house; or planned in Paris, and consummated in Madrid. The deception is no greater than it would be if the scene never changed. We are in possession of our senses, and know that what is before us is neither a garden nor a house, neither Paris nor Madrid, but a piece of canvas painted in such a manner as shall intimate to us that the action represented happened, or was supposed to happen, in a garden, house, or elsewhere. But this change of place and prolongation of time is yet, like every thing else, subject to such order and limitation as results from the nature of things. If the foregoing reasoning be admitted, it will follow, that any single act of the divided drama is of the same nature with the whole of that which is indivisible; *a continuous series of action performed in the same time which the real one therein represented must necessarily have occupied*. It is therefore a vicious and intolerable licence to change the scene in the midst of this action, or to interrupt its continuity by suffering the stage for a moment to remain unoccupied. And this is the only modification of time and place which the form of our drama requires or admits; the most beautiful and perfect models of which are surely to be found among the French authors, the contumely and derision lately bestowed on whom by a dull poet in the epilogue to his tragedy notwithstanding. Doctor Johnson, in his eloquent and judicious vindication of Shakespeare for disregarding the *Attic* unities (in his preface to his edition of that poet's works), says nothing of his breach of these that belong necessarily to the thing. But from the principles on which his justification is formed in those cases, his condemnation of it in these may be derived.

For surely no poet more frequently or

more grossly violated the unity of action, which is in all cases indispensable, than Shakespeare. Aristotle is particularly severe in his censure on the episodic fable; by which we are to understand, a fable whose episodes are not connected with one another: let us add, a fable whose single episode is not connected with itself, (i. e.) with the fable; since this species is of the same vicious character with the other. The example cited from the *Œdipus* of Corneille in the commentaries on the 9th chapter of the text belongs to it.

In the simple fable of which the ancient tragedies were made, the unity of action was extremely obnoxious to violation from the episode. The implex plot of our modern comedies especially, is an high improvement in the art of dramatic composition. By implex plot I mean, that which has two distinct groups or sets of persons, whose purposes are different, but whose interests are involved; and who, in pursuing these purposes, naturally, and by the necessary concatenation of causes and effects, promote or impede each other's views; which are at length found by the *means of discovery* to be terminated by one *common catastrophe*, which must also be the necessary result of the precedent action. But with all this, the unity of action will be violated, unless one of these schemes or plots is principal, and the other secondary. The desire of implicating the fable without skill to effect it has produced many a monstrous piece, by making two complete schemes of action unconnected with each other; as in *The Relapse* of Congreve, now called *A Trip to Scarborough*.

The true principle of objection to that species of composition which we call

Tragi-comedy, is not the mixture of tragic and comic action; for the drama is the mirror of life; and we know that in real life calamitous events are often produced by those which are pleasant or ludicrous. The fault arises from the difficulty of interweaving two plots so, that they shall mutually promote each other, and terminate in one catastrophe; and this difficulty is peculiarly insurmountable in tragedy, from the simplicity of its fable and the rapidity of its action, it being an imitation of men's actions, comedy of their characters. The plots of a well-constituted comedy may be compared to two radii of a circle; those of the other kind described, to two parallel lines, which though infinitely produced will never meet.

I shall conclude this discussion with observing, that it becomes us to follow, not servilely the laws which the great philosopher formed for the government of the Athenian stage, since the constitution of it no longer exists, but to follow rather his example in forming them. Let us inspire his spirit, and search for our institutes where he found his; confident that though human things be changeable, truth and reason are eternally the same.

London-street,
May 1.

J. G.

ERRATA in the preceding Number, Vol. XV. p. 439. for, "since the memory is also necessary. Instruments in discovery are by natural marks, scars, and trinkets," read, "since memory is also a necessary instrument in discovery by natural marks, scars, and trinkets."—P. 440. for, "a visible example of this failure is in Cato," read, "a risible example, &c."

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AFTER having in vain swallowed large draughts of the *Materia Medica* to cure me of painful returns of *St. Anthony's Fire*, at spring and fall, I was favoured with a visit from a good Lady Bountiful, during a spring confinement, who told me that if I would at the time the ELDER-TREE blossoms, and in the spring of the year, at each season for about a month, drink every morning, fasting, half a pint of ELDER-FLOWER TEA, and the same quantity in the afternoon, that it would drown the Saint. The next season of the Elder-tree blossoming, I followed her advice, as also the spring following, and have done so for these nine years, since which time the Saint hath never tormented me in the least. I have re-

commended this excellent Tea from my experience of it, to ten of my fellow-sufferers since my own cure, every one of whom hath found it a specific remedy. The Elder-tree is now in blossom—a sufficient quantity of the flowers should now be gathered, in a dry day, and dried with great care for spring use. The Tea is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on two handfuls of Elder flowers when green, a less quantity will do when dry. It may be drank hot or cold, as best agrees with the stomach.—Each single blossom is not to be picked off, but the heads from the main stalk.

Your humble servant

BENEVOLUS.

July 2, 1789,

James Smith, Surgeon, 106, Pall Mall.

Ms. No. 10643, p. 19. B. 76

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of the REVOLUTIONS at DELHI, in the Months of SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER 1788.

INCLUDING AN

ACCOUNT of the JOINAGHUR RAJAPOOTS, and the barbarous Cruelty of the ROHILLA Monster GOOLAM KADIR KHAUN towards the King SHAW ALLUM and his Family.

[Extracted from PAPERS written by an ENGLISH GENERAL OFFICER who was an Eye-witness of the Transactions.]

HOWEVER shocking part of the following recital must be to every man of common humanity, we could not, upon a subject so very interesting, hold ourselves excused in keeping it back from the public eye. Such events as these convey an ample fund for moral instruction. They teach us at one view the uncertainty of human life, and the miseries that await mankind, when savage power, without restraint, is let loose upon them; and, by comparison, they satisfy every man who is born to a private station, that he ought to be contented, and thankful for his lot.

The Mogul, who for several years past has been principally dependent on such of his principal servants (the upstarts of the day) as by intrigue or force become possessed of the cities of Delhi and Agra, with their neighbouring territories, and administration of his affairs, was driven, some time ago, as a last resort, to the necessity of calling in the Mahratta chief Madajee Sindiah, with a large army, to put an end to the enormities of which, without being able to give a remedy, he was obliged not only to be an eye witness, but forced (to the great degradation of the distinctions conferred) to bestow on the successful competitors for the government of the above cities and depending districts, such honours and titles as they chose to demand, however opposite to the King's interest; for such is the respect paid to, and veneration still held for, the decrees of the illustrious house of Timur, by the great body of the people in the north of India, that no successful conqueror would find it an easy matter to reconcile the bulk to his government, without having previously obtained those grants and investitures from the court of Delhi, however obtained; and which even the British nation, in the midst of their victories, were happy to procure for the government of Bengal, though the sword had already acquired that country for us which formed the basis of our former connection with the Mogul, by his conferring on us the Dewannee grant, or power of collecting the revenues of Bengal.

This digression we find necessary, as

many of our readers may not have paid previous attention to the revolutions at Delhi which led to the late one, attended with such horrid and monstrous acts of barbarity.

Madajee Sindiah, on his arrival in the country with a powerful army, found the Mogul generals so divided, that, either by intrigue, bribery, or force, he not only reduced them to order, but had the address to so far reconcile them, that they arranged themselves, with their troops, under his banners, on his securing to some of them the military tenures in the country from whence they drew their former subsistence. This system, however ill calculated to secure the Mahrattas a permanent footing in their new acquisitions, did not alter that held for some time past towards the Mogul by his own generals. Sindiah continued to hold his conquest, for as such he looked upon it, in the same independent manner; obtaining the same and greater titles and honours from the Mogul than had been conferred on the principal of the former. Had Sindiah, however, been satisfied with these advantages; which, even in a pecuniary point of view, would add, when the country settled, near two crores of rupees, or two millions sterling a year to his revenue; he might, assisted by his powerful resources from the Mahratta country, have considerably improved them, and made some progress towards a permanency of situation. Instead, however, of this, by unwarrantable demands on the neighbouring Rajapoot princes, he exasperated this brave and warlike race of Hindoos, inhabiting a hilly country, the principal capital of which is Joinaghur, a city of great beauty and splendour, and the principal seat of religion with the above tribes, amongst whom it is held in great veneration. The princes who have filled this throne have long been celebrated for their piety, particularly for their liberal encouragement to the arts and sciences; and in the above town, though 1000 miles within-land, is to be seen an observatory of European structure, said to have been erected by the Jesuits. The Raja of Joinaghur, disdaining to sit mis-

to Sindiah's demands, left the event to the fortune of war. Sindiah marched to besiege his capital. The Joinaghur Raja was, however, joined by another powerful prince of his tribe, the Raja of Oudipoor; and these gained over to their side several of the Mogul chiefs, with their forces, who, as above mentioned, had ranged themselves under Sindiah's banner, on his first reduction of them; and amongst these one of great note, called Mahomed Beg Amdance, whose particular disaffection to Sindiah had been of some standing, from ill treatment. The united forces of the Rajapoots and disaffected Moguls now become formidable, marched to attack Madajec Sindiah; and a bloody battle ensued in the neighbourhood of Joinaghur. The Rajapoots charged the Mahrattas several times with extraordinary courage: the latter gave way, and were running in disorder, pursued by the Ratoreans, a select body of cavalry and infantry belonging to the Oudipoor Raja, when the good conduct of Major De Boigne's regiment of sepoy, on the side of Sindiah, gave a turn to the day. The firm stand of this corps repelled the repeated attacks of the Ratoreans, and did their commander, Major De Boigne, much credit, who, after great slaughter, put the Rajapoots to the rout. As soon as they gave way, the retreating Mahrattas and Moguls rallied, and, in their turn, charged the Rajapoots. The victory declared itself in favour of Sindiah. Mahomed Beg Amdance, the Mogul chief, on the side of the Rajapoots was killed, and on both sides many others of less note.

Two days after the victory the remaining Mogul troops with Sindiah, his sepoy, and other corps, demanded their pay, due for several months. Sindiah, however, elated with his victory, treated them with contempt; they accordingly mutinied, and threatened to go to the Joinaghur side, if not paid. Sindiah not satisfying them, they deserted to the Rajapoots. This desertion left him with his Mahrattas only, and Major De Boigne's regiment of sepoy: the fear of worse made him retreat hastily to Agra, with these few remains of at least 100,000 men. Not thinking himself safe under the walls of that city, he retreated shamefully 80 miles farther to Gualior, a strong fortress in the Mahratta country, abandoning every thing to

his enemies, who he thought were in close pursuit of him, though the Rajapoots had not moved from the place where the battle had been given in the neighbourhood of Joinaghur. By Sindiah's running away out of the country, his office of course under the Mogul was abandoned. However we might have reason to regret this loss, from the good understanding which, since our late peace with the Mahrattas, has subsisted between us and Madajec Sindiah, the horrid barbarities which the said loss was the cause of towards the Mogul, (unparalleled in the history of the present times) will make us ever lament that the restrictions laid on our government in India, confining them, at that distance, within the letter of limited instructions, should make us become inactive spectators of such a scene, with the power in our hands to prevent it, without risk or expence, when the national honour and interest was so much concerned, not to say humanity and sound policy. On Sindiah's abandoning the above territories a Rohilla chief, named Goolam Kadir Khaun, (whose territories border on those of the Nabob of Oude) a bye-stander during the above contests, availing himself of Sindiah's absence, immediately hastened up to Delhi with a few followers, and forcing himself into the Mogul's presence at court, mentioned Sindiah's defeat, and demanded the office of Emir ul Omrah. The King refusing it, he boldly repeated his demand to be made Emir ul Omrah, or menaced the sovereign with the loss of his head. The Mogul at last, through fear, complied, and, though in the middle of his capital and attendants, conferred the title on this savage Rohilla, Goolam Kadir Khaun, who had not 100 men in his suite, and who immediately, on obtaining the above title, proceeded to pursue victory against Sindiah, attacking the several forts the latter had possessed himself of in that neighbourhood, belonging formerly to the Jents, Macheri Raja, and Agra; for which purpose he joined his forces with those of the late Mahomed Beg Amdance, now commanded by Ismael Beg, a brother of the late commander, and possessed himself of every fort in that quarter in Sindiah's possession, excepting that of Agra. To this place they laid siege, Ismael Beg on one side, and Goolam Kadir on the other. After they had lain before it about a fortnight, the Mahrattas from Gualior, with Major De Boigne, endeavoured to

raise the siege, but without success. All this time the Rajapoots did not move a step from the spot in their own country where they had attacked Sindiah; wishing to convince the latter, that they had no other object in fighting him than that of defending their country, apprehensive as they were, in the event of his retrieving his affairs, that they might suffer for any further hostile attempts they might make on him. They accordingly now remained inactive, as did also the Mogul, refusing to declare openly for any party, but endeavouring to cultivate a good understanding with all, particularly with Sindiah; to whom the King wrote, that though he had conferred the office of Emir ul Omrah on Goolam Kadir Khaun, it was by compulsion: though there is not a doubt but the King, as well as every other Mahomedan, wished to see the Mahrattas expelled from his dominions. The siege of Agra still holding out, Goolam Kadir Khaun marched to reduce several places. At last, finding the King appeared rather more inclined to support Sindiah, and not being able to raise money for his troops, he now endeavoured to make friends at Delhi, having made himself particularly obnoxious at that Court during his late visit; where after the King had conferred the above-mentioned title on him, he endeavoured to seize the palace; and for this purpose had erected a battery against it, and was besieging it when the news of Major De Boigne's approach with the Mahrattas from Gualior to raise the siege of Agra, obliged him to hasten to the assistance of Ismael Beg, whom he left before this place, for the reduction of which he now became particularly anxious, but could scarce make any impression on it.

The Mahratta army was still at Gualior, very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their commander Sindiah. This circumstance encouraged Goolam Kadir Khaun to go again to Delhi to get money to pay his troops, who were become very riotous and ungovernable, particularly the Rohillas, the most cruel people of that part of the world. Goolam Kadir already succeeded in gaining over to his interest the Nazir, the Eunuque, and principal minister about the King's person, attacking his house from his infancy. The treason of the Nazir procured Goolam Kadir immediate admittance with his Rohillas into the fort at

Delhi, where the royal palace is situated; who instantly took possession of both. The Mogul in vain protested against this violence. At length he dissembled, on the Nazir and Goolam Kadir's prostrating themselves before the throne, declaring they were his slaves, the supporters of the Mahomedan religion, and would die in the defence of Shaw Allum and his family; requesting that his Majesty, King of Kings, would open the lock of his beneficence, and allow him (Goolam Kadir) his slave, the means of supporting the Mussulman army against the infidel Hindoo Mahrattas, the enemies of Mahomed. The King pretended it was out of his power to assist them with money: the application was renewed, but to no purpose. While this was going on, the Nazir and an old lady within the walls, wife to Mahomed Shaw (who was on the throne of Delhi at the time of Kouli Khan's invasion in 1739, named Mulkizimance) were adopting measures to have the grandson of the latter placed on the throne, for which service she promised to pay Goolam Kadir Khaun 15 lacks of rupees, or 150,000 l. sterling on the spot, with a promise of more ample supplies afterwards; and the Nazir promised to point out where the treasure of the reigning king was deposited. Goolam Kadir, on receiving these overtures, began to treat the latter with cruel severity, who immediately wrote to Sindiah to come to his relief; and that if he would expel Goolam Kadir and his Rohillas, he should receive a reward of ten lacks of rupees, or 100,000 l. sterling. The treacherous Nazir acquainted Goolam Kadir with the contents of this letter, who had it intercepted, and immediately imprisoned the King, demanding the money which this letter proved he was in possession of, and rebuking him for his conduct in endeavouring to call the Hindoos to his assistance, at a time that the Mussulmen were sacrificing their lives for him and their religion. The King, however, persisted in refusing to pay any money; and Goolam Kadir having determined within himself to depose him, he was accordingly made a close prisoner; and Biddor Bux, the grandson of Mahomed Shaw, whom the old Begum had been exerting herself in favour of, was placed on the throne, and proclaimed King under the name of Biddor Shaw. The old King's family,

his

his wives, sons, and daughters, with his and their effects, being all seized Goolam Kadir extorted from them fifty lacks of rupees in money and jewels—a great sum, considering the distress that the House of Timur has been in of late years; but which, under every circumstance of the former situations of many of the living members of this branch of it, it is more than likely they possessed, if not more,

considering the general disposition of the natives of India for hoarding, in the midst of the most harassing situations.

Goolam Kadir also received the 19 lacks of rupees from the old Begum Mulkizimannee: but these resources were trifling compared to what he had secured for himself, from taking possession of Selim-Ghur; an account of which place may be new to an European reader.

(To be concluded in our next).

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have some time since done me the favour to mention the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle with approbation, I flatter myself you will give the following remarks a place in your excellent Magazine. The Dissertation I have just mentioned has had the misfortune to fall under the cognizance of two or three critics, to whom I am under the necessity of paying a proper acknowledgement.

The first * is the author of a publication which he calls "A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle."

This writer has copied the translation of the inscription *word for word* as it stands in the Dissertation, except in a few passages, wherein he has given us some trifling alterations. For instance: Instead of "Deucalion escaped the rains," he says, "Deucalion fled from the rains." Instead of "Xerxes cut [a navigable canal] through Athos," he says, "Xerxes dug through Athos." Instead of "[torrents of liquid] fire flowed round Ætna," he translates the words, "fire flowed round Ætna." Having made two or three other variations of the most insignificant kind, merely, as it seems, for the sake of alteration, he informs his readers, "that it was *thought proper* to print the original Greek, with a Latin and ENGLISH translation, that readers of every description may understand the subject of the present controversy."

In these words he obliquely insinuates, that the translation is his own. On the same principle a thief may steal a horse, and by cutting off his ears or his tail, may claim him as his property. As to the

Greek and Latin, the Vindicator may indeed plead as great a right to them as the Dissertator †; but as he has taken them *ut ratum* from the copy prefixed to the Dissertation, his republication can only be considered as a political scheme in the art of book-making.

This writer however has not contented himself with the foregoing depredation. He has copied many long passages without ceremony, and several notes without acknowledgement; so that, besides the Greek and Latin, he has filled above forty pages of his small volume with plagiarisms, under the pretence of giving his unlearned readers a proper notion of the points in debate.

Yet, notwithstanding this pretence, he has perverted the author's obvious meaning in several places. The Dissertator, he says, "*objects* to the Parian Chronicle, because it does not resemble the Sigean, the Nemean, and other inscriptions." This, to use one of his own polite expressions, is "a gross misrepresentation." The Dissertator, in opening the subject, mentions the characters of several ancient inscriptions, and observes, that there is very little resemblance between them and the letters of the Parian Chronicle. But he does not introduce this observation as an *objection* against the authenticity of the Chronicle; he mentions it merely as a fact, from which he draws no inference. On the contrary, he expressly asserts, that "the antiquity of an inscription can never be proved by the mere form of the letters."

This writer charges the Dissertator with inconsistency, because he sometimes speaks of the Chronicle as a wonderful monu-

* Mr. H——t, who likewise bestowed some crude animadversions on the Dissertation, in the Analytical Review.

† The Dissertator honestly informs his readers, "that the original Greek and the Latin translation are taken from the elegant and accurate edition of the *Marmara Oxoniensis*, published by Dr. Chandler in 1763."

ment of ancient learning, and at other times as an erroneous system of chronology. In the former case, the author speaks on the principles, or the supposition of those who contend for its authenticity; in the latter, he expresses his own opinion. This mode of argumentation is universally allowed on all subjects, without any imputation of contradiction. Thus, if we occasionally adopt the sentiments of the author, or his advocates, we may style the Vindication a learned production; but if we speak the language of adequate and impartial judges, we may call it a mean and disingenuous performance.

According to the account of this equitable reviewer, the Dissertator has intimated, "that it was a general practice with the ancients to quote the works of their predecessors with the same accuracy and precision as our best modern historians." Whereas the Dissertator has only observed, "that it was such a common practice among the ancients to mention the works of their predecessors, that in many books we find references to three, four, five, six, or seven hundred different authors; and the truth of this observation he has demonstrated by the examples of Pliny, Plutarch, Athenæus, and many other ancient writers."

The Vindicator remarks, that "though the literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions; yet spurious books apply not to the present question: and as to inscriptions, there is nothing to be found in the whole history of impostures that bears the least resemblance, in point of learning, labour, and experience, to the Parian Chronicle."—In answer to this and other objections to the same effect, it may be sufficient to observe, that when the Dissertator has given a long list of impostors, he does not infer from thence, as this curious logician pretends, that the Parian Chronicle is a forgery. On the contrary, he premises this unexceptionable observation—"The literary world has been frequently imposed upon by spurious books and inscriptions, and therefore, we should be extremely cautious with regard to what we receive under the venerable name of antiquity." What reason then has this candid critic to throw out the following sarcastic reflection?—"To those who think the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle in the least shaken by such forgeries as those of Annius and Cajadus, arguments will be of no avail." The Dissertator's short account of

the History of Paros, makes the following remark: "The Parians assisted Darius in his expedition against Greece. Miltiades, in order to punish them for this offence, or rather to revenge an affront offered to himself, the year after the victory at Marathon, invaded the island and laid siege to the capital. But the inhabitants defended themselves with so much bravery, that after he had invested the city for twenty-six days without success, he raised the siege, and returned to Athens in disgrace." For this piece of history he quotes Herodotus, l. vi. §. 133. and subjoins C. Nepos, Milt. §. 7. as an author who has likewise mentioned the siege. Here our savacious critic informs his readers, that the writer of the Dissertation has misrepresented C. Nepos.—It is not easy to account for this ill-grounded charge, unless we suppose that he was dozing while he was criticising this passage, and did not observe that HERODOTUS was produced as the author's authority on this occasion; or probably he was not much acquainted with the Greek historian, and expected to see the same account of Miltiades in C. Nepos.

That the writer has frequently nodded while he was engaged in his lucubrations cannot be denied. The following is a remarkable proof of the gentleman's oscurancy. Speaking of one of the forgeries of Annius at Viterbo, he says, "Nothing can account for the credit which this ridiculous inscription gained, but the ignorance, the superstition, and credulity of the Spaniards, at the commencement of the 16th century."—According to this admirable geographer, Viterbo was in Spain!

This ingenious writer seems as well acquainted with classical learning as he is with geography. As an evidence of this remark, take the following examples: Having occasion to mention Herodian's tract Περὶ τῶν ἀστρον., he tells us, "it was an obscure treatise, which at that time [that is about 1625] it was difficult to procure."—Perhaps to readers of a certain "description" it might be unknown; but every man of learning was well acquainted with its contents. It was printed with Theodore Gaza's Introductio Grammatica, and Apollonius de Construtione, ap. Aldum, 1495. The substance of it was reprinted in Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, and in Scapula's Lexicon, where every school-boy might have found it long before the discovery of the Parian Chronicle.

"Let

'Let it be observed,' says this learned critic, as if it were a very important remark, "that very few men, since the revival of learning, have been capable of executing such a literary monument as the Parian Chronicle."—He must be grossly ignorant of the history of literature, who does not know that there were multitudes of the most learned men that ever adorned the republic of letters between the year 1500 and 1620—as Lambinus, P. Manutius, Camerarius, Iunclavius, Xylindus, Cinterus, Clacconius, Mueterus, Patricius, Pithæus, H. Stephanus, Sauburgius, Torrennius, Optopæus, Gynæus, Simonius, Spindinus, Stranus, Iulv. Ursinus Iupius, Rhodmannus, Am. Porus, Pirhius, Ionticus, Sciliger, Casaubon, Hostelilius, Celsius, Iuhanus, Emmius, Eipenius, Gruter, Dinsquæus, Buxtorf, &c. &c. And Schottus, Meursius, Grocius, Velfius, Petavius, Rigaltius, H. nhus, Salmafius, Scoppius, Cyril Iucius, Ico Allatius, and many more of equal eminence, well known to those who are in the least acquainted with the works of the learned.

But nothing perhaps can give us a more adequate idea of this writer's erudition than the following passage. "The author of the Dissertation, he says, has attempted to throw some contempt on the character of Cimæus by quotations from Suidas, the *Historia* Valesius, and

Clemens Alexandrinus." Here this learned critic mistakes an Arabian heretic, who gave name to the sect called Valesians in the third century, for the celebrated Henry Valesius, who was born at Paris in 1603, and published *Excerpta Polybii*, *Diol Siculi*, &c. An *Marcellinus*, *Historia Ecclesiastica Iulibus*, &c. and was the author of other critical works, well known to every classical reader, except those of the lowest "description."

• This is perhaps a sufficient specimen of our author's abilities, which I should have treated with more respect, if he had not bestowed many opprobrious reflections on the author of the Parian Chronicle, charging him with "the vice of suspicion, p. 162. classical scepticism, p. 171. a boring style, p. 159. fallacious reasoning with pain, p. 127. idle objections, p. 41. impudence, p. 44. perverseness, p. 44. imposing on the unlearned, p. 75. quibbling, ibid. ostentatious learning, p. 37. 53. expatiating in a region of imposture, *ce g m l to l i ture*, p. 163." with a variety of other literary transgressions.

It is true, he allows the author, in other places, a classical elegance of style, apparent candour, talents for criticism, and extensive erudition; but at the same time he is pleased to baffle all these compliments by an extraordinary profusion of polemical sarcasms.

The Author of the Parian Chronicle,

[To be continued.]

THE LONDON REVIEW

A N D

LITERARY JOURNAL.

For JULY, 1789.

Quid sit super, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great Britain; particularly the Highlands of Scotland. By William Gypin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Bolston in New Forest near Lympington. 2 Vols. 8vo. 440 Pages. 1l 16s. Blamire

THE reader may with some reason exclaim, 440 pages, price 36s. He must however, be informed that beside the 440 pages of letter-press, these volumes contain 40 pages of engraving:

that is to say 40 prints, in imitation of drawings.

Of these prints our author says, "few pretend to be exact portraits." They in general only characterize the countries through

through which the reader is carried. They were slightly taken in the course of a hasty journey, and at best meant only to preserve the *great outlines of the country*: and even this I fear, not always accurately."

This "confession to the public" shews no doubt, and in amiable colours, the ingenuousness of Mr. Gilpin. But it does not convey to our minds the propriety of loading a most entertaining book with trinkets of little value. The *maps* are certainly useful, and a *scraperspecter* drawings, for the purpose of giving an idea of the scenery of the Highlands of Scotland, would have been proper enough. But although we can admire "the free and elegant manner in which they are executed by Mr. Alkin in aquatinta," we can pronounce that 30 of the 40 prints, put off in these volumes, are superfluous; and, to this work, altogether unnecessary. We therefore repeat our intimation*, that an edition of Mr. G.'s *Tours*, without the plates, or with such only as serve to mark and distinguish the different styles of country of which Mr. G. has written, is what the public may fairly ask for, and have some right to expect.

A Narrative of the Military Operations on the Coromandel Coast, &c. &c. By James Munro, Esquire, Captain in the late 73d or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders. 4to. 11. 1s. boards Nicol, 1789.

TO point out, in proper time, such mistakes or misrepresentations as might, if long unnoticed, pass into and gain credit in the future page of *history*, seems to be one of the chief benefits likely to result to the public by a judicious monthly review of printed publications. Civil, but especially military transactions, with the motives or opinions supposed to have influenced the conduct of military commanders, are seldom or ever truly given to the public by contemporary writers, even tho' such writers may have acted *a part* in the scenes they attempt to describe. It is a most difficult task for any one person, living near to the events he relates, to find out the real truth; or, if he does find it, to say the whole truth without offence. But *Memoirs of judicious soldiers*, referring in general to public records for authenticity, may be of infinite use, under public correction, towards forming a material magazine for a future body of history.

We must farther apprise our readers, before we enter upon the analysis of the present volumes, that they barely fall within the description given of them in the title-page. They may be said to be as much a work of HISTORY as of PICTURESQUE BEAUTY; and more a work of MODERN GARDENING than of LANDSCAPE DRAWING;—the art for which our author at the outset, at least, travelled to improve: a laudable motive, by which Mr. Gilpin alone appears to have been led into picturesque excursions.

In this light, therefore, we shall chiefly view his present performance; selecting such passages as we judge may convey some useful information to those of our readers who are lovers of the art, without being so extravagantly fond of it as to purchase a few hints, howsoever ingenious, at any price.

The *historical* and *biographical* anecdotes, though highly entertaining in general, are adapted less than the passages we shall select, to this department of our miscellany.

[To be continued.]

Captain Innes Munro's good intentions in his *literary* communications may not, perhaps, be called in question by any reader; but his *opinions* on those points which chiefly concern this country, whose prosperity is now become inseparably connected with that of the British trade and possessions in the East, may be disputed, and, when unjust and injurious, ought to be exposed.—To lessen the ardour of our young military adventurers by magnifying the hardships and hazards of the service in the East-Indies; or, by the stating one's own impressions as if the temporary feelings of a hot fatiguing march were to have an influence upon a great measure of state, to express a wish that (Vellore) the second place in the Carnatic † had been demolished or abandoned, cannot well be said either to do credit to the author as a private individual, or to answer any good public purpose. How much less ought such sentiments to be sported in public, when it is well known that (all considerations

taken together) the situation of the King's officers and troops in general was, and is, far better upon service in India, according to their several ranks, than that of any other military body of men serving in any part of the known world!

Among the various facts misstated by Captain Munro, some of them indeed of no great consequence otherwise than as indications of inaccuracy, and therefore subversive of the credit of the publication, are the following :

In page 219, speaking of Lord Macleod's return to Madras, he says, there was a misunderstanding between his Lordship and General Stuart concerning priority of rank.—Now it was impossible that there could be any dispute on this head, because General Stuart was a General Officer both in Europe and in India, when Lord Macleod was only a Colonel. Lord Macleod returned from the army to Madras on account of bad health.

In page 220 he says, that Gen. Stuart, in the march to Trivadi, commanded in the rear. It is known to the whole army that General Stuart on that occasion led in front.

In page 268 he says, after stating the situation of the French fleet, "The natural conclusion now was, that the garrison of Madras was about to be besieged, &c." This is a mistake. At the time alluded to, Sir Edward Hughes with the British Squadron was off Fort St. George, and not at Trincomallé; and there never was the smallest apprehension of Madras being besieged, or in the smallest danger.

In page 295, parag. 1. he describes the retreat of the army under General Stuart from Pondicherry, *on* the 10th of Sept. 1782, as *mysterious*; a term meant evidently to insinuate a degree of blame in the conduct of that commander. Was Captain Munro ignorant that Trincomallé was lost; that the British Squadron had returned to Madras to the leeward

station, while the French kept to windward; that Hyde's whole force was within a day's march of our army, and our troops threatened with impending famine? Yet, even under these circumstances, the retreat of our army was *not* precipitate, but orderly and well conducted. It marched, not on the 10th of Sept. as stated by Capt. Munro, but on the 11th, at two in the afternoon. The troops got to their ground before eight, and, excepting a few random rockets thrown at the rear guard, there was no attempt made even on the straggling followers by any enemy.

In page 337 he says, that "General Stuart was in a *cavalier* manner [taken] from his high command, and conducted on board a ship, &c."—General Stuart, after dining at Cuddalore, at the Marquis de Bussy's, with the Comte de la Maré and all the principal French officers, did, in his own time, and at his own discretion, embark on board one of his Majesty's frigates to return to the Presidency, after the cessation of hostilities with the French had taken place in July 1783. The command of the King's troops was given by *him* to Major-General Bruce, who remained behind with the army near to Cuddalore, and did *not* return, as stated by Captain Munro, "at the same time and by the same conveyance with General Stuart."

From page 321 to p. 325, Captain Munro wholly misrepresents the plan and conduct of General Stuart in the famous battle of Cuddalore, June 1783, which is universally allowed to have been conceived with great ability, supported in its varying aspects and unforeseen emergencies with great presence of mind both on the part of the General and the principal officers under his command, and on the whole executed with cool courage.

[To be continued.]

Lettre Adressée au Roi, par Mr. De Calonne, le 9 Fevrier 1789. Londres.

IN continuation of the controversy between Mr. Necker and Mr. De Calonne, promised in a former Number of our Literary Journal, we are now to give a brief abstract of Mr. De Calonne's celebrated letter to the King dated the 9th of February. The subject of this letter was of the highest importance at the time, and in the circumstances in which it was written; nor, if the reasoning of its author be just, has the recent and great re-

volution in France diminished its importance. The novel constitution, if that can be called a constitution which is yet in embryo; or, to speak more properly, which is hastily and rudely framed from heterogeneous and jarring materials; cannot, in the matured judgement of this profound and experienced statesman, be lasting. In the vast numbers and democratical spirit of the National Assembly; in the hereditary pretensions

of the Nobility and Clergy, and above all of the successors to the Crown; in the natural devotion of the gentlemen of the army to him who has the disposal of it, and who is the source of preferment and honour; in the contentions that may be expected to arise from the different circumstances of different provinces, whether local, municipal, or moral; in a word, from the jarring elements that enter into the composition of this new and sudden form of government, Mr. De Calonne hesitates not to predict its dissolution. But its dissolution he thinks will not be easy: it will be violent and painful; and the worst evil that can befall any nation, is the necessity of wading back to its ancient constitution through an ocean of blood. He regrets the unwise councils thro' which the King, of whose good intentions he entertains the most perfect conviction, had been induced to postpone the meeting of the States-General for the space of ten months, after this measure was found necessary to the restoration of order in the finances and of public credit. Had the States been immediately convened, while the sole object that engrossed the public eye was public credit, the King might have new-modelled the constitution of the National Assembly, according to the exigencies of the times and changes that had arisen since its last convention. The object of its convention attained, it might have been prorogued or dissolved in peace. But an invitation, a requisition had been made even by the Servants of the Crown to all ranks and orders of citizens, freely to communicate their observations on the state of the nation. Hence a crowd of writers and scribblers, who recommended opposite and ideal systems of polity; and some of whom were so extravagant as to suppose that a civil constitution for a great monarchy most complex in its actual state might be formed on the principles of an original compact and of the law of nature.

In this situation of affairs Mr. De Calonne proposes a plan for settling the disorders of the kingdom, founded on this general principle, of infusing into the constitution as much of liberty and the democratical spirit as is consistent with the tranquillity of the nation and the preservation of the monarchy: and in the prosecution of this design, he keeps a constant eye on the constitution of England, without losing sight of the circumstances peculiar to the kingdom and provinces of France; thus reducing the perfection of abstracted models to the level of what is capable of being actually carried into execution.

"The government of France he considers as purely monarchical, and the Crown as hereditary. Both the executive and legislative power are vested in the hands of the king with this limitation, that they shall be exercised in a constitutional manner. Such laws as shall be discussed in the Assembly of the States-General, stamp with the authority of the King with their consent, and clearly digested, shall form the national code of constitutional laws.—This code of constitutional law should regulate, 1. The enacting of laws. 2. Their promulgation, execution, and conservation. 3. The different objects which they ought to embrace.

1. With regard to the enacting of laws.—Laws may be divided into such as are fundamental, such as are judiciary, and such as are particular. In every fundamental law the consent of the nation to be a *sine qua non*, whether anything is to be altered or added.—All judiciary laws, while yet in embryo, or the first stages of their formation, to be communicated to the chief members of the supreme courts.—Particular laws to undergo deliberation only in the king's council, care being taken that they shall contain nothing subversive of laws fundamental and judiciary.

[To be continued.]

Fariery improved; or, a Complete Treatise upon the Art of Fariery, &c. &c. &c. By Henry Bracken, M. D. 2 vols. 12mo. Richardson. 1789.

WE have frequently expressed our surprise at the supineness of the proprietors of this truly valuable work, in suffering it to become so scarce, as not to be purchased but at a very advanced price. This neglect on their part has certainly given rise to the numerous treatises on Fariery that have recently appeared, and all of which are indebted for their

Mr. Bracken, here presented to the public in an elegant as well as correct manner, being (to the credit of the bookseller) printed on a new letter and good paper. We are also informed that this is the only complete edition now to be purchased, the one which was printed some time ago in the country being mutilated and imperfect, as well as executed

The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy: together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Liquor in Herefordshire. By Mr. Marshall. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nicoll.

WE have already spoken our sentiments, repeatedly and freely, respecting the work of which the present volumes form a most valuable part.

In our Magazine for May 1787, p. 323, we gave the outline of Mr. M.'s plan, as described in a prefatory address affixed to the Rural Economy of Norfolk; and thought, with him, that he "had left no room for misapprehension." Fortunately, however, for Mr. M. some objections have been made against it; from which he naturally suspects that he has fallen short in his explanation. We say *fortunately*, as they have drawn from him a farther elucidation of the plan and execution of the work; placing the whole design in a more interesting light than any in which we had viewed it: we, therefore, lose no time in laying before our readers such part of the *advertisement* to the present volumes, as serves to throw fresh light on the general subject.

The objection which has been held out against the plan of the work is—"that the same subjects are treated of in Yorkshire as in Norfolk."

"To answer this as an *objection* (says our author) is impossible: for had it been put—"that nearly the same subjects are treated of in Yorkshire as in Norfolk"—the position would have been fully granted; as being perfectly consonant with the principle on which the plan is raised. It is indeed one of the best evidences that can be offered in its favor; inasmuch as it shows the plan of the register to be such, as, in its full extent, to admit under the several heads, every idea relative to the subject: for, similar as the heads really are, in the two specimens already given, I found not, in either district, a fact belonging to the whole circle of rural affairs which would not have fallen aptly under them.

"The objects and operations of husbandry are, in number and species, the same, or nearly the same, in every quarter of the kingdom. But the methods of obtaining the objects, and of performing the operations, are infinitely various. To catch the variations, whenever they are sufficiently marked, whether with excellency or defect, is one of the main objects of the part of the plan I am now executing. Another, to give practical descriptions of such particular objects and operations, as are confined to particular districts. And

a third, to register the excellencies and defects, in the practice of each district, relative to every other department of Rural Economy.

"By thus adducing in each station (were it possible) every valuable idea it is possessed of on these subjects; and by arranging those of different stations in registers formed on the same, or nearly the same plan; the different modes of conducting any particular branch of management may be referred to, and the several practices be compared. Consequently, in the completion of the plan may be seen the various practices of the kingdom, relating to any individual subject.

"An art so extensive, and in many things so abstruse, as that of agriculture, must remain in a state of great imperfection, until the leading facts belonging to it, which are already known, be reduced to a state of reference. To raise schemes of improvement, public or private, before this be effected, must be an act of improvidence similar to that of setting about the study of chemistry, or any other branch of philosophy, by experiment, without having previously become acquainted with the facts that are already ascertained. A man, thus employed, might spend a lifetime of ingenuity, without bringing to light a single fact, which was not intimately known before he began.

"Such is the leading principle, the main object, the substance of the plan. But this, as other superstructures, requires a groundwork.—Rural economics are founded in nature: much of the art depends upon climate, situation, soil, and a variety of natural circumstances. Hence, not only a geographical description of the district under survey, becomes requisite; but the three kingdoms of nature, so far as they are intimately connected with the subject, require to be examined and described with scientific accuracy.

"Nor are these the only requisites. The work, before it be fit to meet the public eye, requires a degree of finish. It is necessary that every part should be conspicuous. The excellencies, not being sufficiently evident, perhaps, to common observation, may require to be relieved; and the defects to be brought out, and shown in their naked deformity;

that their impressions on the mind may be the stronger and more lasting.

"Nor does the labour end here. In carrying on a work of this nature, the reflection will be voluntarily employed in drawing practical inferences; and in filling up deficiencies; not altogether, perhaps, with self-evident or theoretic ideas, arising out of the subject in hand; but with practical knowledge, which, being collected incidentally, not in any particular district, but in every quarter of the kingdom, and being no where on record, might be lost to the general design, if not laid up in this manner*.

"If the ideas thus offered by the reflection, do not appear to the judgment sufficiently ascertained, to become evidently useful in promoting the general intention of the work, they are, with other unascertained ideas, arising to the observation in the district immediately under survey, either thrown out as hints, and inserted with such marks of diffidence as cannot easily be misunderstood, for the use of those who are in practice, and have leisure to ascertain them; or, are entirely rejected.

"The Rural Economy of Yorkshire, if duly examined, will be found to be executed on these principles. Thus,—to speak in reply to the objection which has given rise to these explanations,—under such heads, whether they include general operations or ordinary objects of culture, as were amply treated of in Norfolk, deviations only, whether they arise from custom, situation, or soil, are brought forward. But where a crop, or an operation, not cultivated or performed in Norfolk, arises, it becomes a fresh subject; and an additional division or subdivision is, of course, opened for its reception; and every thing deemed useful, respecting it, registered. Again, where a crop or an operation common to Norfolk is not found in Yorkshire, the head or compartment of the register which received it in the former, is, of course, dropped in the latter.

"If, in the Rural Economy of Yorkshire, I had described the dibbling of wheat, for instance, or the cultivation of buck-wheat; or, in the Rural Economy of Norfolk, the operation of planting potatoes with the plow, or the cultivation of

the rape crop; or had even instituted heads for these subjects; I should, indeed, have rendered my work liable to objection.

"But, because I had described the general management of soils and manures; and the general operations of sowing, weeding, and harvesting; the cultivation of wheat and barley; and the management of cattle and sheep;—as practised in Norfolk;—were these subjects to be passed without notice, in describing the practice of Yorkshire! Or, because a writer, on geography, has described the mountains and rivers of France, for instance, is he, in giving a description of Spain, to pass over the mountains and rivers unnoticed!

"But ill founded as that objection (if it will bear the name) evidently is, the making of it implies a degree of dissatisfaction, or, if the word be applicable, a degree of dissatisfaction towards the work; and I am desirous to render it, were it possible, free from disapprobation.

"Perhaps the objection arose in misapprehension. It may be conjectured, that my stations are unlimited, and my volumes, of course, unnumbered; especially as some insinuation of this nature was, I understand, tacked to the objection.

"Left, therefore, some of my readers, whose approbation I am desirous of preserving entire, should have conceived the same idea, it becomes requisite to apprise them, that, unless I make a re-survey of the southern counties (thereby completing the five principal stations I have been led to fix in) the rural economy of the midland counties (now preparing for the press) will close my survey of provincial practice.

"The completion of my plan extends no farther than to seven stations; adding, to the five more central, one in the more western counties, of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, and another in the more northern provinces; including Northumberland, and the lowlands of Scotland.

"At present, however, there is little probability of the survey being extended to the two latter stations: and no degree

* "It may be proper to remark in this place, that, through various motives, the Rural Economy of Yorkshire contains a greater number of these fugitive ideas, than either the Norfolk or the present volumes; which, nevertheless, have their respective shares. They are not unfrequently thrown into the didactic form; as being the most concise, and the most practical."

of certainty of its being continued to the Southern counties."

Our author next proceeds to answer "some less general observations, made in a more liberal manner, by a different order of men, and through a different channel of communication, the LITERARY JOURNALS; and, having answered them fully and fairly, he concludes his address with the following observations.

"Groundless, however, as the remark replied to most assuredly is, I repeat my acknowledgements to the writer who brought it forward. Other readers equally unacquainted of course with the sources of my information, may have seen the passage alluded to in the same point of view. Beside, it affords me an opportunity, which otherwise I might not have had, of saying still farther, that, from the commencement of the Minutes of Agriculture, in 1774, to the present time, I have read nothing on the subject of rural affairs; excepting some few modern publications, which have fallen casually under my eye; and excepting that, in the year 1780, I spent some weeks, or months, in the reading-room of the British Museum, looking over and forming a catalogue of books, formerly written on the subject.

"This disregard of modern books has not, of late years at least, risen altogether through neglect. I have designedly refrained from them; lest I might catch ideas imperceptibly,—and, by inter-

weaving those of books with those of provincial practice, blend the two parts of the general work, which I wish to keep perfectly distinct. And I have refrained more particularly from modern books, which have gained a degree of popularity; lest I should be led, imperceptibly, into controversies, public or private, which might swerve me from my main design.

"The part of the plan which I have, hitherto, been executing, has, in itself, been sufficient to engage every hour of my attention. I have purposely shut my eyes to every object not immediately connected with it; under a conviction, that the magnitude of the subject is more than sufficient for any man's attention; and, of course, that whatever part of it should be applied to other objects would be lost to the main pursuit.

"My sources of information are ample; almost without limitation. The two wide fields of nature and science, so far as they are connected with the subject under investigation; the established practice of the kingdom at large, with respect to the three grand branches of rural economics; the individual practice, and sometimes the individual opinion, of the superior class of professional men; together with interesting incidents arising in my own practice, have, hitherto, been the objects of my attention."

This address requires no comment. In our next number the present volumes will come more immediately under our notice.

The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, as revised and proposed to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at a Convention of the said Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, held in Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785. Philadelphia, Printed: London, Re-printed. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Debrett.

THE Church of England in her Articles, her Homilies, and the preface to her Liturgy, has acknowledged the expediency of occasional alterations in her forms of public worship. In conformity to this reasonable and liberal declaration, the Book of Common Prayer was frequently reviewed, and improved in several particulars, during the space of 113 years, between its first compilation in 1548*, and its revision in 1661. Since that time it has continued without alteration. Yet as very considerable improvements have been made, during the last hundred years, in the refinement of our language, and in every branch of sacred

literature, it is presumed, that some amendments in our Liturgy might be attended with great advantage to religion.

But while this is allowed, it must be observed, that such a work requires great abilities, exquisite judgment, and prudence, in the execution. And perhaps no attempts should be made to give these devotional compositions an air of modern refinement, or, in any respect, to divest them of that venerable simplicity and unaffected solemnity which appear in every part of our present Liturgy.

The American States, on becoming independent, thought themselves at liberty to model and organize their respective

* Not 1554, as erroneously printed in this edition of the American Liturgy.

churches, and forms of worship and discipline, in such a manner as they judged most convenient for their future prosperity, consistently with the constitution and laws of their country.

In the Book of Common Prayer now offered to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, most of the alterations and amendments proposed by the English Divine, in 1689, have been adopted, with such others as are thought reasonable and expedient.

In the following extract from the preface, the reader will see the plan which has been pursued in this compilation.

"The service is arranged so as to stand as nearly as possible in the order in which it is to be read. A selection is made both of the reading and singing psalms, commonly so called. Wherever the Bible-translation of the former appeared preferable to the old translation, it hath been adopted; and in consequence of the new selection, a new division and considerable abridgment of the daily portions to be read became necessary; and as the "Glory be to the Father," &c. is once said or sung before the reading of the psalms in Morning and Evening prayer, it was conceived that in order to avoid repetition, the solemnity would be increased by allowing the minister to conclude the portion of the psalms which is at any time read, with that excellent doxology somewhat shortened, "Glory to God on high," &c. especially when it can be properly sung. With respect to the psalmody or singing psalms, for the greater ease of choosing such as are suited to particular subjects and occasions, they are disposed under the several metres and the few general heads to which they can be referred; and a collection of hymns are added, upon those evangelical subjects and other heads of christian worship, to which the psalms of David are less adapted, or do not generally extend.

"It seems unnecessary to enumerate particularly all the different alterations and amendments which are proposed. They will readily appear, and it is hoped the reason of them also, upon a comparison of this with the former book. The Calendar and Rubricks have been altered where it appeared necessary, and the same reasons which occasioned the table of first lessons for Sundays and Holy-days, seemed to require the addition of a table of second lessons also, which is accordingly

done. Those for the morning are intended to suit the several seasons, without any material repetition of the epistles and gospels for the same seasons; and those for the evening are selected in the order of the sacred books. Besides this, the table of first lessons has been reviewed; and some new chapters are introduced, on the supposition of their being more edifying; and some transpositions of lessons have been made, the better to suit the seasons.

"And whereas it hath been the practice of the Church of England to set apart certain days of thanksgiving to Almighty God for signal mercies vouchsafed to that church and nation, it hath here also been considered as conducive to godliness that there should be two annual solemn days of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God set apart; viz. the fourth day of July, commemorative of the blessings of civil and religious liberty in the land wherein we live; and the first Thursday of November for the fruits of the earth; in order that we may be thereby stirred up to a more particular remembrance of the signal mercies of God towards us; the neglect of which might otherwise be the occasion of licentiousness, civil miseries and punishments.

"The case of such unhappy persons as may be imprisoned for debt or crimes claimed the attention of this Church; which hath accordingly adopted into her Liturgy the form for the visitation of prisoners in use in the Church of Ireland.

"In the creed commonly called the Apostles' creed, one clause [Christ's descent into Hell] is omitted, as being of uncertain meaning; and the Articles of Religion have been reduced in number; yet it is humbly conceived that the doctrines of the Church of England are preserved entire, as being judged perfectly agreeable to the gospel.

"It is far from the intention of this Church to depart from the Church of England, any farther than local circumstances require, or to deviate in any thing essential to the true meaning of the Thirty-nine Articles; although the number of them be abridged by some variations in the mode of expression, and the omission of such Articles as were more evidently adapted to the times when they were first framed, and to the political constitution of England."

In this edition of the Liturgy, the compilers have made many verbal and grammatical corrections, and many large

defalcations. They have adopted the old translation of the psalms which is used in the Church of England; but have occasionally taken some verses from the translation of the year 1607, which is printed in our Bibles. These additional verses do not always appear to advantage. For each morning and evening service, they have selected about twenty or thirty verses from different psalms, and thrown them into one group. This plan, though something may be said in its defence, totally destroys or confounds their original import and connection.

With respect to the doctrine of the Trinity, the compilers are strict Athanasians, though they have rejected the creed which is distinguished by that appellation.

Some divines, who do not wish to be too positive about an incomprehensible article in the Collect for Trinity Sunday, use this evasive expression—"Keep us steadfast in the faith:" but these revilers of the Liturgy firmly adhere to the ancient reading—"Keep us steadfast in *this* faith."

In the prayer for the Church Militant, instead of saying, with a liberal spirit of universal benevolence and philanthropy,

The Female Reader: or, Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse, selected from the best Writers, and disposed under proper Heads, for the Improvement of Young Women. By Mr. Cresswick, Teacher of Elocution. To which is prefixed a Preface, containing some Hints on Female Education. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnson.

THE proper method of educating young ladies is a subject of the highest importance, as the pleasure and happiness of society are essentially concerned in the rectitude of their understandings. In this age of refinement, no one, we are persuaded, will pretend, that young women of family and fortune should be left in their native ignorance, unacquainted with every thing but a few external accomplishments, the public amusements, and the business of diets. "I am far, says a judicious writer, from recommending any attempts to render women learned, yet surely it is necessary they should be raised above ignorance. Such a general tincture of the most useful sciences as may serve to free the mind from vulgar prejudices, and give it a relish for the rational exercise of its powers, may very justly enter into the plan of female education. The fix may be taught to turn the course of their reflections into a proper and advantageous channel, without any danger of rendering them too elevated for the feminine

"We beseech thee to save and defend all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors," they have thought proper to teach their people to say, "We beseech thee to direct and dispose the hearts of all Christian rulers, and especially the rulers and governors of these States."—Kings and Princes, it seems, have no share in their intercessions.

In the Thanksgiving for the fourth day of July, they blest the Divine Majesty for having inspired and directed the hearts of their Delegates in Congress "to lay the perpetual foundations of peace, liberty, and safety."—Alas! how soon may these "perpetual foundations" of peace be subverted, and this new Jerusalem, this Mount Zion, be turned into a region of discord and a field of blood! The greatest curse that God inflicted upon the Israelites was, "when he gave them up to their own hearts lust, and let them follow their own imaginations."—But far be it from us to forebode evil to the United States: we presume only to express our humble opinion, that their patriotic zeal is a little too presuming, when they venture to affirm, that their Delegates have laid the perpetual foundations of peace and liberty.

duties of life. In short, I would have them considered, as designed by Providence for use, as well as shew, and trained up not only as women, but as rational creatures."

Admitting then, what cannot indeed be denied, that these observations are perfectly just, there is only this alternative remaining; young ladies must either be sent to a school, or educated at home.

We have seen, in many instances, the effects of these different methods of education; but we think the former infinitely preferable to the latter.

In the former, young ladies are accustomed to rise early, and live temperately, which are two circumstances of the highest importance. They are kept under a regular discipline. Every part of their time is usefully employed, and their abilities are properly exerted. At eight or nine years of age, they are taught to think, to reflect, and to study; exertions which are absolutely necessary for the cultivation of a rational mind, and which can never be expected in those
whose

whose youth has been spent in idleness, or trifling amusements. Ye tender-hearted and affectionate parents, use your daughters to *think* and to *study* at an early period, if you would have them become sensible women and rational companions. Do not be led away by an idle and absurd opinion, that application is unsuitable or injurious to their tender frames. "The faculties of every animal are impaired by disuse, and strengthened by exercise."

In the most respectable boarding-schools in or near the metropolis, the young ladies are attended by eminent masters, and instructed (in proportion to their stay, their fortune, and their future prospects) in every useful and ornamental part of polite education, such as writing, arithmetic, dancing, drawing, music, French, Italian, the principles of the belles lettres, geography, history, morality, religion, and lately, in some schools of the highest reputation, in a just and accurate knowledge of English grammar, and the art of expressing their thoughts on any subject in an easy, natural, and elegant style.

In these pursuits, their spirits are enlivened, and their emulation is excited by their companions. Their intercourse with one another lays the foundation of humane and benevolent affections; and their dancing before a number of spectators gives them an ease and freedom in their carriage, by which they are enabled to appear in company, or even at court, with grace and dignity.

On the other hand, let us consider the means of improvement which young ladies enjoy by a domestic education. If they are under the inspection of a discreet and sensible mother, or a governess who has had a liberal education, and is a woman of taste and prudence, they may

receive the greatest advantages. But this is very seldom the case; for the children are generally provided with a governess from France or Switzerland, whose only qualifications are pertness and vanity, a frippery appearance, and a volubility of tongue. With this lady they are shut up in a private apartment, and read some frivolous dialogues, or sacred dramas, imported from Paris, or chatter a little barbarous French. Here they have no companions; and not one spark of emulation is excited. Their solitude renders them torpid and inactive. Their mothers, their elder sisters, their aunts, or the trifling females, who visit in the family, are perpetually interrupting their studies, and dissipating their thoughts. Company is expected, or a visit is to be paid; the hair-dresser, or the mantua-maker, is to attend them at twelve; or, which is a very common case, Miss Kitty or Miss Fanny has the head-ach, and every lesson must be postponed. If they are excluded from company and visits, the consequence is equally detrimental. They become formal and reserved, and contract an awkward bashfulness in their behaviour. When papa and mama are absent, in pursuit of their pleasures, they contrive to elope from their governess, and are initiated into the ribaldry and impertinence of the kitchen by the valet, the housemaid, and *my lady's* woman; and in this manner their education is completed.

We have been led into the preceding reflections by an examination of the pieces which form the present selection, the plan and execution of which both equally merit recommendation, as being particularly well calculated to counteract and prevent the pernicious effects of the baleful system we have above reprobated.

Mammuth; or, Human Nature Displayed on a grand Scale: in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Inland Parts of Africa. By the Man in the Moon. In 2 vols. 18mo. 6s. Murray. [Continued from Vol. XV. p. 445.]

THE Man in the Moon, after a variety of adventures, extremely entertaining, and not a little instructive to such of his readers as are capable of discerning that constant eye, which, amidst the greatest ludicrousness and extravagance, he constantly keeps on the conduct and combinations of human sentiments and passions, is deputed with his partner by the British Gypsies to represent them at a grand jubilee, on a plain near Tunis, of Egyptian Kings.

"The great banquetting days, which were three, approached. On the day before the first of these, the deputies appeared before the Emperor and Council, and approved themselves by their proficiency in signs and other tokens, as well as in proverbs and traditions concerning the gypsies, the real Kings and Queens of the gypsies whom they represented. On the first banquetting day, early in the morning, we assembled in the Circus, and the Emperor, with all the members of the Council,

Council, discoursed by turns, concerning the origin and history of the gypsies, and put questions concerning their numbers and way of life, in all countries in the world, in which they wandered; the answers to which questions were equally entertaining and instructive. Thus were spent the morning and forenoon of the first day of the feast. On the second day, we received instructions from the same teachers, in Egyptian proverbs, or maxims of life, which, as I have already observed, appeared to me to have been drawn from the profoundest knowledge of the human mind, and were many of them conceived in terms that implied manifest allusions to the reformed experimental philosophy; but which being handed down, as I was assured by the unanimous voice of the Egyptian Congress, from times of remote antiquity, must have descended from the ancient Pythagorean philosophers. On the third and last day of the feast, we received instructions concerning the signs and enigmatical practices of the gypsies, with the most fervent exhortations to be strictly honest and affectionate in all our dealings with one another; to be as honest in our dealings with the nations among whom we sojourned as our own safety required; to consider ourselves as pilgrims and strangers on earth, and our wandering life as emblematical of a journey to a land of rest, in another world, where all true gypsies would live in fixed habitations, and the proud and wicked nations, among whom they sojourned, would wander as the Egyptians do now; to venerate the sacred writings and religious institutions of every country, and to be bigotted to none; and finally, to teach all these, with many other lessons, to our children. Their morality, or moral wisdom (for they made no account whatever of natural knowledge, if it did not directly bear on some useful purpose) was on the whole pure and undefiled. There was only one maxim, which, from a smile which pervaded the assembly when it was delivered, I hold at least as equivocal: It was this, "oo aptochush doulon oo jalgo " bladdyt skyton." That is, "Never cheat a poor man, nor beg from a rich." Thus, then, the days of the great feast, or *rammy-joul-gumfion*, were spent. But behold the dinner or banquet! All the Kings and Queens brought what was peculiar and most excellent in their different countries, and gave them into the pantry or buttery, a wooden house, with arched lattices, built in one day for the

purpose. From thence they were brought forth by the great officers, and spread on large leaves on the lawn; and to the whole was added the fresh provisions from Barbary; so that never was there a feast in which there was at once, such profusion and such variety. To dine with the Lord Mayor of London, in the Egyptian hall, is only doing penance in comparison of feasting with the assembled Egyptian Kings. Not Solomon in all his glory, though silver was nothing accounted of in his days, with all his ships from Elath and Eziongeber, that brought him gold, and apes, and peacocks, could command such a banquet; nor Ahasuerus, revelling with jolly companions and wine and women for forty days. And how could it be otherwise, since the rarest delicacies of all countries were brought together, and magnificently displayed on the green lap of our common nurse, foodful mother Earth, older than the hills, and yet, as appeared from these proofs of fecundity, not the worse for the wearing. Such an infinite variety of natural curiosities, which set off the nature of each other by comparisons that struck the eye without fatiguing the understanding, might be called a museum rather than a feast. It was such a banquet, that had it been set before the Royal Society of London, who eat only as a duty, that they may thereby prolong their valuable lives for the purpose of making useful discoveries, all appetite for food would have been lost in the desire of knowledge; and they would have instantly begun to physiologise on the splendid profusion of nature. Not so the gypsies. Reclining on the flowery carpet spread by the hands of Tellus, they attacked the viands with vigorous appetites and cheerful countenances. The pretty damsels, their attendants, partook of the feast at the same time with their mistresses, and occasionally handed the jocund cup."

After dinner the gypsies entered into a free and exulting conversation concerning the other nations; and according to the custom of the jubilee, each of the assembled Kings produced some verses in praise of their own way of life, and the advantages they possessed over other races of men and other kings. These taken down in a kind of short-hand, or hieroglyphical writing, served as the song or the psalms of the gypsies from jubilee to jubilee, that is, from generation to generation. A number of these verses, forming a satire on certain vices and follies incident to all nations

nations that live in fixed habitations, are here recorded.

THE MAN IN THE MOON, after the dissolution of the Egyptian Congress, travels through different parts of Barbary, and is carried by force by certain Barbarian Mussulmen into the mountains of Ugiela, where, chained to a dog, lest he should make his escape, he is forced to watch the flocks of his masters.—The Barbarians, after some time, take him along with them, with his own consent, on a long journey to the southward, to aid them in stealing some goats of a size greatly above what was common.

"We had long been mounting up higher and higher. The air now became greatly cool, and the southerly current of a small stream, which issued from a ~~tree~~, reminded my masters of the object of our journey. As we continued to travel southward, we fell into something like a track or road, in which we held on in our course with a slower pace, beginning to look sharply out for our gigantic goats, when all of a sudden Dragon stood stock still, pricked up his ears, and began to tremble. 'Dragon is afraid,' said they; 'it is the devil who has been frequently seen in these mountains, riding on a great black horse as big as a mountain. The dogs hear him at a distance and tremble. This is a sure sign of his approach. See, Dragon still trembles.' I sat down with two of my fellow-robbers by Dragon, while my master, with the other brother, ascended an eminence to see what really could be the matter. anon they returned with horror and despair in their faces. 'Ali! Ali! Kraken-kaxo, kraken-kaxo! Sun, sin. Kra-len-kaxo, kraken-kaxo!'—'L rd, Lord! Devil, devil! It is, it is. The devil, the devil!'—'Flee, flee! O flee from the devil and his angels! Come Christian, come!' for they had already begun to turn their faces to the north, 'flee, with us, from the devil. Ah, Al, Mummud, Mummud!'—'Flee from the devil with you?' said I, assuming courage in proportion to their terror, 'may God and Mummud confound you all! But I will join the devil against you.' Having said this, I pursued and pushed them with stones as they fled; and at last I took a steady aim at my master, and discharged the contents of my pistol into his hip. They supported him by his arms, and made off with him as fast as they could, while I, having given vent in some measure to the rage which the

prospect of revenge had kindled in my breast, began now to reflect where I was, and what enemies I should have to encounter, should I continue to press on their rear until they should have time to recover from their present terrors, which I was convinced were wholly groundless. I therefore kept at a distance from them, though I had at first resolved to smite them hip and thigh, and cut them off, both man and beast, while their nerves were unstrung by fear, with my sabre. I now exulted in my emancipation, and felt an extacy of joy, in the mere possession of life and liberty, though I knew not how to sustain the one, or secure the other. Nor was I plunged into despair when this transport began to subside. If I should subsist on the reptiles of the earth, and roots, and herbs, and seeds, and to whatsoever I should be drawn by the keenness of sense, purified by want, and invigorated by the breath of heaven, I would esteem myself happy in being my own master. A love of liberty was heightened by recent slavery. I felt, or I seemed to feel myself not only courageous but unusually strong and active, and under the impressions that then agitated my soul, I could have encountered a lion. I held on in the track above mentioned, as being the opposite course to that of my late masters, rejoicing in my strength, when, lo! as I doubled one of the projections of an abrupt and rugged mountain, I was met full in the face by a gigantic and woolly-haired birophant, rising on a monstrous Mammoth. He waved before his visual orbs something that resembled, in size and appearance, the mainmast of a ship, and hummed, as he moved slowly on, certain articulate sounds, which I had heard, though less distinctly, for some time, but imagined to be the howling of the wind amidst the incurvations and clefts of the mountain. This noise, perceived while yet at a great distance by that acute sense of hearing which distinguishes the canine race, was that which had struck Dragon, as being an object both dreadful and new, with a terror which was soon communicated to his companions. For the birophant, as I afterwards learnt, was amusing himself in his morning's ride, to enjoy the solitude and the refreshing air of the Barhdeo mountains, with a tragedy which had been composed above three thousand years ago, on the subject of the overthrow of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. This he read with the voice of thunder, in all the varied accents of grief,

anger, and despair. Struck with horror at such awful sights and sounds, I almost wished for my dog and my chain, and the safe solitude of Ughela."

The Man of the Moon is relieved from his fears by the humanity of the Hierophant, who takes him up and places him on his Mammuth, and carries him home with him to his NEST, formed in a grove of trees on the summit of a mountain.—The reader of this very amusing and philosophical tour is agreeably entertained with a description of the animal MAMMUTH, and the country of Mammuthia, where every thing is on a scale proportioned to the size of that monster. The Hierophant and Hierophantes, the King and Queen of a certain region in Mammuthia, receive our traveller with infinite kindness. At their court all the

modes, customs, and ways of thinking of European courts are inverted. The pomp, parade, and pride of life is wholly laid aside; naked simplicity prevails; and the honour and glory of the royal family, and of all who wish to raise themselves above the vulgar, consist in the entire command of their own passions, and in being as much as possible independent of the services of others.—The sentiments and observations that are suggested to the Man in the Moon by that vast variety of scenes, and strange incidents, through which he passes, are such as are worthy of a philosopher; a philosopher who seems always to keep a steady eye to the position of Horace:

—*Ridentem dicere verum*

Quid vetat?

[To be continued.]

Experiments and Observations to investigate, by Chemical Analysis, the medicinal Properties of the Mineral Waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany; and of the Waters at Bove near St. Amand, in French Flanders. By John Aikin, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquarians. 12mo. 3s. Robson and Clarke.

WHEN physicians of established reputations, founded on long experience and extensive practice, communicate any information respecting the management of their health to the public at large, on easy terms, it may be considered as a valuable acquisition; especially in this country, where the personal attendance and advice of eminent men in the profession is unavoidably expensive. Such publications are a common benefit to society, and merit general approbation. Drinking of mineral waters very freely as a remedy for many disorders, has not only become fashionable, but popular of late years; and to so great a degree, that those whose affairs or circumstances would not permit them to resort to any of the celebrated fountains of health, or who could not afford to purchase the foreign waters imported into this kingdom, have eagerly embraced the substitute of artificial waters, strongly recommended by many writers, and at present in high repute. The learned and ingenious author of the tract before us, many years an eminent physician at Birmingham, and now settled in London, visited Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the adjoining places, in the summer of 1787, with the laudable design to make a chemical analysis of their several waters on the spot, to establish, if possible, a fixed standard of their several component parts, and to deduce from thence some certain

rules for the real medicinal uses of so important a branch of the *Materia Medica*. Being provided with a proper apparatus, the Doctor, who appears to be a skilful chemist, pursued his arduous task with such success, as to enable him to give a very accurate and clear account of the curious methods he made use of in his analysis of the different waters, and of the proportionate virtues of their component parts as adapted to medical uses.

As it is incompatible with our plan to follow him through a long but necessary Introduction, which states the progress and improvements of philosophical chemistry (still in its infancy), a science which the Doctor asserts to be the most conducive of any to useful discoveries in medicine, we shall only observe, that it contains a great variety of useful information for professional men, chemists, and those who have a taste for enquiries of this nature.

For the benefit of the public, however, we shall take the liberty to extract those important facts and observations which are most likely to be useful to the community.

"It may be deemed extraordinary," says the Doctor, "that the knowledge of the real composition of mineral waters has not acquired equal advances to the other branches of natural knowledge. Yet sufficient improvements have been already made abundantly to establish these two

—first, that many of the impregnations boasted to be found in some famous mineral waters have been ideal;—secondly, that the general impregnations in mineral waters are much fewer in number than most of the writers on these subjects have been willing to allow. The adoption of these truths accounts for the material difference of opinion between Dr. Ash and the numerous authors who lived, or who wrote, before the great improvements held forth for the true investigation of these waters by modern chemistry. They supposed an impossibility to analyse, by art, the different mineral waters to any degree of perfection—the Doctor has surmounted this seeming impossibility, and has analysed them by scientific, regular processes; and some of the good consequences resulting from his skill will be found in the following observations.

“However simple in their compositions many of the most useful and celebrated mineral waters shall be found on the chemical examination of them, good and experienced physicians will not readily adopt an opinion, which has been advanced by some of the best chemists and natural philosophers of these times,—that artificial mineral waters may be prepared, by the bare union of these simple component parts in pure or distilled water, which shall be not only equal but superior, in their salutary effects in the cure of diseases, to the original mineral waters as they are prepared by nature.

“My own experience during my residence at one of these celebrated mineral fountains, and a faithful attention to the effects of the artificial as well as the natural mineral waters, compel me, though with reluctance, to express my dissent from such an opinion; and I shall then, then my dissatisfaction, by observing how deficient the means of imitating these waters by art will be found; that it will appear in the course of this analysis, by real experiment, that some of the mineral springs at Spa do really contain a greater quantity of elastic permanent gas in their waters on the spot, than can be united with common water by any possible artificial means; and this abundant union of aërial acid may possibly be effected with the real mineral water, by some extraordinary degrees of

pressure in its passage through the earth, which can never be attained to by any artificial means on its surface.”—The argument is further pursued in treating of the aërial acid, the first and most important agent in the formation of mineral waters, and which alone can render them highly salutary; and it is proved by experiment, that the common method of impregnating distilled or pure water with the aërial acid, by collecting it in a proper apparatus, from a fermenting mixture of chalk and oil of vitriol, is very defective; for there will not be the smallest portion of the vitriolic acid contained in it rendered volatile, as might be supposed, by the act of effervescence, and carried up with the aërial acid into the receiving vessel, in the upper part of the apparatus.—The experiments on the Spa waters are followed by judicious medical reflections, in which, contrary to the opinion of the generality of medical writers, who absolutely prohibit the use of milk during a course of those waters, Doctor Ash recommends it, and says nothing agrees better with them. Objections likewise have been made to the medical use of soap with the waters; whereas soap combined with the warm detergent gum-resins forms a most excellent co-operating medicine with the Spa waters, in all disorders of the stomach and bowels from either obstruction or debility. The diseases for which these and the Aix-la-Chapelle waters afford relief are pointed out, and the different systems in the science of medicine are shown to have had their influence on physicians in recommending particular mineral waters to their patients. Upon the whole, Dr. Ash does not believe all the miraculous effects that have been ascribed to them; but under proper management he considers them as a very valuable branch of the Materia Medica.

A second visit to the same fountains in the summer season of 1788, must have furnished him with further useful information; and in a Postscript, foreseeing this, he has promised a French translation under his own inspection, and such addition as he shall think worthy of notice to be printed in English, for the accommodation of the purchasers of the present work.

Considerations on the Prussian Treaty; to which is added, an authentic Copy of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Majesty the King of Prussia, signed at Berlin, the 13th of August, 1788. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Döbner.

THIS Pamphlet contains an authentic copy in French, with an English

translation, of the Treaty of *Defensive Alliance*, as it is called, made between

the Courts of St. James's and Berlin, on the 14th of August 1783; to which are prefixed, FIVE REFLECTIONS, which occurred to the Author on reading the late King of Prussia's Memoirs, written by himself. These Reflections are made with the appearance of great political sagacity, profound judgement, and good sense. They certainly point out, in a manner very superior to the common herd of political speculators, many parts of the Treaty in which the Prussian Monarch seems to have obtained advantages very prejudicial to the interests of this country; but we trust they are not so great that "the mother of children yet unborn, the landholder, the manufactu-

rer, but above all the stockholder, may look forward to the consequences of these few but fatal provisions." But if they are really of this serious nature, which the nature of our Review will not permit us to examine, we lament, with the Author, that "he has no hopes of being listened to either by an *Administration* which could frame such a Treaty, or by an *Opposition* which does not complain in Parliament of such a Treaty, because, forsooth, *one of themselves*, it is said, had a hand abroad in conducting it; or by a *nation* which is always in arms in the cause of the paltry *party interests* of individuals, whilst it is inattentive to its own great *public political* ones."

The Duke of Exeter; an Historical Romance. 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH the body of this work is covered by an English dress, almost every feature of its face bespeaks it to be of Gallic origin. The author assures his readers that he has "attempted something new;" and his endeavours appear to have been rewarded with considerable success; for conceiving, like a second Solomon, that there is nothing new under the sun, he has drawn beings with characters and attributes which can only

exist in the *heavens above*, but the like of which were most certainly never seen or heard of on the *earth beneath*. After this observation, it is needless to say that there is no one trait of the manners of the ancient feudal times, to which period the historical part of this romance is supposed to allude, in any degree preserved. The fable, however, is conceived with some ingenuity; and the catastrophe concealed with excellent art:

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Monday, June 8.

HIS Royal Highness Prince William Henry was this day introduced into the House. The patent of his creation being read, his Royal Highness took the oaths and his seat as Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's.

Tuesday, June 9.

His Majesty, for the first time since his late indisposition, gratified his Peers by his presence upon the Throne. His Majesty came with the usual State from St. James's Palace to the House, and being robed as usual, took his seat upon the Throne.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, having been dispatched to demand the attendance of the House of Commons, they appeared at the bar, preceded by their newly-elected Speaker.

Mr. Addington addressed his Majesty in a short speech, replete with expressions of modesty and diffidence; and hoped his Majesty would be pleased, by his royal disapprobation of their present choice, to afford his faithful Commons an opportunity of electing a person better qualified to discharge the duties of an office so important.

The Lord Chancellor replied, that he was commanded by his Majesty to inform him, that the choice which his faithful Commons had made, was fully confirmed by his royal approbation; and that he was perfectly convinced that Mr. Addington would fill with adequate dignity the high office to which he was appointed.

The Speaker and the Commons then retired, and his Majesty also immediately quitted the House in the same form with which he had entered it.

The Lords having adjourned for a short time to disrobe themselves, upon the resumption of the House.

The order of the day was read for the second reading of Lord Stanhope's Bill for the repeal of certain penal statutes for not attending divine worship, &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury rose, and contended, that if the Bill before their Lordships should be passed into a law, it would be of infinite injury and danger to the established church, as it went to the actual repeal of a great number of statutes, though it at first view appeared only to aim at the repeal of four or five. He admitted that there were many statutes which disgraced the times in which they were passed; he agreed that some ought to be repealed and others amended; it was however of the utmost importance that so great a subject should not be taken up lightly, or decided on without the most serious consideration. He reprobated the clause granting liberty to write, print, and publish all kinds of investigations whatever upon religious topics. The words of the clause were so broad, that they would serve to cover every species of religion, and to counteract every effort to disgrace Christianity. His Grace pointed out as a singular circumstance, that the word Christianity was never once introduced in the whole clause; and with great force of reasoning shewed, that the very foundations of the religion by law established might be undermined and overthrown under the indefinite licentiousness that the clause might be construed to sanction. His Grace put a great variety of questions to illustrate the dangerous looseness of the wording of the clause, and to shew that there was an essential difference, and a wide distinction between free investigation, and the propagation of such opinions as might be the result of such investigation. As the law stood at present, his Grace asserted; that every man was at full liberty to investigate religious topics; but he contended, that if unrestrained speaking, writing, printing, and publishing of religious opinions, were permitted, there was scarcely a mischief to the church, or to civil society, that imagination could form an idea of, that might not be effected. If the enemy of Christianity might be at liberty to propagate his pernicious arguments, grounded in error and enloured with consummate art, what impression might they not make on the ignorant and lower rank of mankind? If a man should entertain so unfortunate an opinion as the disbelief of the existence of a God, and should imagine that God's being was a mere fiction, and if he were sincere in this unfortunate opinion, was he, under the

wording of the present clause, to be at liberty to disseminate so dangerous and uncomfortable a doctrine? Suppose another were to profess himself a strong admirer of morality, but an enemy to all religion; was he to be allowed to spread abroad such professions?—Let their Lordships recollect, that it was the common artifice of the Atheists of old, to resort to that mode of imposition on the minds of the bulk of mankind, and it was but too obvious that there were many, who might be deluded by such sophistry. He declared, if the Atheist was to be allowed to defend his atheism by argument, he saw no reason why the thief might not be permitted to reason in behalf of theft, the burglarer of burglary, the seducer of seduction, the murderer of murder, the traitor of treason. Therefore, although he was ready to allow, that there were on the statute books some Acts of Parliament of a persecuting spirit in matters of religion, which had better be repealed, and was as willing as any man to agree to their repeal, he could not but profess himself to be against the present Bill's proceeding any farther.

The Bishop of Bangor (Dr. Warren) considered the Bill as having two objects principally in view.

The first, to relieve the members of the church of England from the penalties to which they were liable by certain laws now in force.

The second, to extend freedom in matters of religion to all persons except Papists.

With respect to the first object of the Bill, the Bishop observed, that it proposed, in the first paragraph, to repeal the Act of the 3d of James I. which imposed a penalty on all persons who absented themselves from the public service of the church; and in order to render the question more plain, the Bishop took a short view of the several Acts of Parliament from the 11th of Elizabeth, which imposed any penalty on persons for not attending divine service, and shewed that these Acts were principally levelled at the Papists, and accordingly very few restrictions were to be found against any members of the church of England. He then observed, that when the Act of Toleration passed, the same care was taken to oblige all persons to attend, on a penalty, public worship, either at Church or some Protestant Meeting, and contended from thence, that even at that period without liberty of conscience was allowed in its full latitude, and the right of private judgement universally acknowledged, this restraint was not considered as inconsistent with the rights of private judgement. He then observed, that it was left to these days of liberty, or rather licentiousness, to call in question the propriety

and wisdom of these laws, which obliged persons, on pains and penalties, to frequent the public service of the Church, or some Meeting-house. The Bishop then proceeded to defend the law which obliges persons to frequent some place of public worship on Sundays; and on this occasion his Lordship said, that it was the indispensable duty of every man to worship God in public. He mentioned several heads of arguments, by which it could be proved; but as such topics, he thought, were more fit for the schools than for a debate in a House of Parliament, his Lordship imagined that he might take it for granted, that to worship God in public was the indispensable duty of every man.—He next observed, that this being allowed, it followed that men had a right to meet together for the purpose of carrying on public worship, without suffering any hindrance or molestation from the Sovereign, or any other person whatever, provided always that such assemblies held no doctrines inconsistent with the safety and security of the State. He then dwelt pretty copiously on the advantages arising from public worship—such as that religion could not be supported for any length of time in a country without it—That it was the only means by which the ignorant and unlearned received instruction in religious and moral truths—Now, when numbers were thus assembled together, the examples of some must have a good influence over others, both in point of faith and practice; and then concluded with observing, that for these reasons every well regulated government provided places of worship for those who were of the establishment, and permitted those who were not of the establishment to provide houses for themselves; and where the Magistrate had gone thus far, it was natural to go one step further, and provide, that public worship should not only be duly performed, but duly attended also, by obliging all on pains and penalties to attend it.

The Bishop then observed, that he should be told that this mode of compulsion was inconsistent with that freedom of judgement which every man has a right to exercise in matters of religion: and to this objection he replied, that in the present case there was no force on the private judgement of any man, as no man in this country could be obliged to attend any public worship, but what he himself can conscientiously join in; as he that cannot communicate with the established Church may resort to any of the congregations of the Protestant Dissenters; and he that cannot communicate with either, may be supposed to hold doctrines which are contrary to the interests of the Civil State, and as such not fit to be tolerated.

The Bishop thence made a few observations on some other parts of the Bill, and then proceeded to consider the second object of the Bill, viz. the extending freedom in matters of religion.

On this the Bishop observed, that the Bill gave such a latitude in speaking, preaching, writing, and publishing on all religious subjects, that it virtually repealed all the laws now in force for the suppression of infidelity, profaneness, and blasphemy, and in particular the statute of King William for the suppression of blasphemy, &c.—He then remarked, that this statute of King William was almost the only law by which impious opinions could be punished, and that this would be useless and of no effect, were the Bill now under consideration to pass into a law.—He then observed, that there was no room to complain of too great restraint being laid on private judgement in matters of religion in this country, as every man here may freely enquire into all the grounds of his belief and practice in matters of religion, and judge as he thought fit—might profess what he pleased, and privately worship God according to his own notions, whatever they might be, provided that nothing he did or professed tended to disturb or weaken the Civil State. He then observed, that the writ *de heretico comburendo* had been taken away above a century—That the Act of Toleration had granted many privileges and liberties to the Protestant Dissenters, and in some cases more than the members of the establishment had—That the restraints which were put on this Act by the Schism and Conformity Acts, had been taken off by an Act in the reign of George the First; and that there did not exist now one restraint on private judgement in matters of religion, as long as men conducted themselves with decency and good order; and then shewed at large that such decency and good order could never be sustained, if there did remain on our statute book the law of the 9th and 10th of William, or some similar law. The Bishop then described the disorder and confusion that would arise, were the latitude now contended for granted.—He said, that instead of one Meeting house for Atheism and Blasphemy, we should have one in every street.—In this part his Lordship alluded, as he said, to a chapel of this sort in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was suppressed about thirty years ago after many fruitless attempts, to render were our Courts left they should bear hard in any decision on the right of private judgement.—After this the Bishop proceeded to give an answer to what had been said respecting the Canons of 1603, as if they had no authority to bind the Clergy. Thus the Bishop did very briefly,

totally by asserting, that no Canons can have authority in this country, unless the Convocation is called by the King's writ, and proceeds to make the Canons by his order, and then the Canons must have the Royal assent. These points, he observed, were settled by the 15th of Henry the Eighth, Chapter 19; and as the Canons of 1563 were made in all respects conformable to this statute, they were certainly binding on the Clergy.—The Act which took away the High-Commission Court took away also the ecclesiastical jurisdiction from the Archbishops and Bishops, and the operation of these Canons was suspended by that means; but on the repeal of that Act in the 13th of Charles the Second, the Ecclesiastical Court recovered its authority, and together with it the Canons.

The Bishop of St. Asaph (Dr. Hallifax) in a very well-wrought, logical, and convincing speech, supported the same side of the question. His Lordship argued most ably upon the various parts of the subject. He rescued the Canons of the Church from the harsh construction put upon them by the noble Earl, and contended that the noble Earl's arguments were grounded in a misconception of their purport and tendency. He admitted that the Laity were not bound by those Canons, but asserted that the Clergy were, and assigned a variety of cogent reasons in proof of his assertion. After giving a very pointed and circumstantial answer to the whole of Earl Stanhope's speech on Monday the 18th of May, he adverted to the great danger of innovation in matters of serious importance; and after descanting with abundant show of reason on the danger of an hasty repeal of a long catalogue of statutes, all from their import passed at the time with very full and mature consideration, stated, that amongst the Locrians, if any man proposed a new law, with a view to alter and annul the existing law of the country, he was obliged to have a rope round his neck, when he ventured to bring forward his proposition. His Lordship concluded with a quotation from that able commentator on the laws of England, Sir William (late Judge) Blackstone.

The Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Hartley) made one of the most able speeches we ever heard from any Member of the Reverend Bench, against the Bill.—His Lordship's manner is made up of a happy mixture of the authoritative and the familiar; it persuades while it commands; and at the same time that it strongly interests and impresses, it engages; and if it were not too light a word for the subject, we should say, it entertains, for it renders attention easy, and amply gratifies the greedy ear. The Bishop began his speech with acknowledging, that at that day laws

existed, that did no credit to the spirit of the times in which they were made; that some Acts of Parliament were on the Statute Book which did not merit to be there, and that laws breathing such a spirit of persecution, would always appear inconsistent with the mild religion that we professed. He was ready also to declare, that the peace of the present day, the dormancy of religious oppression, the moderate temper of the times, and the natural conclusion, that the Statutes complained of were not likely to be enforced, in his mind formed no reason why they should be suffered to remain. It was sufficient ground for their repeal, that they might be executed, whether they were actually executed or not. They were weapons lying loose on the ground and scattered about, which the Friend of Persecution might catch up and use to a deadly purpose. His opinion therefore was, that notwithstanding the Doemen of religious tyranny sat at this time sullen, silent, and abashed, conscious that there did not exist in the Church an individual who was not hand and heart her enemy, she ought to be disarmed and to have her chains rivetted. This was, his Lordship declared, his true and unreserved opinion: he could not nevertheless but object to the Bill, because he thought, were it to pass into a law, it would rudely tear up the foundations of the Church of England; and as the destruction of an ally must necessarily affect the interests and existence of the principal, it might tend to destroy the very being of the English Constitution. His Lordship proceeded to treat of the various penalties imposed by ancient Statutes on persons not going to Church regularly on Sundays and Saints days, (which formed the subject matter of the first clause of the Bill) and said, he was free to confess the manners of the present times did not sanction such severity; but still he thought there were salvos, which at this day would be admitted to be sufficient excuses, provided by the Statute itself, for not complying with the conditions of the Statute. He would not, for instance, defend the penalty of 20*l.* per month imposed on those who do not go regularly to Church; and still less did he approve of the Act of the 3d James 1. but the Act of Elizabeth, lessening the penalty to one shilling, he commended, because the fine imposed was a fine he thought not severe. In illustration of this, he said, that if a law inflicted a penalty less in amount than a star of the lower class would spend if he did not go to church, it was in his mind not a severe law. If those who were labourers did not spend their Sundays in church, and attending divine service, they would spend them in a waste place, and in the exercise of a less use-

ful employment. No man was, as the law stood, his Lordship said, obliged to any particular conformity to the established church, but only to the worship of God in some way or other, and that was the necessary duty of the legislature for a variety of obvious purposes, to enforce. His Lordship declined he agreed perfectly with the noble Earl, "that the right of private judgment in matters respecting religion is, and ever must be, the unalienable right of mankind, and as such ought always to be held sacred and inviolable. But then those rights were not unlimited. There was a clear distinction between the right of conscience and the jurisdiction of a Civil Magistrate. Every man's conscience might direct him as to religious opinions, and he had an undoubted right to avoid what he thought sinful; but if from motives of conscientious opinion he carried his conscientious sentiments into action, he must answer for his actions. The Civil Magistrate was governed by the same sort of idea, he had no right to punish a man for avoiding to do what he thought sinful, unless his avoidance injured society. In fact, the Magistrate had no right to punish what was merely *sinful*, but only that which was *detrimental to society*. The Bishop illustrated this by putting the case of a man convicted of perjury; an act highly sinful, but not punishable on that account, but punishable only as it brought harm to society. His Lordship was peculiarly forcible in this part of his speech, and was listened to with the utmost earnestness by the whole House. After clearly laying down the distinction between what was conscientiously unlawful, and what the safety of society required to be constituted and considered as criminal, the Bishop applied the conclusion from the reasoning he had used to the case in point, and thence inferred that the Magistrates had a right to punish Atheism, and by the same rule, a contempt for the Revelation of God in the Christian religion. His Lordship also cited Blackstone as to the danger of disturbing ancient laws, which apparently at a distant period from that in which they had passed, could not be accounted for. Their wisdom, though not obvious at the period of their repeal, Blackstone observed, was generally evident by the inconvenience that ensued after they were repealed. His Lordship, before he sat down, took notice of the constitution put upon one of the Canons of the Church by the noble Earl, and contended, that the noble Earl had wholly mistaken the meaning of the Canon in question. Its obvious import was, he said, to supply an answer to the assertion of the Church of Rome, that a Layman could not be the head of the Church; and to assert, that the Protestant

Church was a true and apostolical Church, notwithstanding that it had a Layman at its head.

Earl Stanhope began his reply with saying, that though their Lordships had been told, that here, as in a certain country, no man should be allowed to propose a law but with a rope about his neck, he meant, when the present question was disposed of, to propose another law immediately against ecclesiastical tyranny, a tyranny so gross and scandalous that it would disgrace the Inquisition. Having said this, his Lordship proceeded to defend his Bill; and as a justification of the necessity that called for it, he read a Canon of the Church respecting the casting out of Devils, and another respecting the enforcement of the attendance of religious worship, which ordered, that if a man be bald, and had no hair on his head, so that he was in danger of catching cold, he must nevertheless go to Church, lest he might wear a night-cap. Having exhibited several of these absurdities, his Lordship said, he felt it his duty to return his sincere thanks to the several Rev. Prelates who had spoken on the subject, for the very great trouble they had saved him, those of the Rev. Bench who had delivered their sentiments, having successively contradicted and refuted the arguments of each other. But with regard to the Rev. Prelate who had spoken last, his arguments had been so different from those of the other Bishops, that he merited his particular thanks. The learned Prelate had argued clearly and ably. He could understand his meaning distinctly; he could ascertain in what they agreed, and know at a glance the exact point on which they separated. The Rev. Prelate had said, "that there were laws in existence which did no credit to the times in which they were made," and he had afterwards said, "That the jurisdiction of the Magistrate should be confined not to those things which were merely sinful, but only to such as were injurious to society." He agreed with the Rev. Prelate, that such was the distinction. His Lordship added a variety of other arguments to prove the ecclesiastical law abominable in practice, that it did not adhere to its professed maxim of jurisdiction, *pro salute animarum peccatorum*; and urged the necessity of going into a Committee with the Bill, to examine what laws ought to be repealed, and what ought not. He said he wished to shorten the debate, in order to go into one still more important, respecting tythes. Before he sat down, he declared, that his great objection to the laws existing in regard to religion was, that he detested compulsion in matters of conscience; and he declared, he objected to the principle of the laws he wished to see repealed,

repealed, and not to the extent of the penalties merely. The arguments used that day reminded him of a Bill introduced in the reign of Henry the Seventh, repealing all laws against priests for crimes of every denomination committed by them, and among others for all rapes committed by men of their order. He rendered this allusion pleasant, by stating, that the argument against the Bill had been, that a rape implied compulsion, and compulsion ought always to be considered as reprehensible and punishable; to which the priests answered, that it was a very *gentle kind of compulsion* that they had resorted to.

Lord Stormont assured the House, that he had not intended to trouble them, and that he would not detain them long. His Lordship then declared, he should be particularly sorry, on the noble Earl's account, to see the ancient practice revived, of obliging the proposer of every new law to have a rope round his neck when he made the proposition. The noble Viscount next paid some high compliments to the Reverend Bench, declaring, that they had that day, in his humble judgment, done themselves infinite credit, and urged arguments that would hold their sacred characters high in the public opinion. He afterwards adverted to the Bill before the House, and after complimenting the noble Earl on the goodness of his intention, and the general ability with which he brought forward any measure of a public nature, said, he conceived the noble Earl had not looked at the subject with his usual accuracy. The more regular method of bringing so important a topic under discussion, would in his conception have been, to have moved for a Committee first to revise the various laws existing relative to toleration, and to have suffered the House to have been guided and governed by their Report, as to their future proceedings in it. His Lordship rescued the reign of William the Third from the imputation of a propensity to encourage intolerance, and touched upon some parts of the arguments of the Rev. Prelates, with whom he appeared to concur in a great measure, particularly with the definition of the legal exercise of the right of opinion of conscience, as laid down by the Bishop of St. David's.

Lord Stanhope rose again, and with some warmth repelled what had been advanced by Lord Stormont. His Lordship said, he was determined to persevere; and if the Right Rev. Bench would not suffer him to load away their *sublimity* by cart-falls, he would endeavour to carry it off in wheel-barrows; and if that mode of removal was resisted, he would take it, if possible, away with a spade, a little at a time.

The question was put on the second reading by the Lord Chancellor, when it was negatived without a division.

Lord Stanhope immediately moved a fresh Bill for repealing the 27th of Henry VIII. respecting the impositions laid upon Quakers.

Upon the Lord Chancellor suggesting the propriety of postponing the motion to a future day, the Noble Lord agreed thereto, declaring that he would on that day teach the Lord Chancellor of England law, as he had on the present taught the Bench of Bishops gospel. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, June 15.

The Bill for granting 3000*l.* out of the fund arising from forfeited estates to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, was ordered to a Committee, Lord Sond's in the chair.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill. The granting part of this fund in a partial manner, tended to create competition. It was a sort of scramble who should get the favour of the Minister, in order to obtain part of the money. His Lordship was for disposing of it all at once; let it be allotted out to various purposes, and have totally done with it. Amongst other purposes, very likely the Highland Society might be deemed worthy to have a share; but he could by no means agree to let it be disposed of by a sort of competition.

Lord Hopetoun and Lord Cathcart supported the Bill, and enlarged upon the good purposes which were derived from the labours of the Society.

Upon the question being put, the Bill passed the Committee with only the Lord Chancellor's negative.

MONDAY, June 20.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the usual mode of putting questions to the Judges, and whether their Lordships have a right to demand of the Judges an account of the reasons for those opinions which they give in the High Court of Peers, on questions put to them respecting trials there pending.

This being a Committee of Privilege, no strangers could gain admission. We are therefore precluded from giving the public any more than the result of the debate that took place on this occasion, in which their Lordships were occupied till about eleven o'clock. The substance of their determination was, that the mode which had been hitherto adopted on the present trial had been perfectly regular, and conformable to ancient practice in similar cases. In consequence of this decision the Judges will not be obliged to assign their reasons for the opinions they may give in trials before the Peers.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 5.

THE Members having taken their places, Mr. Hatfield, the clerk, informed them, that he had just received a letter from the Speaker, which, with the permission of the House, he would read.

This epistle was, that the Speaker had been lately promoted by his Majesty to the office of Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Sydney; that, in consequence of his having accepted this office, he was precluded from the further exercise of the duties of that employment which the House had, some time ago, thought proper to confer on him: that it was therefore incumbent on him to resign his situation as Speaker; and, in so doing, he was forcibly impelled to embrace this opportunity of returning his warmest acknowledgments to the House for the high mark of favour with which they had honoured him.

After Mr. Hatfield had read the letter, he ordered the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately rose, and read a short message from his Majesty, expressing his desire that the House would proceed to the election of a new Speaker with all convenient speed, and that the person whom they should elect should be presented in the House of Peers on Tuesday next, for the royal approbation.

He then moved, that the House do now adjourn till Monday next, and which motion was accordingly agreed to.

MONDAY, June 8.

The Marquis of Graham opened the business of the day. His Lordship said, that as their late Speaker had been called to a higher situation; and to a place where his talents and abilities would be exercised to greater public advantage than in that House, it was with pleasure he was enabled to propose to the House a gentleman capable of filling the chair with honour to himself and dignity to the House. The Hon. Gentleman he meant to propose was Henry Addington, Esq. who was a gentleman possessed of every requisite qualification: he possessed considerable abilities, he had been bred to the law; he had been particularly assiduous in attending to the forms and rules of the House, and from his age and constitution he was capable of undergoing the fatigues of the office. After some further panegyric on the Hon. Gentleman, he concluded by moving, that Henry Addington, Esq. be called to the chair of this House.

Mr. Grosvenor seconded the motion from a conviction of the proposed gentleman being able to fill the chair with high honour to him-

self and the House: his sound constitutional knowledge, his temper, his prudence, and politeness, qualifications he possessed in an eminent degree, rendered him a fit object for the choice of the House.

Mr. W. Ellis rose for the same purpose, he said, as on the last vacancy of the chair, namely, to propose for that important office his Hon. Friend Sir Gibb Elliot. He would not dwell upon, nor trouble the House with the virtues and qualifications of his Hon. Friend; it would be vanity in him to do so, the House of their own knowledge being fully acquainted with the great merits of the Hon. Baronet. He was willing to admit every thing urged in favour of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington), for whose character and abilities he had the highest respect; there was, however, one requisite wanting, which neither learning, character, nor abilities, could give, he meant experience. To ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm, which frequently occurred in that House required much skill and experience; and to attain that essential requisite, to govern with applause, and to guide with a steady hand, the Hon. Gentleman ought to wait awhile until his abilities were matured by time. In the mean time, he proposed that his Hon. Friend should be called to the office; and should he be so fortunate as to succeed, the House would have the pleasure to contemplate the abilities of the Hon. Gentleman maturing under the Hon. Baronet, and as a thriving plant under his influence, gaining that sound judgment and knowledge which would hereafter enable him to fill the chair with great credit to himself, and service to the House. He concluded by moving that Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. be appointed Speaker.

Mr. F. Montague seconded the motion, and said, though on that side of the House they could not command success, in that instance he was sure they deserved it.—He insisted on the necessity of having the chair filled by a person of experience; he admired the character and abilities of Mr. Addington, but preferred the Hon. Baronet, as being in possession of those abilities, aided by long experience. He impressed on the House the mildness of the disposition of the Hon. Baronet; the gentleness of his mind joined with a proper firmness necessary to support the rights and privileges of the House.

Mr. Addington rose to express the gratitude he felt to his friends, whose partiality for him had prompted them to praise in him qualifications he was not possessed of. The Hon. Gentleman stated the importance of the office of Speaker; and the qualifications ne-

The Ways and Means for raising the above sum he proposed to be the usual sum on Land and Malt duties — 2,730,000

By Tontine — 1,250,090

On Short Annuities for the secret service — 187,000

From the growing surplus of the consolidated fund — 1,570,000

Making 5,737,090

To judge of the state of the revenue of the country, he took the produce of the two last years, as forming in his opinion the fairest average that could be taken; the first having fell short, and the last increased, which increase he attributed to the wine being put under the Excise, and to regulations in the spirit trade, both which measures had succeeded to his most sanguine wishes. By those two years taken together it appeared that the whole of their produce in taxes

was — — 12,978,000

Charges thereon — 11,278,000

Leaving a balance of 1,700,000

To this excess over the charges was to be expected in favour of the next year 120,000. from a balance on the assessed taxes; and from outstanding accounts 100,000. From the East-India Company was also to be expected a further sum of 200,000. being the remaining sum due of the 500,000. they last year owed, having discharged no more than 300,000. The sum last year agreed by the House to be due from the East India Company was subjected to revision; the sum would not however by such revision be decreased, as it appeared from accounts lately received that a further sum of 200,000. was due from the Company.

He looked also to another article as an additional source to the revenue, without burthening the country; he meant the Tobacco Trade, in which, at present, there existed the greatest frauds, and afforded the chief support to the remains of smuggling; he took that opportunity of giving notice that he should in a few days bring in a bill to put that article under the Excise, from which he was confident the greatest advantages would result. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the necessity of a loan of 4,000,000.; he took a general review of the expenditure and income from the year 1786, and declared that no necessity would have existed for a loan in the present year, had not such circumstances arisen which human foresight could not have reached, and which were not likely to happen again. In the course of those years no loan had been called for; the country, on the contrary, had successfully discharged 4,000,000. of the national debt, and had increased the

expences of its navy to the amount of 500,000. Several other great and unexpected sums had been called for; the discharge of the Prince of Wales's debts, 216,000. an increase of the army expences, &c. &c. in the whole amounting to about 3,500,000. Had these circumstances not occurred, the country would have been enabled to pay the interest of the present million without a new loan, would have been able to have discharged the annual million, and answered for the loss of the shop-tax, without any additional burthen on the people. The events abroad which had happened, and which were the chief causes of the increase of expence, had at the same time added glory to the country, and raised Great-Britain to her former pre-eminence in Europe: on the whole, therefore, this country was to be considered in finances in a situation the most flourishing, and on the happy prospect of future increase he congratulated the House and the country. The mode proposed to raise the money now necessary was on a principle similar to that of the Sinking Fund, namely, by Tontine: this mode he chose for two reasons; the first by way of experiment, observing the general disposition of people to adventure, and the great plenty of money in the country; his second reason was, that by Tontine the present aid would be furnished, without adding to the debt of the country, as the Tontine would pay itself off. He then stated the particulars of the Tontine, which was divided into six classes; the first taking in all under 20 years of age, the next from 20 to 30, and so on from 30 to 40, from 40 to 50, from 50 to 60, and from 60 upwards; allowing to the first class $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and so on in proportion, concluding with 5l. 12s. 6d. The premium given for the above was 2500l. and the bargain was in favour of the Public, it having been negotiated under the market price. He computed the interest to be paid on the Tontine at 45,000l. and on the Short Annuities, by which he meant to raise the secret service money, at 56,000l. in the whole making the necessary interest to be provided for to amount to 110,000l. To raise that sum he proposed the following

NEW TAXES.

On Newspapers an additional stamp of one halfpenny, which would raise 28,000l.

An additional duty of sixpence on each Advertisement would produce 9000l.

On Cards and Dice an additional duty of sixpence, 9000l.

On the Probates of Wills an additional duty of 20s. for 300l. and under 600l. 30s. for 600l. and so on in proportion.

On Legacies, excluding however those to wives, children, and grand-children, an additional

ditional duty of 20s. for every 100l. above 300l.

He calculated that the above augmentation on the stamp duties would produce 64,425*l*.

The next duties he should propose would fall on the higher classes; for every person keeping one carriage, an additional duty of 20s.

Two carriages—20s. for the first; for the second 2*l*.

Three carriages—20s. the first; the others 3*l*. each.

On horses he proposed the following additional taxes, excluding those persons who kept but one horse.

For a second horse, 5*s*.

Three, four, or five horses, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

For six and upwards, 10*s*. each.

The whole of which additional duties, added to those on the stamps, would produce 111,000*l*.

After a few observations on the probability of the taxes proposed bearing light on the poorer classes of the people, he concluded by moving general resolutions.

Mr. Sheridan remarked, he could not see that cause for congratulating the country upon the state of the finances as the Right Hon. Gentleman had. He should, however, reserve the many observations he had to make till a future day; when after an observation from Mr. Pitt, that he was gradually proceeding in the business of the sale of the Crown Lands, his several resolutions were agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the Report of the Budget, and the resolutions contained in it were read by the Clerk; upon which

Lord Newhaven rose, and represented the Minister's statement of the finances of the country as somewhat fallacious. He was apprehensive that our income did not keep such pace with our expenditure as the Right Hon. Gentleman wished the House to believe.

Mr. Steele defended his Right Hon. Friend.

Mr. Hussey thought the resources of the present taxes and contingencies would have been sufficient without a further loan. He hoped that the expenditure would soon be brought to the level of what had been held forth as the total amount of the peace establishment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified the loan as necessary. On account of the augmentation in the army, and other circumstances stated by him yesterday, it became expedient to borrow a million in the way he had proposed. The greatest care had been taken by himself and his colleagues, to restrain the expenditure within as narrow limits as

could be deemed consistent with the necessary support of Government.

Mr. Sheridan charged the Minister with having made, at various times, the most ostentatious professions of economy and good management of the finances; which, however, he had not adhered to in point of fact. No new burthens, he thought, should now be laid on the people; for, with proper management, they might be dispensed with. He gave notice, that he would, either to-morrow or on Monday, propose the nomination of a Committee to inquire into the accounts of the year, consisting of persons who were not in office, and who had no intention of coming into office.

Sir Grey Cooper made some remarks, controverting the statement as well as conclusions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, as given to the House yesterday. He was convinced, that the expenditure would never be brought within the amount of the regular peace establishment, till the army expences should not exceed three millions.

Mr. Baftard affirmed, that there were ways and means of making up the present deficiencies in the revenue, without subjecting the people to new imposts, taxed as they are already in a very high degree.

The resolutions were read a second time, and severally agreed to by the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a Committee of the whole House be formed on Monday next, to consider of the duties on tobacco.

This motion, after a few words from Mr. Samuel Thornton in praise of the intended plan, was assented to.

The order of the day was then read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the Slave Trade. Sir William Dolben took the chair.

Witnesses were heard at the Bar with regard to this traffic; after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

The Bill for making it felony to plunder nurseries by day as well as by night was postponed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the tobaccoists and other persons interested in the intended regulation of the tobacco duties, would not be ready by Monday next; for which reason he would move for the discharge of the order for the consideration of that subject, that it might be fixed for Tuesday. This was agreed to.

The House then formed a general Committee on the Slave Trade; and after hearing evidence at the bar for some time, adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, June 15.

Mr. Moreton from the East India House, presented copies of the several addresses and testimonials transmitted by Lord Cornwallis and his Council to the Court of Directors, relative to Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal.

Major Scott moved, that these papers be printed, for the information of the Members of the House. Ordered.

He then moved, that there be laid before the House, a letter from James Grant, Esq. to Earl Cornwallis, dated the 30th of Nov. 1783, relative to the salt revenue in Bengal. Ordered.

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Dunas, to bring in a Bill for the relief of the Ministers and Laymen of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, by repealing the penal Acts in force against them, and to put them on the same footing with the English Protestant Dissenters.

Mr. Burgess's Bill for the relief of Debtors, and more speedy payment of Creditors, passed a Committee of the House, and the Report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

TUESDAY, June 16,

The Hon. Mr. Marsham rose for the purpose of complaining of a libel in *The World* of that day, reflecting in a gross and scandalous manner on the proceedings of that House. The words of the paragraph he complained of were, "Mr. Hastings's trial is to be put off to another Session, unless the Lords have spirit to put an end to so shameful a business." By that paragraph the proceedings of the House of Commons were stated to be shameful.—He should therefore move, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Attorney-General to prosecute the printer and publisher of *The World* for the said libel." Agreed to *pass. con.*

The Order of the Day being then read, for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the duties on tobacco, and Mr. Gilbert having taken the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. The business which he was about to propose to the House was, he said, of the greatest importance; but though of great importance, it would not be necessary for him then to trouble the House at large, as there would be many other stages, in which it could be more properly and effectually considered. The business was not only in itself of great importance, but it was rendered the more so, as the article of tobacco was now the chief remaining support of the smuggler. He would not trouble the House, by detail-

ing to them the numerous frauds on the revenue by the illicit traders in that article, it being notorious to the House, and to almost every individual in the country, that frauds did exist to a very great and considerable amount. He had long been collecting information on the subject; and from accounts from all parts of the country, it appeared that tobacco was the great and leading article in support of the smuggler. In its unmanufactured state, it was easily removable in small quantities; and from the high duties upon it undoubtedly was a great temptation to the smuggler, and considerable fraud was naturally to be expected. That fraud did exist to a considerable amount, no one could hesitate to believe; for it was a fact, that in many parts of the country, where it was conveyed by inland navigation, the tobacco so conveyed, after paying the expence incurred thereby, was sold at a price which bore no comparison with the duties. All persons, he said, agreed that some regulation ought to be adopted to check an evil they all concurred existed to an enormous extent; many traders however, and other persons, disagreed as to the mode which ought to be adopted. To form some idea of the quantity consumed, and the quantity smuggled, he said, that those who were most conversant in the business had declared the opinion to be, that about the same quantity of tobacco was consumed as of tea; and at the time when the Commutation Act was made, it was conjectured, that the consumption of tea amounted to 12,000,000 pounds weight; the consumption had, however, since that Act was enforced, turned out to be considerably more. The merchants of Glasgow were of opinion, that the consumption of tobacco was not less than 12,000,000 pounds annually; and the merchants of London had formed a still higher estimate of the consumption, they having averaged it at from 14 to 16,000,000 pounds. On a subject of this nature, Gentlemen, he said, would see the impossibility of getting any thing like accurate accounts: he had endeavoured to gain such as should enable the House to judge in the best possible way. He had received accounts from the Customs-house officers of Scotland and England, which proved the annual importation upon an average to be somewhere about 7,000,000 pounds:—their opinion was, that not less than 6,000,000 pounds were smuggled, if not as much as was legally imported. He did not flatter himself that any mode could at once be adopted, that would bring the whole consumption under the revenue, and prevent so considerable a fraud; considerable advantage would, however, arise to the country, if but one million of

the six now smuggled, should he made to come under the revenue, as it would be no less an addition than 60,000l. In the situation he stood, it would be a gross neglect of his duty, if he did not exert himself to the utmost of his power and ability, to encrease the revenue by the suppression of fraud; and in the article of tobacco, he was of opinion that nothing promised so fair, as extending the survey of the Excise to the manufacture.

Experience proved, he said, the benefits arising to the fair trader by a late extension of the Excise—he meant on the article of wine—which, when first put under the Excise, was in legal importation 13,000 tons; in six months only the increase on the legal sale was 5000 tons, making a legal importation of 18,000 tons; since that time, aided by the reduction of the duties, the importation had encreased to 22,000 tons. He contended that the mode he meant to propose, of extending the Excise to the article of tobacco, ought to be carried into execution; unless some solid objections should be made to it. The traders ought to be allowed every hearing against the measure that they might think necessary; their representations ought, however, to be received by the House with much allowance from their prejudice and from their interest. When wine was first proposed to be put under the Excise; the dealers in that article crowded the bar, petitioning against the measure, which if carried into effect, they declared, would render it utterly impossible for them to carry on their trade; yet, notwithstanding that declaration, and notwithstanding their strong remonstrances, the House judged the measure a fit one to be carried into execution; and the event fully justified the House, and proved the mistaken declarations of the trade, the legal import being nearly doubled: the extension therefore of the Excise to tobacco, he again contended, ought not to be resisted by the House, unless very strong reasons indeed were brought forward to shew the impolicy of the measure. He had heard only of one other mode to prevent the illicit importation, which was to lower the duties: to do that so effectually as to drive the smugglers out of the market, it would be necessary to reduce the duties so low, that instead of operating as an advantage to the revenue, it could not fail of proving disadvantageous to it, and would not ultimately tend after all to the destruction of smuggling, without some effectual check being added. The true way of considering the present business was, to consider it as a mode of taxing the smuggler, as a bounty given to the fair trader, and as a measure of equity and justice to the public. He would not, he said, in the present stage of the busi-

ness, trouble the House further on the subject, than to state to them, that he should propose to leave the present duty of sixteen pence in the pound on tobacco, as it now stood, with this difference only, that sixpence for each pound weight should be payable to the Customs, and ninepence to the Excise.

He concluded by moving resolutions accordingly, which were agreed to; after which the House was resumed, and the report ordered to be received next day.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

The several Bills respecting the Public Revenue were read a second time.

Mr. Grey moved that there be laid before this House, by the proper officer, an account of any and what proceedings have been had in consequence of Addresses from that House to his Majesty, praying him to order his Attorney General to commence prosecutions against the authors of libels against that House during the last year.—Ordered.

The House in a Committee on the Coney Bill went through the same, after much difference of opinion on what should or should not be deemed Rabbit Burrows, and a division upon one of the clauses.

Upon the second reading of the Andover Canal Bill, a motion for hearing Counsel was negatived on a division; and after much conversation on the merits of the Bill, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 18.

The Speaker could not make a House till near a quarter after four; in consequence of which he intimated that he should regularly, in future, enforce the old custom of adjourning exactly at four o'clock, if forty Members should not make their appearance by that hour.

Mr. Grey observing the Attorney General in his place, conceived that his intended motion for an account of what has been done in consequence of the prosecutions ordered by this House in the preceding Session, would be rendered unnecessary, if the learned Gentleman would give him some information on the subject. While the infamous libel complained of by an Hon. Member (Mr. Matham) on Tuesday last, was fresh in the memory of the House, it was natural for Gentlemen to wish to know whether any proceedings at law had been instituted in compliance with similar votes of last Session.

The Attorney General stated some technical difficulties which had in part occasioned a delay in complying with the orders alluded to. The indisposition of persons whose presence was necessary, was another cause of delay. But he believed he could assure the House, that those prosecutions would be brought to

issue before the long vacation. At the same time he recommended it to those Gentlemen who complained of libels, to wait a day or two before they moved for a prosecution of the authors or publishers of them, lest it might happen that their complaints, on more ample consideration, might appear to be not so well founded as they had at first imagined.

Mr. Grey rose again, and professed himself fully satisfied with the answer he had just received. The only motive he had for enquiring into this matter, was a desire that the votes of the House might not be disregarded, and that those who were guilty of uttering gross libels might meet with merited punishment.

Mr. Burke agreed with the learned Gentleman in the caution he recommended to those who might complain of libels. He thought the best mode of treating libels on this House would be by attachment; for it might happen, that when actions were brought in the King's Bench, in the usual way, for libels on the House, they might afterwards, by writ of error, come before the House of Peers, in which case the latter would sit in judgment on the privileges of the Commons; a circumstance which he hoped might never take place. With regard to the libel on Tuesday last, though it was certainly an audacious and atrocious calumny, it was nothing in comparison of that regular series of systematic falsehood and misrepresentation which pervaded the accounts of Mr. Hastings' trial given in the same print that contained the paragraph alluded to. He gave notice, that he should soon bring forward this business, as well worthy of the deliberation of the House.

The House then formed a Committee on the Slave Trade, Sir William Dolben in the Chair. They heard evidence on this subject for some time, and then adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 19.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for instituting an Anniversary Commemoration of the Revolution,

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie opposed the Bill as unnecessary, and as likely to answer no good purpose; he would therefore vote against its further progress.

Mr. Beaufoy went over the old ground of the principle and object of the Bill, in which we feel it unnecessary to follow him in detail, for this reason, that he added nothing new to what was contained in the report we made of his speech at the time of his moving for leave to bring in this Bill. He contended, that such a measure would so much contribute to impress on the minds of the people a due sense of the valuable blessings derived from the Revolution, as a separate commemoration of that memorable event.

Mr. Pye said he should withhold his support from the Bill, as the Revolution was already commemorated in the service for the 5th of November. He did not wish to see our Liturgy wantonly altered.

Sir James Johnstone was unwilling to vote for an additional day of solemnity; for which reason he would not support the Bill, unless Sunday was fixed upon for the day of commemoration.

Sir Wm. Dolben was inclined to think the present Bill wholly superfluous, since the Revolution was sufficiently commemorated in a part of our service. He did not wish that any encouragement should be given to the intermixture of politics with the religious topics of the pulpit.

Mr. Sheridan animadverted on the different objections made to the Bill. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pye) had termed it an alteration of the Liturgy, which, however, it could not be justly called, as it was an addition. An Hon. Baronet had objected to mixing politics with religion. With respect to keeping politics out of the church, he owned, that in one view it should be so; but would it be an unfit thing for the church to acknowledge that obligation, which no man disputed to be a very great and serious one? He thought, if there was any one thing that did the greatest honour to the Church, it was the Church's having been the chief cause of producing that very Revolution, of which the Bill went to establish the commemoration. The only objection, Mr. Sheridan said, that he had heard against the Bill, that was of any weight, was, that of taking a day of the week for the commemoration, and making a new holiday; but as the Hon. Gentleman who had brought in the Bill had expressed himself willing to waive that point, and to take either the Sunday before the 5th of November, or the Sunday nearest to the 16th of December, that objection was done away.

Lord Fielding was averse to a separate commemoration; as was also Mr. Alderman Watton.

Sir Wm. Dolben rose again, and said, that the idea of commemorating what was already commemorated, resembled a motion for the production of papers that were already produced (an allusion to Mr. Sheridan).

On a division, the numbers were as follow:

For the Bill	4	38
Against it	—	11
		—
Majority		27

The Bill was therefore read a second time.

The House then heard evidence on the Slave Trade; after which they adjourned.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, June 22.

The County Election Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir James Johnstone having taken his seat at the table, as Chairman of the Committee on the British Fisheries,

Mr. Dempster rose, and suggested a few alterations in two Acts relative to the Fisheries, viz. the Acts of the 25th and 26th years of his present Majesty. The improvement of our Fisheries was an object highly worthy the attention of Parliament; and he hoped the House would adopt those suggestions which he now submitted to their consideration, as likely to have a beneficial effect. One alteration that he would propose, was, that whereas the herring-busses were now obliged to wait three months before they returned to port with their cargo, they should be suffered to return as soon as they had completed their stock of fish, whether caught by them or purchased from vessels employed in this fishery. Another was, that bounties should be given to the navigators of vessels that caught a certain quantity of herrings, whether such vessels were their own, or were hired. A third was, that they might be allowed to clear out from other ports, besides those to which they immediately belonged. He also wished to have the time for catching herrings extended. He concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Acts of the 25th and 26th of Geo. III. for the encouragement of the British Fisheries."

The Marquis of Graham said he should not oppose this motion, but hoped he might not, from such acquiescence, be considered as having pledged himself to an approbation of the Hon. Gentleman's intended Bill. The alterations now submitted to the House, were points in some measure complicated, and he was therefore not prepared to give a decided opinion on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had some doubts of the expediency of the Hon. Gentleman's propositions, but would not now debate them. He would, however, remind the Hon. Mover of a necessary point of form; which was, that when any alterations were proposed in bounties, specific resolutions should first be moved in a Committee.

Mr. Dempster signified his willingness to adhere to the terms of the House; and said he would, on the morrow, move some resolutions to the purport above alluded to.

Sir James Johnstone instantly left the chair, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

Sir Wm. Dolben rose, and observed that some regulations ought to be adopted to pre-

Vol. XVI.

vent, as far as possible, the injury arising to the morals of the community from the great number of loose women that infested the streets of this metropolis. He gave notice that he would, on a future day, move for leave to bring in a Bill relative to this subject.

The order of the day being read, for the further consideration of the Slave Trade, the House in a Committee, heard evidence for some time on the various points connected with this traffic, and then adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 23.

After the private business of the day, a petition was presented from the City of London, complaining of the proposed plan of subjecting tobacco to the laws of Excise, and praying to be heard by Counsel against the provisions contained in the Bill lately brought into the House respecting tobacco.

This petition was read, and after a short conversation, the prayer of it was granted.

Mr. Alderman Newnham rose, and adverted to the impracticability of coming to a decision on the subject of the Slave Trade in the course of the present session. Such a mass of evidence must be gone through, as would necessarily protract the session to a very unusual length, and even then, the business could not be properly determined this session. He was therefore of opinion, that it would be expedient to postpone it till the ensuing session; in which case, by commencing the discussion of it early, they would have a reasonable prospect of deciding maturely upon it, before the end of that session. He concluded with moving, "That the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the Slave Trade, be read;" which being done, he moved that it be discharged.

Mr. Hussey seconded the motion, being convinced of the impossibility of deciding upon so very important and complicated business, with due deliberation, in a session so far advanced as the present.

Mr. Wilberforce was desirous of having this business decided in as expeditious manner as was consistent with deliberate discussion. He did not wish it to be unnecessarily delayed; and, on the other hand, he was averse to its being settled too precipitately. Being sensible of the great length of time which would be occupied in hearing evidence, and adverting to the lateness of the session, he would not withhold his assent to the motion now before the House. But he wished to have it understood; that he acquiesced in the proposed delay on this condition; that the business should be resumed at the commencement of the succeeding session. It would be better to have a motion to this pur-

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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

port entered upon the Journals of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the expediency of postponing the further proceedings in the discussion of this traffic, on account of the advanced state of the session. Few gentlemen, he believed, would dissent from such a proposition, when they considered how late in the summer they would be obliged to sit, if the hearing of evidence only should be continued. In cases of this kind, it would perhaps be prudent to entrust the business of examination to a Select Committee above stairs, rather than suffer the other objects of discussion to be so interrupted and delayed as they necessarily were, when examinations of such length were taken at the bar of the House.

Mr. Fox now rose, and it was not till he had risen, that strangers were admitted into the gallery.

He thought the honour of the House was concerned in deciding speedily on this business; and, for his part, he should not object to a vote for the immediate abolition of the traffic in question. But as it was the intention of the House to hear a complete body of evidence on the subject, it would be advisable to defer it till another session. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman in the hint he had thrown out respecting the examination being managed by a Committee above stairs.

Mr. Newnham's motion was put and agreed to.

The same gentleman then moved, in compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Wilberforce, that the petitions relative to the Slave Trade be taken into consideration early in the next session.

This motion was seconded by

Mr. Hussey, who made a remark on what had been said respecting interest and humanity, observing that justice was as much implicated in the discussion of this business, as either humanity or interest.

The motion was assented to.

Mr. Alderman Newnham then moved, that the order for a Call of the House on this day be discharged, which was complied with.

The other orders of the day were deferred, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The order of the day being read for the adjourned consideration of the Nursery Bill, in a Committee,

Mr. Hawkins Browne moved that the word "transport" be omitted in the clause which regulates the punishment of those who plunder nurseries. He thought trans-

portation too severe a punishment for the offence.

Sir James Johnstone did not wish to see a man transported for all the rich fruits and curious plants in the kingdom.

Mr. Wigley opposed the motion, and contended that when this offence was committed to a great amount, it ought to be punished with transportation.

A division took place on the motion, when there appeared,

Ayes	—	30
Noes	—	35

Majority for continuing the	}	5
word "transport"		

The other clauses of the Bill were gone through, after which the House was resumed.

The Minister moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for subjecting tobacco to the laws of Excise.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge opposed the principle of this bill as dangerous to the rights of the subject. At a time when we were commemorating the centenary of the Revolution, that illustrious epocha of British liberty, the House, he trusted, would not countenance an attempt to infringe that liberty by an extension of the Excise laws. He hoped they would not give up, in another instance, that bulwark of our privileges, trial by jury. The clauses of this Bill were of a nature highly oppressive, full of such restrictions as would injure and impede the Tobacco-dealers in a very great degree. For these reasons, he would dissent from the further progress of this Bill.

Sir Watkin Lewes informed the House, that his constituents had instructed him to oppose the Bill to the utmost of his power, as an encroachment on the natural rights of the people; and that his private opinion corresponded with those sentiments. Such an encroachment could not be compensated by that addition of revenue which was expected from the present measure. For his part, he was of opinion, that a reduction of duty would be the best mode of preventing smuggling in this article. While the duties on tobacco were so enormous, in comparison of the prime cost of the commodity, there existed a strong temptation to the smuggler; and he was confident that no Bill, however oppressive, would operate as a sufficient check on smuggling, while the duties continued at their present high rate.

Mr. Alderman Newnham appealed to the House if it was a fair, or a decent thing, to hurry a Bill of such magnitude through the House so quickly. It was impossible for the trade

trade themselves to understand all the clauses of this bill, and therefore he thought a more distant day than the morrow (he did not mean a very distant day) ought to be fixed upon by the Right Hon. Gentleman, if he wished the Bill to be understood; but if the Bill was to be smuggled through the House, then he would doubtless go on as he proposed. He begged the Minister to consider his own character, if no other consideration could have any effect upon him. He also thought it was very extraordinary that a question of this magnitude was debated in so thin a House.

Sir Benjamin Hammett wished to have the revenue carefully and fairly collected, but he by no means wished to have the collection of it enforced by a system so arbitrary as that of the Excise laws; laws which decided causes without a trial by jury. He had always been averse to the laws of Excise, solely because they proceeded on a principle so repugnant to the general spirit of English jurisprudence.

Mr. Samuel Smith was not an enemy to the Excise laws in themselves, when exerted with moderation; but, in the present Bill, they were coupled with additional severities, and unusual restrictions. One great disadvantage that would arise from employing Excise officers in collecting the duties on tobacco, was, that they would have an opportunity of learning the secrets of a valuable branch of trade; and some of them might be tempted, in hopes of acquiring a fortune, to go over to the Continent, and communicate those secrets to foreign nations.

Mr. Alderman Watson combated the bill. The principal ground on which he rested, was, that a valuable part of our laws, namely, the privilege of being tried by our Peers, would be superseded in part by the Bill now under discussion. With regard to the clauses of the Bill, many of them were extremely severe. He was surprised that a person of such judgment as the Right Hon. Gentleman possessed, should endeavour to encrease the revenue by such means as those which were included in the Bill.

Mr. Sheridan condemned the precipitation with which the Minister seemed inclined to carry this Bill through the House. The Excise laws, he said, had already been extended so far, that the people had little to boast of in respect of those invaluable blessings derived from the constitution; and the question now was, whether those blessings should be still further abridged by a very considerable extension of those laws which were incompatible with the freedom of the subject, inasmuch as they deprive him of those blessings which result from a free constitution.

He thought, that before a Bill of such consequence should be hurried through the Committee, there should be time given to the Members of that House to consider of, and deliberate upon, every clause of it; but he insisted that it was impossible for the Members to have considered, it was unlikely that they had even read the clauses of a Bill of such dimensions as to take up 125 folio pages; he hoped, therefore, that there would be some further time given, in which Members might be prepared to make their objections, after having acquired every necessary information.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was astonished that any thing should fall from the Hon. Gentleman which should impeach the principle of the Bill; a principle that was to rescue the revenue from the frauds which had been practised upon it by the smuggler. Any gentleman who had the credit and the prosperity of the country at heart, could not consistently oppose the general principle of a Bill whose tendency was so salutary. With respect to precipitating the Bill through the House, he denied the charge entirely. He only wanted to bring the proceedings upon it as soon as possible to that stage of maturity, when Members might be prepared with all the objections, which, upon the subsequent proceeding, they would be entitled to urge. He said, that the Excise laws had been very important engines for the prosperity of the state, as they preserved the revenue more effectually than any other system could do, from the depredations which in most cases it was subject to. The persons who were principally concerned in the operation of the Bill before the Committee had not been taken by surprise; they had been for a long time, for many weeks, in possession of the clauses of it; they therefore were, or should be, ready to state their objections to, and to discover the imperfections of those clauses; and Members, if they chose, by attending at the time when these objections were thus stated, might have an opportunity of deriving much information in a Parliamentary way, upon which they might shape their opposition to the Bill, or which might satisfy them of the propriety of it.

The question of commitment was then put, and agreed to; and the next motion from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that it be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Alderman Newnham deprecated the precipitancy of this procedure, and moved, by way of amendment to the motion, that, for the word *to-morrow*, there be substituted *Monday*.

Mr. Alderman Watson seconded the amendment.

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Mr. Sheridan thought it incumbent on the Right Hon. Gentleman to acquiesce in the amendment; and if he should not, it would seem as if he wished to deprive Members of an opportunity of being masters of the Bill, from a consciousness that it would not bear the test of a scrutiny.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his hope, that, whatever conclusions the Hon. Gentleman might be disposed to draw, concerning his conduct upon this occasion, the rest of the world would do him more justice, and proceed upon fairer grounds. The Bill was of so much importance to the revenue of this country, that he could not, in conscience, suffer any delay to interfere in the completion of a remedy so much wanted.

Mr. Rolle said, he had reason to believe that the Bill was pretty well known in the country, because he had received information that the receivers had signified to the smugglers that they would not take any more of their tobacco.

A division now ensued on the amendment,

Ayes	—	29
Noes	—	77

Majority 57

for committing the Bill to-morrow.

The House then went into a Committee on the Fisheries.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The Order of the Day being read for committing the Tontine Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the gentlemen who had contracted for the Tontine, it was necessary that an instruction be given to the Committee on that Bill. He said that it had been the usual practice in former loans, to allow the interest for the whole sum subscribed, from the date of the first instalment. It was, however, his idea at the time when this loan was agreed upon, that the interest should commence only from the date of the respective instalments, and only for the sum actually paid; but as he found that the Contractors had bargained upon the fact and upon the practice of former loans, he thought the public ought to give it up; and therefore he moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the said Bill, to provide for the interest of the sum of one million borrowed by Tontine, commencing from the 5th of July 1782, which he added, would make a difference of about one per cent. upon the whole sum.

Mr. Dempster said, that if the subscribers disapproved of their bargain as meant by the Right Hon. Gentleman, they might recede from it.

The Minister observed, in reply, that though they had misunderstood him in the bargain, it would be better for the Government to lose the difference above-mentioned, than do any thing that might even wear the appearance of breach of faith.

Mr. Francis thought that there was still some ambiguity in the business.

Mr. Drake observed that the Minister ought to be more explicit in his bargains, by which means all future misunderstanding would be avoided.

Mr. Sheridan said there would be 10,000l. more interest to be paid now, than there ought to have been.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Hussey also spoke, after which the Committee on the Bill took place, and a clause was introduced to the purport of Mr. Pitt's motion above stated.

It was resolved that one share only of the loan should never produce more than 1000l. per annum.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for appointing an annual commemoration of the glorious Revolution, several amendments were made to the Bill, and the Sunday preceding the 16th of December, or the 16th of December, if it fell on a Sunday, was fixed on for the Anniversary day; the Bill was then ordered to be reported.

The House next resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for regulating the duties on tobacco; Counsel against the Bill were called in, and after a long examination of witnesses, the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 26.

Passed the Scottish Episcopalians Bill.

Mr. Dempster moved, that the regulations respecting Quebec be taken into consideration early in the next session. Agreed unanimously.

Mr. Sheridan brought in his Bill for re-forming the interior government of the Scotch boroughs.

Sir James Johnstone said it was very improbable that the Hon. Gentleman would be able to make out his allegations respecting the boroughs of North-Britain. He ought to have had better grounds for his interference in a matter of such importance as a reform in the established constitution of a number of very ancient corporations.

Mr. Sheridan replied, that the case he intended to make out was not a frivolous one, but one of the strongest cases, he believed, that ever came under discussion. He was ready to produce many witnesses, whose testimony would prove the existence of several abuses in the administration of these boroughs; abuses which were not the less heinous,

heinous, because they were of long standing. He was confident that he should make it appear to the House, that a reform was absolutely necessary for the good government of the boroughs in question. He moved that the second reading of the Bill be on Monday se'night, which was agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee upon the Tobacco Bill. Mr. Sheridan moved, that the evidence given at the Bar upon the subject of this Bill be printed from day to day, for the use of the Members. This motion was opposed as unnecessary by Mr. Pitt. Mr. Pottlethwaite, a tobaccoist, was then called in and examined at the bar, and the House, after hearing evidence for some hours, adjourned to

MONDAY, June 29.

Mr. Dempster read a petition subscribed by a considerable number of newsmen, complaining of that clause in the Newspaper Tax Bill, which prohibits the letting out papers to hire. This, they said, was not only a severe, but an unprecedented regulation, against which they prayed to be heard by Counsel. He therefore moved, that this petition be brought up.

Mr. Drake seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the reception of the petition on this ground, that no petition against a tax bill could be received, consistently with parliamentary form, till at least the next session after the passing of such Bill.

Sir Grey Cooper thought the petitioners might fairly be heard.

On a division the numbers were, for receiving the petition, 18—Against it, 41—Majority 24.

The petition was therefore not brought up.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Tobacco Bill, and Mr. Spencer, a tobaccoist, was called to the bar, and examined.

After hearing evidence for some hours, the House adjourned till

TUESDAY, June 30.

The House formed a Committee on the Bill for imposing additional duties on Probates of Wills and Legacies.

Mr. Sheridan thought it fair, that legacies bequeathed before the operation of this Bill, but not yet paid, should be exempted from these new duties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not inclined to agree to the exemption of any legacies which should not happen to have been paid before the date at which this Bill is to commence. He thought the time of payment to be a proper time for their being liable to the tax, whether bequeathed before or after the date of the present Bill.

The Bill passed the Committee without any amendments, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The evidence of Mr. Ralph Edwards was then heard on the subject of the tobacco bill, Mr. Hobart being in the chair of the Committee. After a detail of evidence, the House adjourned.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Vol. XV. Page 466.)

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, May 12.

MR. Grey begged leave to inform their Lordships, that before he should resume the evidence, where it broke off on the preceding day, May 7, he wished to fill a chasm that had been left in a part of the evidence on that day: this he intended to do by laying before their Lordships a copy of a letter written by the prisoner to the Court of Directors, in which he admitted that the salary, and other allowances settled upon the Governor-General on the recommendation of Lord Clive, were sufficient to enable him not only to maintain the dignity of his situation, but also to save in very few years, as much money as would make his cir-

cumstances perfectly easy and comfortable for the rest of his life.

Mr. Law, Counsel for Mr. Hastings, desired that the original letter, and not a copy of it might be given in evidence.

Mr. Grey said he feared this could not be done—for after the most diligent search, the Managers had not been able to find the original.

Mr. Grey then called Mr. Hudson, one of the clerks of the India House, who proved that he had searched very diligently in the Company's records for the original letter mentioned by the Hon. Manager, but without having been able to find it.—He said, however, that it was a custom at the India House to keep a book of abstracts of letters, containing the dates of all let-

ters received from India, together with the name of the writer, &c. &c.—In this book he found the letter in question mentioned, but he was not able to find the original.

Mr. Law asked, if the book of abstracts was written by the witness.—Mr. Hudson answered in the negative: he said it had been written by another clerk now at the India House.

Mr. Law said, that the clerk to whom the witness alluded to was the proper person to prove the book of abstracts.

The Managers were going to read in evidence the copy, from the Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons. But

Mr. Law interrupted them, and said, that before they entitled themselves to read it, they must first prove that it was a true copy, and consequently that it had had really an original.

Mr. Burke said, that the Managers would postpone the proof of the original for the present; and that they had hopes that they should be able to establish it another time. Therefore he would say no more at this moment on that subject, than barely to observe, that, as the Committee of Secrecy, commonly known by the name of Mr. Dundas's Committee, in whose Report this copy appeared, had constantly sat at the India House, there was no doubt but they had found the original among the Company's records, and this might be urged as a proof, that the copy taken by that Committee was a true and faithful one. But he would waive the further discussion of this point for the present.

The Managers then proved, from a minute recorded in Council by Mr. Hastings, that the Act of Parliament made for the purpose, among other things, of preventing the receipt of presents, appeared to Mr. Hastings himself to clear and so positive on that point, that it would not admit of any possible construction that would countenance an evasion of it.

The Managers next proved from the Company's records, that MUNNY BEGUM had been a DANCING GIRL: That it was much against the will of the present Nabob of Bengal, her stepson, that she had been placed at the head of the government; and that he did not acquiesce in the appointment

until he had had a personal interview with Mr. Hastings, upon whom he endeavoured to prevail, but without success, not to countenance the appointment of MUNNY BEGUM.

The Managers then shewed, that the superintendence of the young Nabob's education, and the direction of the *Zenana* or palace, belonged of right to his own mother. They said, that for the purpose of concealing from the Court of Directors this injury done to the Nabob's own mother, Mr. Hastings had always spoken of MUNNY BEGUM as if she was the mother and the mother-in-law of the young Prince. They called Mr. Hudson again, who proved that he had carefully examined all the Bengal correspondence of the period to which the Hon. Manager alluded, but had not been able to find one word in any of Mr. Hastings's letters, that conveyed the most distant idea that the present Nabob of Bengal had any other mother than MUNNY BEGUM.

The Managers then proved that the excuses or pretences by which the prisoner had endeavoured to render the appointment of MUNNY BEGUM not unacceptable to the Court of Directors, were all founded in falsehood.

One of these pretences was, that she was to have nothing more than the superintendence of the Nabob's education and the management of the palace, beyond the walls of which he said her authority was not to extend.

But it was proved by letters written by the PRISONER to MUNNY BEGUM, that she was to appoint Officers to all the different departments of the State, who were to render her an account of their administration.

Another pretence was, that the appointment of Munny Begum would be attended with a saving of three lacks to the Company. This appeared also to be a groundless pretence; for Mr. Hastings expended the whole of these three lacks in salaries given to the creatures and favourites of MUNNY BEGUM, one of whom was RAJAH GOURDASS, son to the famous NUND-COMAR.

From these, and a variety of other circumstances, it was to be presumed, that, in placing a woman, and such a woman, at the head of the Nabob's government, instead of an able, honest, and intelligent man, such as he was bound

bound to select, by the orders of the Court of Directors, Mr. Hastings acted from *corrupt, interested, and selfish* motives.

The Nabob YETRAM UL DOWLAH, uncle to the reigning Nabob of Bengal, had solicited Mr. Hastings, as appeared from the evidence, to place him at the head of the administration, and not a woman.

Mr. Hastings refused to grant his request, and assigned to the Court of Directors this reason for his refusal, that YETRAM UL DOWLAH was a person whom it would be dangerous to trust with power.

To repel this objection made by Mr. Hastings, the Managers caused a letter to be read, in which Mr. Hastings, speaking to the Court of Directors of this same YETRAM UL DOWLAH, said, he was a person who had not abilities to render himself formidable, had no dangerous ambition, and who, if he had, could not, in the fallen state of the Nabob and his family, be an object of apprehension to the Company.

The Managers proceeded next to give in evidence certain orders transmitted by the Court of Directors to Mr. Hastings, that he would cause regular accounts to be kept, and delivered annually to the Board, of the expenditure of the Nabob's allowance, to the end it might appear, that it was not squandered or improperly bestowed.

Mr. Law said, there was no charge against Mr. Hastings in the article of impeachment then under consideration, for *breach of orders*; and therefore he did not see why those orders from the Court of Directors should be given in evidence.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Grey combated by turns this objection. The substance of their argument was, that they did not produce the orders for the purpose of proving that he was guilty of a crime by not obeying them; that would be a distinct crime and a distinct charge; but the object for which they wanted to produce those orders was to shew, that the prisoner's disobedience was the effect of the precise crime with which he was *specifically* charged in the article then under their Lordships' consideration, viz. *corruption*.—He had taken bribes from Munn Begum, and others about the Nabob's Court; and had the accounts, as ordered by the Court of

Directors, been regularly kept, the mismanagement and squandering of the Nabob's income must have appeared. It was therefore for the purpose of concealing the frauds, which would otherwise have been laid open to the Directors, that Mr. Hastings had disobeyed their orders. It was with a view to fix this *presumption* of guilt on the prisoner, and not merely the crime of disobedience, that the Managers wished to lay those orders before their Lordships.

Mr. Law said, that he would waive his objection to the production of those orders, provided that if after the evidence should have been taken down, the Hon. Managers should not be able to shew the relevancy of it, their Lordships would expunge it from their minutes, and from their memory.

After this the orders were read; and Mr. Hudson from the India House proved that no such accounts as had been directed by those orders had ever been transmitted to the Court of Directors.

The Managers, after this, gave in evidence a transaction, the tendency of which was to shew that the prisoner had suffered *false accounts* of other matters to be given to the Directors.

It appeared that in the year 1771 it was resolved, that on account of the non-age of the Nabob, who was then a child, his allowance should be reduced from about 32 *lacks* of rupees to about 15 *lacks*, until he should come of age.

This reduction was to take place from the 23d of January 1772. But when the general accounts of the sums paid to the Nabob were afterwards laid before the Board, the full allowance of 32 *lacks* was *stated* to have been paid to the Nabob up to the month of December 1772, tho' in point of fact, the Prince had received only the reduced allowance from the preceding January.

This mistake appeared to have struck Mr. Hastings himself, who desired the account might be referred back to Mr. Crofts, the then Accountant General, to be revised by him.

The way the matter was then settled was this—it was admitted that the full allowance had not been paid as *such* to the Nabob from January 1772, but that the overplus of the reduced allowance, consisting of fifteen *lacks*, had been

been paid to him towards the discharge of an arrear of *nineteen lacks*, due by the Company to the Nabob.

To prove that a fraud lurked under this statement, the Managers proved from the Company's records, that some time after this, *five lacks* had been paid to the Nabob for the purpose of liquidating his arrear, which when this sum was given, could amount to no more than *four lacks*, as the *fifteen* which were paid to him before, or were said to have been paid to him, towards discharging an arrear of *nineteen*, had of course reduced the arrear to *four lacks*.

But some time after it appeared again in the accounts of Mr. Crofts, that though the arrear was originally no more than *nineteen lacks*; tho' *fifteen* were paid to him afterwards at one time, and *five* at another, which would have discharged the *whole* arrear, and left a balance of *one lack* in favour of the Company, still the Company was stated in the accounts to be full *nineteen lacks* in arrear.

These fraudulent accounts, the Managers said, were kept by Mr. Crofts. They then proceeded to shew, that this Mr. Crofts was the creature and dependent of Mr. Hastings; that, after his accounts had appeared to be false, Mr. Hastings, knowing them to be such, bestowed upon Mr. Crofts a valuable and lucrative situation; that, not contented with this, he gave him an additional salary of 2000l. a year, and directed him to draw for it for *two years* back, and to charge an interest of 3 per cent. upon this arrear.

This instance of *generosity* to Mr. Crofts, which occurred after his accounts had been discovered to be false, Sir James Erskine said was to be imputed solely to Mr. Hastings; for when the increase of salary was voted, there were present in the Council only Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell; so that, even if the latter had been as hostile to Mr. Hastings as he was known to be under his influence, still Mr. Hastings would have had a majority in himself, by means of his *casting vote*; and therefore this extraordinary act was exclusively his own.

The Managers were proceeding to prove a number of other instances of friendship on the part of Mr. Hastings towards this Accountant, whose fraudulent accounts, they said, were so well

known to him.—But the Lord Chancellor asked them how they could prove all the fraudulent acts of Mr. Crofts relative to the charge then under the consideration of their Lordships, to be relevant. They might, he said, impeach the credit and accounts of Crofts; but unless these accounts related to the present charge, he was at a loss to see the relevancy of them.

Mr. Burke said, it was certainly the object of the Managers to impeach the credit of Mr. Crofts, and they wished to shew that there was an intimacy between him and the prisoner, which argued an understanding between them, and a joint co-operation to conceal their frauds from the Company.—With this view the Managers laid before their Lordships various acts of the parties; but with respect to their relevancy, that was a subject upon which it was the province of their Lordships to determine: he said at the same time, that the Managers would not press upon their Lordships any thing which they should think irrelevant.

The Managers lastly gave in evidence a letter from the Court of Directors, in which all the accounts made out by Mr. Crofts, relative to the arrear, &c. were censured by them in the strongest terms.

As soon as this letter was read, the Lords adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May 14.

Mr. Grey informed their Lordships, that the Managers intended to lay before them this day, the accusation brought against Mr. Hastings by *Nundcomar*; but that they wished first to have some papers read, which would serve to shew the high situation that *Nundcomar* held in his country at the time to which the Managers alluded, and the high opinion which Mr. Hastings himself entertained of him at that period.

For this purpose, several papers were read from the Company's records, from which it appeared that the Court of Directors ordered Mr. Hastings not to give any office or employment to *Nundcomar* on the removal of *Mohammed Reza Khan*; by that a very important office was bestowed by the Governor-General on *Rajah Gourdaiss*, the son of *Nundcomar*.—That when this appointment was censured by the rest of the Council, as being in
effect

effect the appointment of Nundcomar himself, and consequently an act of disobedience to the Company's orders, Mr. Hastings undertook the defence of that unfortunate man, who afterwards fell to much under his displeasure.

Mr. Law desired that another paper might be read, from which he hoped it would appear to their Lordships that Mr. Hastings had received *private* instructions from the Court or Directors to employ Nundcomar, which instructions he was not at liberty to disclose at the time to the rest of the Council; and that this would account for the apparent inconsistency of Mr. Hastings in employing a man, whom he thought unworthy of trust or confidence.—The paper pointed out by Mr. Law was accordingly read.

Mr. Grey next gave in evidence a letter written by Mr. Hastings, full of invectives against Nundcomar, from which he said it would appear that the former had never said anything to the prejudice of the latter, until he had reason to apprehend that Nundcomar would become his accuser.—This letter having been read, Mr. Law remarked, that it was dated a *year before* the charges were brought by Nundcomar, and that consequently it could not be because this man *had* become his accuser, that Mr. Hastings had made an attack upon his character.

Mr. Grey desired that the learned Counsel would state his expressions accurately, and not put words in his mouth which he had never uttered. He did not say that Mr. Hastings had not made an attack upon the character of Nundcomar until the latter *had* become his accuser.—What he said was—that Mr. Hastings had never said any thing of Nundcomar, until he had reason to apprehend that the latter *would become* his accuser.

The Managers next gave in evidence the different minutes of the Council of Bengal, relating to the proceedings which took place there on the intimation of an intention and wish, on the part of Nundcomar, to bring several charges against the Governor-General. These minutes contained the reasons given by the majority of the Council for hearing Nundcomar, and the reasons assigned by Mr. Hastings for resisting such a proceeding; and finally they proved, that the Governor-General dissolved the meeting of the Council,

when he found they were determined to call in Nundcomar, and receive the charges which he had pressed for leave to exhibit.

The Managers were then proceeding to give in evidence the paper which contained the charges brought by Nundcomar against Mr. Hastings, when they were interrupted by Mr. Law, the prisoner's counsel, who asked if their object in producing this paper, was to make it evidence to prove that Mr. Hastings had actually received three lacs and a half of rupees from Munny Begum, &c.

Mr. Burke replied, that when the evidence should have been received, the Managers would shew to what point they meant to apply it.

Mr. Law said, that if the Managers would not be more explicit, he must consider the papers delivered by Nundcomar to the Council, as produced by the Hon. Managers to prove against Mr. Hastings the receipt of the sum above-mentioned; and if this was the use which was intended to be made of it, he would resist it as inadmissible evidence. The grounds on which he thought it inadmissible were,

1st. That the charges had not been made upon oath.

2. That they had not been made in the presence of the person accused.

3. That the Council having been dissolved, and the Governor-General, who was constitutionally an integral part of it, having withdrawn himself, it was no longer a Council competent to act, and that consequently the acts done by it in his absence could not be considered as the acts of the Council.

4. That Nundcomar having been convicted of forgery, was not that kind of witness whom a Court would admit to give evidence, though his evidence should in every other respect be unexceptionable.—He observed, that though the *conviction* of Nundcomar was *subsequent* to the production of his charges against Mr. Hastings, yet the *commission* of the crime for which he suffered was *prior* to that period; and in contemplation of law the infamy had relation to the *crime*, and not to the *punishment*; and as the crime was committed *before* Nundcomar brought his charges, so he must be considered as *infamous* at the *time*, though his *conviction* did not take place for years *after*.

Mr. Fox replied, that with respect to

the object which the Managers had in view, it was not of the smallest consequence whether the charges brought by Nundcomar had, or had not, been delivered upon oath. The guilt of Mr. Hastings was to be made to appear by two ways—by *positive* proof, when such could be procured—by *circumstantial* and *presumptive* evidence, when proof *positive* could not be obtained. Now the manner in which Mr. Hastings behaved when the charges were brought by Nundcomar would, he said, have the effect of fixing upon him a strong *presumption* of guilt; and to do this was one object which the Managers had in view, in offering the evidence to which the learned Council objected: what other use they might make of it hereafter, they were not bound to tell him at this moment. With respect to what the learned Council had said of the conviction of Nundcomar, the Managers had nothing to say; they were not authorised by their constituents, the House of Commons, to investigate the means by which that conviction was effected. “But, said Mr. Fox, to justify myself for what I may have already said on that subject, I can only say, that if I were permitted to speak *my own* sentiments on that point, I would use the precise words which the House of Commons has ordered me not to use; but which, though thoroughly convinced in my own private opinion of the *truth* of them, I will not use, because those who have sent me hither, have given me orders to the contrary.”

Mr. Burke contended, that the Managers had a right to make what use they pleased of evidence which it was fit for their Lordships to receive. He maintained also, that the objections urged by the learned Council against the admissibility of the evidence in question, ought not to be endured. If the charges brought by Nundcomar were made in the absence of Mr. Hastings, he, of all men, ought not to urge that as an objection against them, because he absented himself, that he might not hear the charges: it was his own act. As little ought he to say that the Council was not competent to receive the charges, because it was dissolved. But who dissolved it? Was it not himself? And why did he dissolve it? Was it not for the purpose of smothering an

accusation brought against himself?—He ought to be ashamed to urge, that because the evidence of Nundcomar had not been given upon oath, it ought to be considered by their Lordships as inadmissible.—This self-same Mr. Hastings had said, in his defence before the House of Commons, that it was contrary to the *religious* tenets of the *Hindoos* and *Mussulmen* to take an oath; but now he would have their Lordships reject the evidence of Nundcomar, a *Hindoo*, because it had not been given upon oath.

The objection, that the charges were made in the *absence* of Mr. Hastings, did not apply; for though he was not present, because he *would not* be present when they were made, he was so little ignorant of the contents of them, that he sent them himself to the Court of Directors, and signed them with his name; not indeed to admit the truth of them, but so far to authenticate the charges, and the proceedings in Council to which they had given rise. The conduct of Mr. Hastings in resisting the production of that which he himself had authenticated, he considered as *audacious*.

Mr. Law complained of this expression as *indecent* when applied to a gentleman of the Bar acting to the best of his judgment for his client. He said it must have been to *him* it was applied, and not to Mr. Hastings; for it was he who had used the arguments which had offended the Hon. Manager.

Mr. Burke would not retract the expression.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he made no doubt that when Mr. Burke had considered it coolly, he would be of opinion, that delicacy should prevail in a case of this kind.

Mr. Burke replied, that if he was prosecuting some poor *friendless* and *forlorn* felon, whose life might be the forfeit of a conviction, he trusted he should not drop a syllable against him that the most scrupulous delicacy could think unnecessary to the prosecution: but he felt very differently when he saw a man with the most powerful friends and connexions that wealth could produce, grow daring in proportion to the magnitude of his crime, and in that very magnitude seek for impunity. Their Lordships never would suffer a man to avail himself of his own wrong, or to prove that he was innocent

innocent of one crime by shewing that he was guilty of another. This was what the prisoner was aiming at, when he objected to the competency of the Council to receive the charges, though the incompetence, if any there was, had been occasioned by himself; for he dissolved the Council for the purpose of creating that very incompetence which he now with so much *modesty*, not *audaciousness*, endeavoured to urge.

The Lord Chancellor said, if he understood the Hon. Managers right, with respect to the evidence which they offered, they did not want to rest so much upon the *contents* of the paper that they wanted to have read, as upon the *circumstances* of Mr. Hastings' behaviour when the charges were offered, and from which they inferred the *presumption*, that he was conscious of guilt.

Mr. Fox replied, that though he maintained the contents of the paper might be evidence, still what the Managers had at that moment in view, was what the noble and learned Lord had just stated.

Mr. Law said, that if the Hon. Managers had said this much a little sooner, he would not have started any objection to the production of the paper. He was therefore ready to admit it now, provided it were understood that the idea of making any use of the *contents* of the paper as evidence was totally abandoned.

Mr. Fox replied, that he would not

enter into a contract, the like of which had never been heard of in a Court of Law—namely—"that evidence which was *admissible* should be applied only to one particular point."—Whatever evidence was offered by the Commons, and was determined by the Lords to be admissible, *that* the Managers would give: it would be for their Lordships to apply it legally.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that the Hon. Manager was right: their Lordships would suffer evidence to apply to that only to which, from its nature, it ought to apply.

Lord Stanhope asked, what was the part of the charge which he expected to be able to prove by the admission of the proposed evidence?

Mr. Fox replied—"the receipt of the three lacs and a half of rupees."

Mr. Law, on hearing this, renewed his objection to it.—However, after some little conversation, it was given up, and the Managers were going to proceed, when

Lord Kenyon rising said something, but in so low a voice that we could not hear him. We heard him, however, a little after, move their Lordships to adjourn to the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Their Lordships accordingly adjourned to their own House, and sat some time in debate; so that they did not return to Westminster-Hall.

[To be continued.]

THE HETEROCLITE.

•No. VII.

"The stone shall cry out of the wall, and the beam out of the timber shall answer it."
IIABAKKUK.

I VENERATE the compassionate! I adore the friend of HUMANITY!—'Humanity! What is it? Define us this boasted virtue, and then we will talk with you.'—My good, prudent, prejudiced brother, 'tis out of my power to define it.—If your heart was in unison with mine, if when the same chord in each was touched, each should re-vibrate the same sound, then could I explain to you what Humanity is:—but when this is not the case—when a particular string is touched, and in my heart I *weep*, whilst you—by the motion of the same string—do in your heart but *smile*—where, I ask, lies the efficacy of explanation?

Taking, therefore, Humanity in the noblest and most extensive sense of the word, I scruple not to affirm, though, by the bye, perfectly ignorant in the mysteries of Slavery—having never read a pamphlet either for or against Abolition—being no further acquainted with the nature of the business—the separate motives of the slave seller or buyer—than what the current reports of the day and my own reflections thereupon have furnished me with—I still scruple not to affirm, that it is an INHUMAN, of course an UNLAWFUL, and, from the combination of these two circumstances, I should suppose an IMPOLITIC COMMERCE. Of this no proofs need be

quired—writers in abundance have abundantly proved it already. To what *has* been advanced, I will however add my mite, and I will ask—since to me it appears the chief, if not only question worth asking—You who so strenuously oppose the Abolition of Slavery, do you or do you not ALLOW A NEGRO TO BE A MAN? If you do allow him to be such, what possible argument can you invent as an excuse for such *brutal*, such *unmanly* treatment? If you do not allow HIM to be a man—prove YOURSELF

one. With the most sober and serious reflection I have communed with my own heart, the result of which communion is is—THAT UPON THOSE AWFUL GROUNDS THE ADVOCATES FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE MAY SAFELY DEFY THE WORLD.

N.B. In *Hur*. No. VI. note 6, for 'we immediately find the searching dark suspicious manner,' read 'we immediately *from*,' &c.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

BRITISH LOYALTY:

OR,

A SQUEEZE for St. PAUL'S.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. junr
And first delivered by YOUNG BANNISTER, at his BENEFIT.

CAN any tell—(since Adam's time I mean)

How many different *Squeezes* there have been?

Faith, no small number!—Nay, *this very night*,

Thanks to my friends, I've squeez'd you *pretty tight*;

Above, below, in front, and round the border,

All 'close—all quiet too—and yet *no order*.
Time was, our sickly taste too far refining,
Old English crowds and squeezes were declining.

"Cause mobs!" exclaims my Lord, "no puttee no,

"Don't go to vulgar fights—Cries Ma-dam, Go!

"I would as soon be seen at Lord Mayor's show."

But now, thank Heav'n! one glorious great occasion,

One happy cause of *loyal emulation*,
Has level'd tastes, and crowded all the nation.

'Twas Nature drew the scene, chaste, strong and glowing,

London, her Theatre, was overflowing;
The streets one pit of joyous shining faces,
The Belle and Beau took low front window places;

The fair in dishabille, and booted 'Squire,
Grinn'd, as you see 'em now, a story higher,

While the hoarse deep-mouth'd cannon [2d Gal.]
thund'ring loud,
up like my honest friends there, stunn'd the crowd,
[Upper Gal.]

Such squeezing, jostling—here some stand—some sit—

All anxious—for 'twas ENGLAND'S BENEFIT.

O may that day on record stand, and age
In future times, delighted, turn the page
The April morn' chasing the dreary hours
Of gloomy winter, smil'd, yet smil'd in show'rs.

Thus did the heart in every eye appear,
While rapture beam'd, affection dropt a tear;
Yet some whose manners no less love confus'd,
In rough unpolish'd tones then joy express'd,
"Och Blood an' Bones," cries Pat, and scratch'd his head,

"My heart's as light as any feather bed;

"This day that rains as hard as it can pour,

"Isn't an exceeding fine one, to be sure—

"Long life—O botheration Jo,—Huzza!

"Don't you be after stopping up the way:

"I'll shut your day-lights up, if you're so

nimble,

"And then, my Jewel, you'll look at this

"and trimble. [his fist.]

"Good luck to him!—there he goes!—by

"my salvation

"I love him—mind my toes—and so does

"all the nation.

"The Irishman that don't—get on the bench,

"man—

"His father, fat, and mother was a French-

"man."

"Got plebs the Royal Family.—Oh splutter

"Hur will see noble fights here from the

"gutter:

"But look you now, such moss and crouts

"as thefs

"Will t'pass her pety like a piece of cheese.

"Hur's travell'd upon purpose from Lan-

"telly—

"Gots splutter and nails, your elpow's in my

"pelly.—

"Hur's heard of Harry Monmouth; never

"since

"Hur country knew so creat a King and

"Prince,"

"Whig

"Who ish't has got his knockles in my
 "throat?"
 "Let go my collar! Peoplish, pray take
 "note,
 "I'll prosecute—the villainish tore my
 "collar."
 "I'm a loyal Limerick—to see—
 "This fight, I risks my life, *but not my pro-*
"party."
 "Hoot! hoot, man, dinna mak a din and
 "riot,
 "Tack your auld cloak about ye, and stand
 "quiet;
 "Deel damn your lousy plaid, friend, learn
 "fra me,
 "A Scotsman, what is Ge-ne-ro-si-ty.
 "For since the happy tidings ha gone forth,
 "Gude faith 't has warm'd aw bosoms thro'
 "the North"
 "Warm'd *you*!" (exclaims a fine old soul)
 "warm'd *you*!"
 "Why it has warm'd me, friend—I am
 "ninety-two.
 "Pray now make room—I'm old and
 "weak—but I
 "Would needs crawl out, to see my King
 "come by,
 "And then—I'll tatter home content,
 "and die."
 "Chearly old boy," cries Heart of Oak,
 "tha's right,
 "Keep it up, merry heart!—we'll all drink,
 "fight,
 "Push, joggle, squeeze our souls out—any
 "thing—
 "In honour of our *good and gracious King*;
 "Roar away, n effumate, strike up now or
 "never,
 "Long live the King, may the King live for
 "ever."

JULY 11,

The Family Party, a Farce, was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow:

Old Spriggins,	Mr. Baddeley,
Young Spriggins,	Mr. Hiff,
Rampart,	Mr. Davies,
Pinch,	Mr. R. Palmer,
Sir Toby Twaddle,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Mrs. Malmsey,	Mrs. Webb,
Laura,	Miss Heard.

The Fable is as follows:—Jack Spriggins being in love with his father's ward Laura, comes from the University to Bath, accom-

panied by Pinch, a College hair-dresser, as his servant. Finding his father there, he assumes the name of Belmont, and sends a letter to Laura, who is addressed by Sir Toby Twaddle, a poor shabby knight, whose affectation of gentility is well marked. The visits of Sir Toby to Laura give rise to some laughable equivocal; her uncle taking him for a hair dresser, and he in turn mistaking Mr. Spriggins for the Taylor at whose house the Family Party lodged. In the mean time Pinch assumes the disguise of a London rioter, introduces himself to Mr. Spriggins, and negotiates for Laura with her guardian for Alderman Mang's son. A deed of gift of the Lady's fortune to old Spriggins is produced, and a consent obtained. The young couple are married, and in this bungling manner the piece concludes.

Little can be said for this performance. It is a broad farce; containing little wit, some humour, but abundance of puns and stale jests. Probability is outraged more than is necessary, but the character of Twaddle ought not to go without commendation.

15. *The Married Man*, a Comedy, by Mrs. Inchbald, taken from Detmouche, was acted for the first time at the Haymarket. The Characters as follow:

Mr. Classic,	Mr. Aikin,
Sir John Classic,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Mr. Tradewell Classic,	Mr. Kemble,
Dorimond,	Mr. Williamson,
Lord Morelove,	M. R. Palmer.
Lady Emily,	Mrs. Brooks.
Lucy,	Mrs. Whitfield,
Maudla,	Mrs. Kemble.

This piece is a translation of *Le Philosophe Maria*. The plot is the influence of love over a philosopher, whose general language had been severe on matrimony. He is married privately; and to conceal his situation behaves with severity to his wife, until a discovery is made that the marriage had been defective in form. The danger of losing her gives his passion full strength, and dissipates the affections of philosophy.

The adaption of this play to the English Theatre is a task which Mrs. Inchbald has executed with great credit to herself. The characters are well supported; the language is delicate and chaste; and the performers, particularly Mr. Bannister, Mrs. Kemble, and Mrs. Brooks, did great justice to their respective characters.

P O E R Y.

VERSES by Mr. RENNELL on some
PERSON who refused him a DINNER.

SHUT, when we dine, good Betty, shut the
door ;

Keep out all strangers, and keep off the poor ;
Sure we have a right to eat our bread at ease,
To eat it when, and where, and how we
please.

The frugal Dutch, from whom we ought to
learn,

Ne'er let folks eat the food they do not
earn ;

At times we may bestow, but then to such
As in return will give us twice as much.

All good economists should fast in Lent,
And of their former gluttonies repent ;

Man was not born to gorge on costly meats,
Let it suffice he lives by what he eats ;

Then cut that neck of mutton, girl, in two,
Why should we waste when half of it will
do ?

Fray do not make your pudding quite so
large,

You know I hate unnecessary charge ;
And do not throw those whittings heads away,
They'll serve to make us broth, some other
day ;

And, as you know I never read by night,
A farthing candle gives sufficient light.

Put out that fire : God bless us, what a light !
'Twould make a bonfire on a Bath-day
night.

To all we do let prudence point the way,
And make provision for a future day.

I hate the Welsh, and all such squand'ring
fools,

Spentibusts, and strangers to prudential
rules.

So the Hibernian, of his scanty fare
Will give the hungry stranger half his share ;

The hudy Highlander, when 'twas his lot
To see some traveller approach his cot,

Steps forth wist' hasty stride to meet his
guest,

And gives him part of what he is possess'd ;
But here, thank Heaven, we all are wiser
grown,

And grasp tenaciously what is our own ;
For hospitality can do no good,

It paupers fools, and gives the lazy food.
Our charities, we are in Scripture told,

Will be restor'd to us an hundred fold ;
I'll not the truth of holy writ deny,

But let those give who have more faith
than I ;

Left we again return, with grief and shame,
Back to that poverty from whence we
came.

ATTO di CONTRIZIONE del PAGGIO
DON CAPARRA della Nobil Razza de'
MERLUZZI in ALLEMAGNA, a' piedi
di S. M^a. B^a. per essere Stato cacciato
dal Servizio.

S O N E T T O.

SIRE, confesso, che perdon non merita,
Un' ipocrita indegno, un traditore,
Che in finto sembiante, com' è nel cuore
Fedel si mostra, e poi cou fronte aperta,

Da mercede corrotto, ò vil' offerta,
Svela arcani, e pensieri del suo Signore
A gente nemica, che con livore
Machina insidie, e poi frode concerta.

Tal' io fui, è ver ; e tra pianti amari
Purgo l'error con pena acerba, e fiera,
Che ad esser sincero, or vuol, ch' io impari.

Ah ! se ottengo 'l perdon, che l'alma spera,
Perchè un Giuda più non vi sia mio pari,
Prometto far mi Eneuo immanzi fero.

LA MUSA BUCCARELLIANA.

To a LADY from whom the WRITER re-
ceived a COMMAND to compose a
S O N N E T.

I WRITE a Sonnet ! arduous is the task !
The heart is willing, but the head refuses :
Nor dare I succour from Apollo ask ;
Johnson has silenc'd him, and all his
Muses.

Yet you, it seems, prohibit all excuses,
And strict the letter of the law maintain.

I cannot, for my life, see what the use is ;
But I must strive, how'er I strive in vain.

I cannot dig the mine ; I must not steal ;
I beg, but all my supplications fail ;

Whate'er I try, you see I cannot do 't.
From your decision since there's no appeal,

I must submit (be but your arms my jail)
To be condemn'd, and press'd to death
as mute.

The COMPLAINT.

T O yonder heath-clad mountain's brow,
That swells above the vale,

And yonder stream that winds below,
I'll pour my woe-fraught tale.

'Twas there young Strephon first essay'd
My easy heart to gain ;

'Twas there he sigh'd, 'twas there he pray'd,
Nor sigh'd, nor pray'd in vain.

Along thy flow'ry banks, sweet stream,
Together would we stray ;

And talk of love, transporting theme !
The live-long summer day.

Heard

Heard ye, ye minstrels of the grove,
Ye tenants of the shade,
The warm effusions of his love,
The tender vows he made ?
Each fanning gale that floated by,
Soft-breathing from the west,
New softness stole from each fond sigh
That heav'd my sutor's breast.

But ah ! as woos the transient gale
The blossom on the tree,
Or bees the flowrets of the dale,
So wooed false Strephon me.

Bromley, June 6, 1789.

S O N N E T.

By Mr. RUSSELL*.

COULD then the babes from yon unshe-
ter'd cot

Implore thy passing charity in vain ?

Too thoughtless youth ! what though thy
happier lot

Insult their life of poverty and pain !

What though their Maker doom'd them huts
forlorn

To brook the mockery of the taunting
throng,

Beneath th' oppressor's iron scourge to
mourn,

To mourn, but not to murmur at his wrong !
Yet when their last late evening shall decline,
Their evening cheerful, though their day dis-
trest,

A hope perhaps more heavenly bright than
thine,

A grace by thee unsought, and unpossess'd,
A faith more fix'd, a rapture more divine,
Shall gild their passage to eternal rest.

To Miss E. E. who asked the AUTHOR
what HEAVEN and HELL ARE; and
WHERE THEY LAY ?

THE ebbing pulse that beats so high,
The quicken'd sparkling of your eye,
The thrilling breast, the glowing kifs,
(Sweet preludes all t' ecstatic bliss)
The feast divine of all your charms,
Are proofs that Heav'n lies in your arms.

To ask and be denied this pleasure,
To see another share the treasure ;
To be the object you detest,
And hear him prais'd whom you love best ;
To feel all this, ah ! need I tell,
That in these feelings lies an Hell.

Left I shou'd find an Hell in thee,
Blest in thy arms, oh ! let me be ;
My only Heav'n be thy charms,
And never die but in your arms ;
Nor is this death to either vain,
We shall but die to live again.

July 14.

D. F.

S O N N E T,

In the COMEDY of FALSE APPEAR-
ANCES.

-By the Right Hon. Gen. CONWAY.

WONDER not if thus I'm mute,
Nor think it is a vain pretence ;
Babbling mirth with joy may suit,
But to grief it gives offence.

Spring, th' enraptur'd plains adorning,
Wakes the jocund voice of love,
With the wint'ry blasts returning,
Silence reigns throughout the grove.

Joy and Darnon are but one,
All is grief if he depart,
'Tis the absence of the sun,
'Tis the winter of the heart !

• The QUEEN'S VISIT to LONDON,

On the 17th of March 1789.

By W. COWPER, Esq.

WHEN long sequestered from his Throne
GEORGE took his seat again,
By right of worth, not blood alone,
Entitled here to reign ;

Then Loyalty, with all his lamps
New-trimm'd, a gallant show !
Chasing the darkness and the damps,
Set London in a glow.

'Twas hard to tell, of streets or squares,
Which form'd the chief display ;
The most resembling cluster'd flats,
Those, the long milky way.

Bright shone the roofs, the domes, the spires,
And rockets flew self driv'n,
To hang their momentary fires
Amid the vault of Heav'n.

Had all the pageants of the world
In one procession join'd,
And all the banners been unfurl'd
That heralds e'er design'd ;

* Mr. Russell was the son of an eminent attorney at Beaminster, in Dorsetshire. After spending some years at a Grammar-School in that county, he was removed to Winchester, and in 1780 elected Fellow of New College, Oxford. In this situation he was eminently distinguished by his classical knowledge, and an extensive acquaintance with the best authors in the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German languages. But his progress in literature was checked by a lingering illness, which terminated in a consumption of the lungs. He died at Bristol, July 31, 1788, in the 26th year of his age.

For no such sight had England's Queen
 Forsaken her retreat ;
 Where GEORGE recover'd made a scene
 Sweet, always doubly sweet.

Yet glad she came that night, to prove,
 A witness undenied,
 How much the object of her love
 Was lov'd by all beside.

Darkness the skies had mantled o'er,
 In aid of her design—
 Darkness, oh Queen! ne'er call'd before
 To veil a deed of thine.

On borrow'd wheels away she flies, t
 Resolv'd to be unknown,
 And gratify no curious eyes
 That night, except her own.

Arriv'd, a night like noon she sees,
 And hears the million hum,
 As all by instinct, like the bees, i
 Had known their Sov'reign come. a

Pleas'd, she beheld aloft pourtray'd,
 On many a splendid wall,
 Emblems of Health, and Heav'nly aid,
 And GEORGE the theme of all:

Unlike the terrors of that line
 So difficult to spell,
 Which shook Belshazzar at his wine,
 The night his eye fell. "

Soon wat'ry grew her eyes, and dim,
 But with a joyful tear,
 None else, exceptain pray'r for Him,
 GEORGE ever drew from her.

It was a scene, in ev'ry part,
 Like those in fable feign'd,
 And seem'd by some magician's art
 Created and sustain'd.

But other magic there she knew
 Had been exerted none,
 To raise such wonder in a view,
 Save love of GEORGE alone.

That cordial thought her spirit cheer'd,
 And through the cumbersome throng,
 Not else unworthy to be fear'd,
 Convey'd her calm along.

So ancient poets say, serene
 The sea-maid rides the waves,
 And, fearless of the billowy scene,
 Her peaceful bosom loves.

With more than astronomic eyes
 She view'd the brilliant show ;
 One Georgian Star adorns the Skies—
 She myriads found below.

Yet let the glories of a night
 Like that, once seen, suffice,
 Heav'n grant us no such future sight,
 Such precious were the price !

On the BENEFIT said to be already received
 by his MAJESTY from SEA BATHING.

By the S A M E.

O H Sovereign of an life renown'd
 For undisputed sway,
 Whenever o'er yon gulph profound
 Her navies wing their way !
 With juster claim she builds at length
 Her glory on the sea,
 And well may boast the wave her strength,
 Since they have strengthened thee.

S T A N Z A S

By R. B. SHERIDAN, Esq.

I.

A SK'ST thou " how long my love shall
 stay,
 " When all that's new is past ?"
 How long ?—Ah ! Delia, can I say,
 How long my life will last ?
 Dry be that tear—he hath'd that sigh ;
 At least I'll love thee till I die !

II.

And does that thought affect thee too,
 The thought of Damon's death !
 That he who only lives for you,
 Must yield his faithful breath !
 Hush'd be that sigh, be dry that tear !
 Nor let us lose our Heaven here !

DELIA to DAMON,

In Answer to the above STANZAS.

I.

T H I N K'ST thou, my Damon, I'd forego
 This tender luxury of woe,
 Which better than the tongue imparts
 The feelings of impassion'd hearts ?
 Blest, if my sighs and tears but prove
 The winds and waves that wait to love.

II.

Can true affection cease to fear ?
 Poor is the joy not worth a tear !
 Did passion ever know content ?
 How weak the rapture words can paint !
 Then let my sighs and tears but prove
 The winds and waves that wait to love.

III.

The Cyprian Bird with plaintive moan
 Thus makes her faithful passion known ;
 So Zephyrus breathes on Flora's bowers,
 And charms with sighs the Queen of Flowers !
 Then let my sighs and tears but prove
 The winds and waves that wait to love.

SONNET

S O N N E T

To a SISTER then with the AUTHOR'S
FAMILY in IRELAND,
On her BIRTH-DAY.

SWIFT o'er the rustling bosom of the main,
Ye favouring winds, a brother's verse convey;

And tell that not unheeded flies the day,
Which, to relieve of life each anxious pain,
Gave me the friend of nature and of choice:

O! let not Sorrow now excite her sway,
(Her pow'r relentless I too oft obey!)

But wain'd by duty's and affection's voice,
Let my fond soul recall its early joys;

And to the lov'd and honour'd of my heart,
Who with a glitt'ring eye shall read the lay,
And heave a tender sigh, this wish impart;
That heaven may banish far each human woe,
And long with added years increasing bliss
bestow! EDLYNE.

S O N N E T.

To EDLYNE, on his BIRTH-DAY.

By his SISTER.

HOW shall the Muse, the Muse of late so gay,

Now form a sportive wreath to grace this hour?

O! not more swift can Sorrow's worm decay
Young Beauty's blossom than the Poet's flow'r.

Each droop alike beneath her venom'd pow'r.

And what avails the useless song of Love,
When social days and tender joys are o'er?
Deep in the heart the canker Grief we prove,
And Doubt and Anguish bid us smile no more!

Yet, yet, let Hope, fair vision, lead our way;
She lures us smiling to some happier hour,
When grim Uncertainty shall quit her prey:
Then, freed from Sorrow's grasp, from Terror's pow'r,

Thy hand, lov'd of many hearts, shall claim

The rose Content, if not the diamond Fume.
SOPHIA.

A L A P L A N D S O N G.

Translated in ANAPÆSTICS from the
ORIGINAL.

By MATTHEW CONSETT, Esq.

THE snows are dissolving on Tornoe's
rude side,

And the ice of Lulha flows down the dark tide:
Thy dark stream, oh Lulha, flows freely
away,

And the snow-drop unfolds her pale beauties
to day.

Far off the keen terrors of winter retire,
And the north's dancing streamers relinquish
their fire.

VOL. XVI.

The sun's genial beams swell the bud on the
tree,
And Enna chaunts forth her wild warblings
with glee.

The rein-deer unharnes'd in freedom shall
play,

And safely o'er Odon's steep precipice stray,
The wolf to the forest's recesses shall fly,
And howl to the Moon as she glides thro'
the sky.

Then haste, my fair Lulha, O haste to the
grove,

And pass the sweet season in rapture and love;
If youth let our bosoms in ecstacy glow,
For the winter of life not a transport can
know!

On seeing a young and beautiful COURTE-
ZAN in a very Splendid EQUIPAGE.

THE time has been, when guilt and shame,
On lots of virtue, loss of fame,
O'erwhelm'd the hapless maid;
When deeds of darkness thunn'd the light,
Wish'd for the covert of the night,
And fought its deepest shade.

But now we see, in gaudy pride,
With shameless triumph Sappho ride,
And, intolently gay,
No fear, remorse, or guilt she feels,
But drags them at her chariot wheels,
Amid the blaze of day.

When Vice can thus out-brave all shame,
And female Virtue's modest fanie
The fair-one's breast has flown;
Then beauty, elegance, and grace,
In vain adorn the lovely face,
For all their charms are gone.

L I N E S,

Written by Mr. HEADLEY, SON of the
late Rev. Mr. HEADLEY, of NORTH
WALSHAM, in NORFOLK, during his
Illness.

SICKNESS, I yield to thy insidious sway,
A livid paleness o'er each feature steals,
Wildly irregular my pulses play,
And all my frame a restless languor feels.

How chang'd, how alter'd from my former
light,

When youthful vigour e'er ev' sinew strung;
And fancy wing'd a bold exursive flight,
And notes of rapture warbled on my tongue.

The streams of pleasure which I then pursued,
No more shall lure me with their splendid
gulf;

Nor shall my love of fame hence review'd,
For sickness yields not to the great or wise.

The frowns of censure, and the smiles of
praise,

And all that fortune or that fate decree,
The same indifference in my bosom raise;
For all, alas! is vanity to me.

K

E'ca

E'en the sweet converse of the nymph I love,
 Of late so pleasing, now disgusts mine ear;
 And should an angel whisper from above,
 His fine-ton'd accents I could scarcely hear.
 No med'cine mix'd with Æsculapian art
 Can raise my spirits, or assuage my pain,
 For life's warm tide scarce issues through my
 heart,
 And slowly creeps along each circling vein.
 Where'er by chance these weary eye-balls
 stray,
 O'er yon fair mirror, to its office true,
 My meagre form I shudder to survey,
 And almost doubt if 'tis myself I view.
 Dim are these eyes which once refulgent
 shone,
 And faint the throbbings of this aching
 breast:
 My fault'ring voice has lost its wonted tone,
 And all my sorrows are by sighs express'd.
 Few are the transports I can hope to share,
 While here a ling'ring victim I remain;
 Anticipation heightens my despair,
 And retrospection sharpens ev'ry pain.
 The sports of youth in which I once partook,
 Alas! no more th' approving smile can
 wake:
 On ev'ry scene I cast a heedless look,
 Nor know but that may be the last I take.
 Alike regardless of my friends and foes,
 I wait the dawning of the awful hour,
 Which to affliction brings a welcome close,
 And lifts the soul above misfortune's pow'r.
 Then, when exempt from each terrestrial tie,
 My trembling spirit wings the field of
 space,
 Congenial souls may quit their native sky,
 And smiling bear me to the throne of grace.

AN ELEGY, written in SOHO-SQUARE,
 on seeing Mrs. CORNELYS' HOUSE in
 RUINS.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

HITHER, ye lowly, insolent, and vain,
 Whose nameless deeds give medi-
 tation food;
 Ye varied tribes, who circle Pleasure's
 fane,
 Ye jocund prodigals of social good;
 The fallen fragments of this pile survey,
 Then yield to Memory's toils the residue of
 day.
 Here, civil phrenzy was approv'd and
 known;
 Here Fashion's tainted stream was
 bade to flow;
 Here Reason left her elevated throne,
 To scatter frolics the seeds of Woe:

The cares of state, the props of general weal,
 Sunk 'neath the rapid pressure of the dancer's
 heel.

Here Beauty blaz'd triumphant in her
 charms,
 To bear the diadem of pride away;
 Here gallant Fraud assail'd her with his
 arms,
 Waken'd her senses and embrac'd his
 prey;
 Touch'd by the barb of grief, the victim fell,
 While Desperation's minions rung her virginal
 knell!

Ah luckless nymph! that fascinating
 breast,
 (Pure as the whitest of the Alpine
 snows)
 Which heav'd at tales of excellence dis-
 tress'd,
 And lost in others' pangs its own re-
 pose,
 Remoan'd the innovations of Decay,
 And charm'd, and wept, and perish'd like the
 genial day.

Here rude Intemperance the meek an-
 noy'd,
 Here Habit gave the lesser Evils birth;
 With keen rapidity were both employ'd,
 To weave their strength and banish
 modest worth!
 They burst those chords which made the bo-
 som swell,
 And trembling mark'd its way to Pity's silent
 cell.

Here high-swoln Vanity, of motley hue!
 Superbly hail'd her congregated fools;
 Who scoff'd the Virtues as they rose in
 view,
 And wrote in adamant her baneful
 rules;
 While the seducing lute's enerv'ing strain
 Beguil'd the hood-wink'd throng from intel-
 lectual pain.

Here many a heart for godlike efforts
 brac'd,
 Was riv'd and fully'd by Pollution's
 breath:
 Their generous atoms were by Vice dis-
 grac'd, [in death,
 They found, alas! the truth of life—
 Thus hinds are led, when shut from Cynthia's
 ray,
 By brilliant, faithless gleams through Ruin's
 airy way.

Here calm Philosophy to maniacs bow'd;
 Here Ramour's progeny upheld her
 reign;
 Here Science mingled with the babbling
 crowd,
 Whom Rapture beckon'd 'mid Delu-
 sion's train;

And

And Bacchus' goblet with his gifts o'erflow'd,
Till the nectareous juice bestain'd the che-
quer'd road.

Here oft' the spendthrift of unvalued
hours,

Survey'd, with apathy, the ills of Time,
Who, Heav'n-directed, circumscrib'd
his powers,

And smote his being ere he knew
his prime ;

'Till all his honours flitted like a dream,
Melted by recreant Guilt's intolerable beam.

Ah ! whither are those myriads Taste
combin'd,

Who leagu'd the moral canons to
destroy ?

And where those lawless tumults of the
mind,

That Wit call'd madness, and the
madd'ning joy ?

All, all are vanish'd from th' astonish'd sight,
Sunk beneath Hope's bright smile, and
shrouded by the night.

Those walls which echo'd with a lover's
sighs,

And gave responsive many an idiot's
tale ;

Those gaudy shades which dazzled ma-
gic eyes,

Those pregnant sounds which harmo-
nized the gale ;

Are all dismember'd, driven, crush'd, and
torn,

Like worthless, weightless chaff, o'er Hyrcan
deserts borne.

Voluptuousness no more shall chasten
'Thought,

Phœbus no more shall on their vigils
peep ;

Who nimb-beheld those ecstasies they
sought,

Who violated Peace, who murder'd
Sleep.

The rout is o'er, the revelry is done,
And irresistible Fate has clouded Folly's sun !

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

IN our Magazine for May last (Vol. XV. p. 417) we laid before our readers the Speech of his Most Christian Majesty on opening the session of the States-General of the kingdom on the 7th of that month : we shall now proceed with a concise narrative of the proceedings of that Assembly since that time, and which have produced a revolution unparalleled, we believe, in the annals of the world.

The Assembly sat several days without having brought forward any business of the nation, or even concluded on the mode in which it was to be transacted.

After much much ill-will and contention between the three orders of the State, on the 19th of May the Clergy acquiesced the Nobility and the Commons or Third Estate, that they were willing to renounce their pecuniary privileges. This important question was most violently debated and opposed, but at length carried by a small majority.

This point being settled, the Commons acquainted the Nobility and Clergy, that they had appointed commissioners to confer with them to prove the powers of each Deputy, to which they assented with some complimentary words on this conciliating disposition.

† That every one of our readers may understand the cause of these disputes, which are rather difficult to describe to those unacquainted with the subject, we shall remark, that the three orders of the State, namely, the Nobility, Clergy, and Third Estate, are each obliged to prove the *verification of their powers*, or, in other words, to prove, first—the right of their electors to send them to Parliament ; and secondly, to prove their qualifications of having been duly elected. This again may require some explanation ; for as no Assembly of the States-General has been held since the year 1614, and as many towns which are at

On the 28th of May, the following letter, written by the King of France to the Assembly, was circulated in Paris :

"I have been informed that the difficulties which have been made relative to the ascertaining of the powers † vested in the members of the States-General still subsist, notwithstanding the care taken by the Commissioners chosen by the three Estates to find out the means of settling this point. I cannot see without pain, and indeed much uneasiness, the National Assembly which I have called together to be concerned with me in the new regulation of the kingdom, sunk into inaction, which if continued would cause all the hopes which I have formed for the happiness of my people, and the benefit of the State, to vanish away. Under these circumstances I desire that the conciliatory commissioners already chosen by the three orders resume their conferences to-morrow at six o'clock in the evening, and, for this occasion, in the presence of my guard of honour and commissioners whom I shall join with them, in order that I may be more particularly informed of the proposals for agreement which shall be made, and directly contribute to so desirable and pressing a state of harmony. I charge the person who shall

exercise the office of President to make known these my intentions to the Assembly."

In answer to this letter, the following justificatory Address was presented to the King from the Commons or Third Estate on June 6.

"SIRE,

"The Deputies of your faithful Commons would have long since presented to your Majesty the respectful proof of their gratitude for the convocation of the States, if their powers had been verified; which they would have been, if the *Noblesse* had not incessantly raised new obstacles. — They, with the most lively impatience, wait the instant of their verification, in order to offer a more distinguished homage of their love for your sacred person and august family, and their devotion to the interests of the Monarch, which are inseparable from those of the nation.

"The solicitude which your Majesty feels from the inaction of the States, is a new proof of your desire to procure the happiness of France. Afflicted by this fatal inaction, the Deputies of the Commons have tried all means to determine those of the Clergy and Noblesse to unite with them to establish the National Assembly; but the Noblesse having again expressed their resolution of verifying their powers in a separate body, the conciliatory conferences begun on this important question were terminated. Your Majesty has desired that they might be resumed in the presence of the Lord Keeper, and others, whom you have appointed. The Deputies of the Commons, assured that under a Prince who wishes to be the Restorer of France, the liberty of the National Assembly cannot be in danger, have been eager to comply with your Majesty's desire. They are convinced that an exact account of these conferences being laid before your eyes, will shew, in the motives which direct them, nothing but the principles of justice and of reason. Sire, your faithful Commons will never forget what they owe to their King, nor that *alliance between the Throne and the People against all Aristocracies*, whose power cannot be established but on the ruins of the Royal authority, and the public felicity.

The people of France, who have ever gloried in loving their Kings, will always be ready to shed their blood, and give their fortunes to support the true principles of Monarchy. From the first moment when the instructions which the Deputies have received will permit them to make a national vow, you will judge, Sire, whether the Representatives of your Commons will not be the most eager of your subjects to maintain the rights, the honour and the dignity of the Throne to consolidate the public engagements, and to re-establish the credit of the nation: You will see also that *they will not be less just towards their fellow-citizens of every class, than devoted to your Majesty.*"

His Majesty gave the following answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I Receive with satisfaction the testimonials of devotion and attachment to the monarchy of the representatives of the Third Estate of my kingdom. All the orders of the State have an equal claim to my favour, and you may rely on my favour and protection. Above all, I recommend to you speedily to second, and that with a spirit of prudence and of peace, the accomplishment of the benefits I am impatient to confer on my people, and which they confidently expect from my sentiments in their favour."

JUNE 17. The Chamber of the Third Estate, finding all their conciliatory measures ineffectual, and that the Noblesse were determined not to unite with them, have passed the two last days in considering on the legal manner of constituting themselves as the representatives of the people at large, and on the title their Assembly should hereafter assume. The motion was at length made, "That the National Assembly is now legally constituted:" and this motion was carried by 491 voices against 80.

A second motion was then made, "That the National Assembly immediately deliberate on the affairs of the nation," which was unanimously agreed to. It was then proposed, that all the existing taxes that have been imposed without the consent of the nation were illegal, and ought therefore to cease;

present in the most populous and flourishing state, did not exist at that distant period, or were then too insignificant to send Deputies to Parliament, these of course now, from their importance, put in a claim of representation, and have accordingly elected Deputies. The only tribunal which could properly decide on the merits of these petitions, was the Assembly itself, when once formed. This is what the French have termed the *verification of the powers of the elected*.

The first thing to be considered, was in what manner this question should be decided, and who were the proper persons to do it.

It was a cause of very serious debate, how these three orders of Representatives should vote, whether in a body or in separate Chambers. The Third Estate violently protested against the latter mode, as in that case, were the Nobility and Clergy to join, it would be two to one against them.

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and for the immediate service of Government they should now be granted anew under the same form as heretofore, to continue till some new provisions should be made, or till the last day of this present session and no longer.

They next took into consideration the public debt, and placed the creditors of the State under the protection of the honour and loyalty of the nation at large.

When these important proceedings were at an end, the President was sent for to receive from the Keeper of the Seals the promised answer to their justificatory address to the King of last week, which was read to a very full assembly. The galleries of the Hall, which are capable of containing near three thousand people, as well as all the avenues, were completely crowded. The letter, in the King's own hand-writing, and addressed to the President of the Third Estate, is as follows :

"I shall never refuse to receive any of the Presidents of the Three Orders, when charged to convey a particular message to me, and when they shall have asked by the * customary organ of my Keeper of the Seals the moment it shall please me to appoint. I disapprove the repeated expressions of "*privileged classes*," employed by the Third Estate to designate the two *higher orders*. These unusual expressions are fit only to foment a spirit of division absolutely contrary to the advancement of the welfare of the State, since this welfare can only be effected by the concurrence of the Three Orders, composing the States-General, *whether they deliberate separately or in common*. The reserve which the order of the Nobles had made in their acquiescence in the conciliatory overture made by me, ought not to have prevented the order of the Third Estate from giving me a proof of their deference. Adopted by the Third Estate, it would have determined the order of Nobles to desist from their modification. I am persuaded, that the more the Deputies of the Third Estate shall give me marks of confidence or attachment, the more faithfully will their measure represent the sentiments of a people whom I love, and by whom I shall make it my happiness to be beloved."

If there appears some little (perhaps politic) disapprobation of certain ideas of the Commons in this letter, the Nobles have had their share in the Royal answer to their absurd resolution on the same conciliatory proposition, which is as follows :

"I have examined the resolution of the order of Nobles. I have seen with pain that they persist in their reserve of the modifications they annexed to the plan proposed by my Commissioners. A greater portion of deference on the part of the Nobles, would have perhaps produced the reconciliation I desired."

JUNE 19. The Assembly proceeded to vote a Committee to enquire into the causes of the scarcity of corn, and the present distresses of the people; another to draw up a manifesto to the nation; and a third to enquire into the merits of contested elections. In the interim, matters were ripening in the Assemblies of the two other orders, the patriots in which were determined to make their last efforts in favour of union, before they took a decisive part. In the Nobles the majority persisted in their former principles, and voted a violent address to the King. In the Clergy, the great question was moved, to unite with the Commons formed in the National Assembly; and, on a division, there were 129 for, and 137 against the question, and nine who declined voting—a close run! Next day (the 20th) was the day fixed on for the minorities to join the Commons. The Duke of Orleans was to have headed about sixty Nobles to the Assembly; the Archbishops of Bourdeaux and Vienne, &c. the Clergy. But early in the morning a proclamation was made by the Heralds at Arms, setting forth, that as the King intended to hold a Royal Session of the States-General on Monday the 22d, the alterations required in the Hall made it necessary to suspend all previous assemblies. Mr. Bailly, the President of the Commons, after being refused admission into the Hall, assembled the Members in the Tennis court, and at eleven o'clock gave the following account of what passed in the morning.

At nine in the morning of the day appointed for the meeting of the National Assembly, the President and the two Secretaries presented themselves at the gate of the Hall, which they found shut, and guarded by soldiers. The President enquired for the officer on guard, and the Count de Vassan appeared, and said, that he had orders to suffer no person to enter the Hall of the States-General. The President replied, that he protested against such orders, and would give an account of them to the Assembly. The President observed, however, that part of the benches were carried off, and all the combs filled with soldiers. He had in consequence repaired to the Tennis-court, in the street of St.

* The Commons had demanded a direct communication with the King.

Francis, where the two Secretaries followed him.

When this narrative was finished, M. Target made a motion for an oath to be taken by the Members, which passed without a word of opposition. He then drew up the following resolution, accompanied by the oath:

“ The National Assembly, considering that, called together as they are to fix the constitution of the kingdom, to operate the regeneration of public order, and to maintain the genuine principles of the monarchy, nothing can prevent them from continuing their deliberations in whatever place they may be compelled to hold their meetings, and that wheresoever the Members are collected, there is the National Assembly; do resolve, That each Member of the Assembly shall instantly take a solemn oath never to separate, but to assemble together wherever circumstances shall require, until the constitution be established and consolidated on solid foundations; and all the Members collectively, and each of them separately, shall confirm, by their signatures, this unalterable, and (it is to be hoped) unanimous resolution.”

The President requested to be permitted to be the first to put his own signature to the oath, which was granted with loud applause; and the names being called over, each Member signed the above paper in their turn.

The fermentation was so general throughout the capital and neighbourhood, on receiving the above account, that Government took the alarm, and the following letter from Mr. Neckar to Mr. de Crofne, the Lieutenant of Police, was dispatched to Paris in consequence of a council, and into the provinces, where all the deputies had sent alarming accounts of the transactions of Saturday.

“ JUNE 21, —Five o'clock. The Hall of the States General having been shut from absolute necessity, and the deputies of the Third Estate being assembled in another place, the public might imagine that it was the King's intention to dissolve the States-General: It is essential, Sir, for you to assure all Paris, that the King is constantly occupied in restoring union and concord for the happiness of his people, and that the sittings of the States-General will be resumed on Monday.”

JUNE 23. The Commons, mixed with the greatest part of the Clergy, were assembled in the anti chamber of the Hall by nine o'clock: It rained; several of the Deputies were without, as there was not room for them all; the murmurs were loud, and the impatience great; in the interval, part of

the Clergy, and all the Noblesse, entered at opposite doors, and placed themselves in the Hall; at last the Commons entered, and the two first Orders received them standing and uncovered.

The King being placed upon his throne, made the following speech:

“ Gentlemen,

“ At the time I took the resolution of assembling you; when I had surmounted all the difficulties which threatened a convocation of my States; when I had, to use the expression, even preconceived the desires of the nation, in manifesting beforehand my wishes for its welfare, I thought to have done every thing which depended on myself for the good of my people.

“ It seemed to me that you had only to finish the work I had begun; and the nation expected impatiently the moment when, in conjunction with the beneficent views of its Sovereign, and the enlightened zeal of its representatives, it was about to enjoy that prosperous and happy state which such an union ought to afford.

“ The States General have now been opened more than two months, and have not yet even agreed on the preliminaries of its operations. Instead of that source of harmony which should spring from a love of the country, a most fatal division spreads an alarm over every mind. I am willing to believe, and I shall be happy to find, that the disposition of Frenchmen is not changed; but to avoid reproaching either of you, I shall consider, that the renewal of the States-General after so long a period, the turbulence which preceded it, the object of this assembly, so different from that of your ancestors, and many other objects, have led you to an opposition, and to prefer pretensions which you are not entitled to.

“ I owe it to the welfare of my kingdom, I owe it to myself, to dissipate these fatal divisions. It is with this resolution, Gentlemen, that I convene you once more around me—I do it as the common father of all my people—I do it as the defender of my kingdom's laws, that I may recall to your memory the true spirit of the constitution, and resist those attempts which have been aimed against it.

“ But, gentlemen, after having clearly established the respective rights of the different orders, I expect from the zeal of the two principal classes—I expect from their attachment to my person—I expect from the knowledge they have of the pressing urgencies of the State, that in those matters which concern the general good, they should be the first to propose a re-union of consultation and opinion, which I consider as necessary

essential

cessary in the present crisis, and which ought to take place for the general good of the kingdom.

"It is my design, gentlemen, to offer to your examination the different benefits which I grant to my people.—I do not wish, however, to circumscribe your zeal in the boundary that I am about to mark out; as I shall adopt with pleasure any other plan for the public good which shall be proposed by the States General.—I may say, without deceiving myself, that no other King has ever done so much for any nation; but what other nation has ever merited such a conduct than that of France.—I do not hesitate to declare, that those who by exaggerated pretensions or unreasonable difficulties should retard the effects of my paternal designs, would become unworthy to be considered as subjects of France."

The Keeper of the Seals then read a declaration from the King, containing 35 articles the principal of which were, that

He granted the abolition of Lettres de Cachet.

He granted the liberty of the press under certain regulations, namely, that persons abusing that liberty should be subject to punishment by laws to be enacted.

He repeated the assurances he had given upon his Royal word of not laying taxes without the consent of the States General.

He blamed the Third Estate for the violence and rashness of their proceedings, and annulled all the resolutions that they had come to since the 10th inst."

His Majesty then continued his speech as follows:

"You have heard, gentlemen, the result of my designs; they are conformable to the lively desire that I have of producing public good; and it, by a fatality, in which I have no conception, you abandon me in such a glorious enterprise, I will alone procure the happiness of my people;—I will consider myself as their true representative; and being convinced of the union there is between the general wish of the nation and my intentions, I shall possess all the confidence which such an union is calculated to inspire, and I shall proceed towards my object with the utmost courage and resolution.

"Reflect, gentlemen, that none of your projects or dispositions can obtain the force of a law, without my special approbation. I am also the natural guardian of your respective rights, and all the Orders of the State may rest upon my just impartiality. Opposition on your part, would be the greatest injustice. It is myself alone, who to this moment does every thing for the happiness of my people: and it is surely no common thing, that the

only ambition of a Sovereign should be, to obtain the consent of his subjects to accept of the benefits he wishes to confer upon them.

"I command you, gentlemen, to separate immediately, and to return to-morrow morning to the different Chambers appropriated to your Orders, to re-take your seats. I accordingly order the Grand Master of the Ceremonies to make the necessary preparations."

The King's speech was received by the Commons with a murmur of discontent. As the King withdrew, a motion was made in the Third Estate, and carried: "That his Majesty's patriotic intentions had been perverted by bad advice."

The Nobles and part of the Clergy shouted *Vive le Roi*: but the Commons remained in profound silence; nor would they quit the Hall, where, together with about fifty of the Clergy, who would not separate from them, they instantly proceeded to discuss the royal proceedings. Four times the King sent an officer to order them, on their allegiance, to break up their meeting—four times did they decidedly deny the authority of the King to command them to separate, and by their firmness carried their point.

M. Le Camus, one of the Paris Deputies, then moved, that the National Assembly do persist in all its preceding Resolutions, those of the Clergy who remained nobly desiring their presence to be specified. This proposition was unanimously adopted, nor would they hear of a motion of adjournment all next day.

Another motion followed from the Comte de Mirabeau, to the following effect, and nearly in these words:—"The National Assembly, feeling the necessity of securing the personal liberty, freedom of opinion, and the right of each Deputy to the States-General to enquire into, and censure all sort of abuses and obstacles to the public welfare and liberty, do resolve, that the person of each Deputy is inviolable—that any individual, public or private, of what quality soever, any corporate body of men, any tribunal, court of justice, or commission whatsoever, who shall dare, during the present session, to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, arrest, or cause to be arrested, detain, or cause to be detained, the person of one or more Deputies, for any proposition, advice, opinion, or speech made by them in the States-General, or in any of its Assemblies, or Committees, shall be deemed infamous, and a traitor to his country; and that in any such case or cases the National Assembly will pursue every possible means and measures to bring
"the

"the authors, instigators, or executors of such arbitrary proceedings to condign punishment." This resolution was carried, 483 against 34.

Every thing was now in the most violent fermentation, both at Paris and Versailles.

On the night of this memorable day, an immense multitude of persons of all ranks assembled at eleven o'clock, about the Castle with menaces; the Princes called to arms; the soldiers refused; the King and Queen sent for Mr. Neckar, who at first refused to come, but at last appeared, and the people were appeased.

Next day (Wednesday JUNE 24), Mr. Neckar appeared in his station as usual with the King.

The Commons continued their deliberations, and sent a Deputation to compliment Mr. Neckar, who returned a most affectionate but *guarded* answer, giving the ancient title of *your order* to the Commons.

JUNE 25. The Duke of Orleans, at the head of more than forty of the principal Nobles, and two hundred of the Clergy, joined the Third Estate, subscribed the oath they had previously taken, and gave their unanimous assent to the several Resolutions which they had come to, after having sent the following letter, addressed to the President of the Noblesse:

"M. Le President,

"IT is with real concern that we have determined on a step, which, for the moment, separates us from an Assembly for which we are penetrated with respect, and in which every Member has just pretensions to our esteem: but we consider it as an indispensable duty to repair to the Hall, where a majority of the States-General are united.

"We think that it is no longer permitted to us to delay, for an instant, giving to the nation a proof of our zeal, and to the King a testimony of attachment to his person, in proposing and in procuring, in the affairs that regard the general good, a reunion of the advice and sentiments that his Majesty considers as necessary to operate in the present crisis, as heretofore, to the welfare of the State."

The most fervent wishes of our hearts will be undoubtedly to see our modes of thinking adopted by the Chamber of the Noblesse at large. It is in that contemplation that we now act; and the part that we think ourselves obliged to act, would be, without that

hope, the greatest sacrifice that the love of our country could induce us to make; but in the place which we occupy, it is no longer permitted to us to follow the rule which directs private men. The choice of our fellow-citizens has made us public men. We belong to France at large, which desires, above all things, to see a States-General; and to our constituents, who have a right to be represented there.

"Such are, Mr. President, our motives and our excuse. We should have had the honour to bear ourselves to the Chamber of the Noblesse, the resolution that we have taken, but that you informed one of our body, that it would be more respectful to transmit our declaration in writing. We have, therefore, the honour to intreat you to lay it before the Chamber.

We are with respect,

Mr. President, &c. &c.

Le Duc d'Aiguillon, &c. &c.

These were followed by other Nobles on the succeeding days. A great body of the Clergy had already joined, but nearly an equal number still persisted, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Rouen. A short letter from the King*, however, put an end to this perseverance, and the remainder of the Clergy, as well as the Nobles, acceded to the union on Saturday the 27th. The instant this great event took place, an immense multitude of persons of all ranks, many even of the most respectable condition, who had constantly surrounded the hall, and all its avenues for several days, to protect their representatives, flocked to the palace, and filling all the Courts, the Terrace, &c. made the air resound with their acclamations. The King and Queen appeared on a balcony, where they remained a quarter of an hour to receive the blessings and applauses of their subjects.

JUNE 30. The National Assembly met, according to the adjournment from last Saturday, and proceeded to verify the returns of all the Members in common, when the majority of the Nobility protested against any Resolutions of the Assembly till they receive further instructions from their constituents.

In the midst of these transactions an alarming and critical event occupied their attention.—Two soldiers of the French guards, having dressed themselves in plain cloaths, intended to enter the National Assembly to-day,

* The Letter was as follows:

"Entirely occupied about the general welfare of my kingdom, but desirous above all things that the States-General of France should be employed in the attainment of the objects which interest the whole nation, I request my faithful Nobles to re-unite themselves without any delay to the *two other Orders*."

to complain against the Duc de Chatelet, their Colonel, in the name of the whole regiment; but being observed on the preceding day, were committed by him to the prison of the Abbaye St. Germain. On the evening of the same day, a letter was sent by these men to the Caffé de Foi, in the Palais Royal, the rendezvous of the friends to liberty, stating the circumstances, and calling on them for assistance, their lives being in imminent danger, on account of the patriotic conduct the regiment had displayed the other day, when called upon to fire on their countrymen!

This letter was instantly read aloud, and produced an immediate effect. An immense multitude of persons of all ranks set out from the Palais Royal at seven o'clock, and were joined by thousands in their way, among whom were a great number of French guards, and having procured instruments from smiths, carpenters, &c. as they went along, proceeded to the Abbaye St. Germain, where in an hour's time they forced open all the gates and bolts, and released the prisoners. Mean while, troops of dragoons and hussars were sent for; but on arriving, they likewise sheathed their sabres, drank with the multitude, and aided rather than molested them, joining in their acclamations, &c.

The released soldiers were conveyed in triumph to the Palais Royal, and lodged at a tavern, where they have since remained, wanting for nothing, and continually surrounded by thousands. Next day a deputation of nineteen persons were sent by public resolution to Versailles, to state the transaction, and demand the support of the National Assembly. On their arrival all business was suspended, and various were the opinions respecting the mode of proceeding in so delicate a business—some thinking it improper for the legislative to interfere with the executive power—others, holding more patriotic language, represented the necessity of taking some step to prevent the fatal consequences of rigour in the executive; while the Chevalier de Boufflers, the celebrated Poet, moved a resolution declaratory of the power of the Monarch:

"That the sole executive authority was vested in his Majesty—that he had the command of all the military forces of the kingdom; and that all appointments to the army flowed exclusively from the throne."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

The debates were long and warm, and the matter was adjourned over to Wednesday (JULY 1) when after being again debated at length, and various motions made and rejected, the following was at length adopted, on the motion of M. Gargot.

"The National Assembly, deeply affected
Vol. XVI.

"at the popular emotion which at present agitates the capital, resolved that a Committee of sixteen be named, four of the Clergy, four of the Nobility, and eight of the Commons, to repair immediately to the King, to supplicate his Majesty to use such efficacious means as his goodness, his clemency, and paternal heart shall dictate, to put an end to the present troubles, and to pardon the indiscreet movements of the multitude, and that the Deputies of Paris be requested by the National Assembly to write to their constituents, entreating them to employ every possible measure to appease the tumult and restore peace."

The Committee having at their head the Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishop of Amiens, immediately set off to wait upon the King, who afterwards returned the following answer in a letter to the Archbishop of Paris:

"Sir, I have received an exact detail of what passed on the 30th of June. The violence employed to deliver the prisoners from the Abbaye St. Germain is highly deserving punishment. Every honest and peaceable citizen, as well as all descriptions of persons, have a particular interest to protect the laws for the public tranquillity. I will, however, yield on the present occasion to the petition of the Assembly of Representatives, as it is their first request, and I hope that nothing will happen in future to make me repent my clemency. I trust that this Assembly will consider the success of those measures of still greater importance, which I shall find necessary to take for the re-establishment of the public tranquillity in the capital. A licentious spirit and want of subordination are destructive to the public welfare, and if suffered to augment, will disturb the happiness, and breed distrust in the mind of every citizen. Acquaint the States-General with the contents of this letter, and doubt not, Sir, of my esteem for you."

(Signed)

"LOUIS."

JULY 3. The States General being assembled, the Duke of Orleans was chosen President of that Assembly: but his Highness declining that office, the Archbishop of Vienne was elected almost unanimously, and accepted that important appointment.

In the beginning of the following week the Palace at Versailles was completely surrounded by an army under Marshal de Broglie of 35,000 men, accompanied by a very large train of artillery, stationed between Paris and Versailles, as a security to the King.

The Marshal entered on his command with great firmness and intrepidity. He had not been long arrived, before his activity was called into action: on an insurrection at Versailles,

Verdailles, the mob threw large stones at a party of Hussars, who were sent to disperse them. They were on horseback with their swords drawn, and finding themselves resisted, they put up their sabres and withdrew. On receiving further instructions from Marshal Broglie, and having been joined by two additional companies, they returned with orders, that if the mob would not disperse, they should ride over them sword in hand. This was done, and one of the leaders taken up and sent to prison. The mob soon rallied afresh, and were proceeding towards the prison, when M. de Broglie sent them word, that if they did not immediately desist, the prisoner should be produced to them, but hanging at the window. This threat had its effect, and the mob dispersed.

The sittings of the National Assembly on Wednesday the 8th of JULY were uncommonly tumultuous, and dispelled the pleasing hope which had been entertained, that when once the Assembly had regularly met, tranquillity would be restored. The encampment became the subject of debate. The meeting was extremely full, and the rumours which had gone abroad on the subject, had prepared men's minds for something important.

M. de Mirabeau arose, and in a very florid speech of two hours, described the critical situation in which the Assembly was placed by the arrival of this army. "The station of these troops," says he, "is subversive of the liberty of this Assembly, contrary to the true interests of the King, and an infringement on the Privileged Orders. The purpose for which they are assembled cannot be the re-establishment of tranquillity in Paris: besides, his Majesty must be aware, that to provision 35,000 men in this time of famine, must only increase the public misfortunes. The King is ill-advised by some wicked traitors to the Constitution, and it behoves us to seek the best remedy in our power."

M. de Mirabeau then moved, "That an address be presented to the King, praying that he would take into consideration his own interest as well as the national liberty, and that under the circumstances of the present famine, he would order the troops back with their train of artillery to those places from whence they came: that should his Majesty be fearful of any disturbances at Paris or Verdailles, he might raise companies of armed burghers in those towns, who would be at his orders, and a sufficient protection."

M. de Mirabeau intermixed this discourse with every species of matter which might inflame the minds of the meeting. He pictured those soldiers as taking possession of all the bridges and eminences where the people might defend their liberties, and called on his fellow-citizens not to submit to the yoke.

He next moved, "That this motion might be reported the next day in the Assembly."

Several Members called out to have it immediately considered; and after some conversation, M. de Mirabeau said, that as the Assembly was pleased to receive his motion so favourably, he thought that it should immediately be taken into consideration.

M. Target declared, that he was charged on the part of his constituents, to insist that no troops should be suffered to approach the National Assembly.

M. Gfegoire, a curate, said, that they would be treacherous to themselves, as well as to the people at large, if they suffered themselves to be overawed; and he was of opinion, that the advisers of his Majesty ought immediately to be impeached.

The Assembly became extremely tumultuous, and there was a general cry of—*To voices—To voices.*

The question was then put, That a Committee should be appointed to present M. de Mirabeau's motion, in the form of a petition to the King, which was carried by a majority of 830 voices against three.

JULY 9. The President informed the Assembly, that he had the honour, in consequence of being sent for, to see the King last night; when His Majesty told him, "he had been made acquainted with the Resolutions of the Assembly, and, willing to remove their fears, begged leave to assure them that the army which had approached the Capital, had no other object than to prevent any dangerous commotions; and that as soon as he was informed the people had returned to peace and order, the troops should retire;" adding, His Majesty also announced that he would receive the Deputation, and hear their Address.

The President next observed, that the Central Committee had made a report.

This report was also received with the greatest applause by the Three Orders.

The preamble of it is drawn up in a truly patriotic style, although it contains no more than is essentially necessary to prepare the spirits of those who are to be employed in the great work of the Constitution, and to inspire them with sentiments of moderation, love, and peace.—The following is the order of proceeding recommended in this report to the National Assembly.

- 1st, Declaration of the Rights of Men.
- 2d, Principles of Monarchy.
- 3d, Rights of the Nation.
- 4th, Rights of the King.
- 5th, Rights of a Citizen.
- 6th, Organization and Rights of the National Assembly.
- 7th, Forms necessary for the Establishment of Laws.

8th, Organization and Functions of the Provincial Assemblies.

9th, Obligations and Limits of the Judiciary Power.

10th, Functions and Duty of the Military Power.

All the Committees met in the afternoon to confer on the above project.

JULY 10. A Deputation from the States-General waited this evening on the King, with the following Address on the subject of bringing the Troops to Paris, voted by the National Assembly on the preceding day, and written by M. le Comte de Mirabeau.

SIRE,

YOU have invited the National Assembly to testify its reliance in your Majesty; this is anticipating the dearest of our wishes. We now come to repulse in your Majesty's breast our most lively fears. If we ourselves were the object, if we had the weakness to be alarmed for our own safety, your goodness would still vouchsafe to re-assure us, and even while you would blame us for having entertained a doubt of your intentions, you would graciously hearken to our uneasiness, and dissipate its cause; you would not suffer the situation of the National Assembly to remain in uncertainty. But, Sire, we implore not your protection; this would be an offence offered to your justice. We have conceived fears; and we will dare to say, they are such as arise from the purest patriotism, the interest of our electors, the public tranquillity, and finally from our zeal for the happiness of a beloved Monarch, who, in preparing for us the road to public felicity, well deserves himself to proceed in it without obstruction.

In the movements of your own heart, Sire, reads the true happiness of Frenchmen. But when troops are advancing from every quarter, when camps are forming around us, when the Capital is invested, we ask ourselves with astonishment, Why does the King distrust the fealty of his people? and, if it were possible for him to entertain such a doubt, would he not have poured into our hearts his paternal solicitudes? What means this menacing preparation? Where are the enemies of the State and of the King that are to be subdued?—Where exist the rebels, where the conspirators that are to be reduced to obedience? One unanimous voice is raised in the Capital, and through the whole extent of the kingdom, "We cherish our King, we bless heaven for the gift it has conferred upon us in his love!"

Sire, the pure intentions of your Majesty cannot be imposed upon but under the pretext of public good. If those persons who have dared to advise our King to the present

measure, had sufficient confidence in their principles to lay them before us, that moment would manifest the triumph of truth. The State has nothing to fear but from evil Counsellors, who dare to besiege the Throne itself, and who respect not the conscience of the purest, the most virtuous of Princes; and how have they been able, Sire, to render you doubtful of the attachment, and of the love of your subjects? Have you been prodigal of their blood? Are you cruel, implacable? Have you been guilty of the abuse of justice? Do the people impute to you their distresses? Do they in their calamities name you as their author? Have these evil Counsellors dared to insinuate that the nation is impatient of your yoke; that it is weary of the reign of the Bourbons? No, no, they have not attempted this; calumny has not recourse to absurdities; it searches at least for probabilities to give colour to its malicious aspersions: Your Majesty has seen a recent instance of your influence over your people; subordination is re-established in the agitated Capital, the prisoners liberated by the multitude have voluntarily surrendered themselves to their fetters; public order, which might have cost torrents of blood, had force been employed, is re-established by one word from your royal mouth. But this word was a word of Peace; it was the expression of your heart, and your subjects make it their glory never to resist its revered dictates. How glorious is the exercise of such an empire! It was that of Louis IX.—Louis XII. It is the only one worthy of you.

We should deceive you, Sire, if (forced as we are by the present circumstances) we did not add, that this empire is the only one practicable in France at the present juncture. France will not endure the best of Kings to be abused, and to be drawn aside, by sinister views, from that noble plan which he himself had traced. You have called us together for the purpose of fixing the constitution, in concert with your Majesty, and to effect the regeneration of the kingdom; the National Assembly now declare to you, in the most solemn manner, that your wishes shall be accomplished, that your promises shall be fulfilled; that no difficulties, no fears, no terrors shall either retard their proceedings or intimidate their courage. Where then, will our enmities affect to lay, is the danger of the troops? What mean their complaints, since they are inaccessible to fear?

The danger, Sire, is pressing, is universal, it cannot be calculated by human prudence.

The danger respects the people of the Provinces. Once alarmed for our liberties, we should no longer know by what curb they might

might be restrained. Distance alone magnifies every thing; it sharpens, it envenoms, it doubles every iniquity.

The danger respects the Capital. With what eye will the people, in the gripe of indigence, and tormented with the most cruel anguish, how will they behold a croud of menacing soldiers dispute with them the small remains of their subsistence? The presence of troops will heat, will agitate, will cause an universal fermentation; and the first act of violence exercised under the pretext of police, may be the commencement of a train of the most direful evils.

The danger respects the troops. The French soldiers, drawn near to the centre of the national discussions, participating with the people in their passions and their interests, may forget the engagement which made them *soldiers*, whilst they remember that Nature has made them *men*.

The danger, Sire, menaces those labours which are our first duty, and which would only have a full success, a true permanency, whilst the people felt themselves entirely free. There is a contagion in impassioned emotions. We are but men: the distrust of ourselves, the fear of appearing weak, may carry us beyond our intentions; we shall be besieged by rash and violent counsels; and the dictates of calm reason, and of tranquil wisdom, will not be heard in the midst of tumult, of disorder, and of faction.

The danger, Sire, is yet more dreadful. Judge of its extent by the alarms which now bring us before you. Great revolutions have been brought about from causes apparently less important; many an enterprize, fatal to nations, has been announced in a manner less sinister, and less formidable.

Believe not those who talk to you lightly of the nation, and who wish only to represent it agreeably to their own designs, now insolent, rebellious, and seditious; now submissive, patient of the yoke, and ready to bow down the head to receive it. Both these representations are equally untrue.

Always ready to obey you, Sire, because you command in the name of the laws, our fidelity is without bounds, as without blemish.

Ready to resist every arbitrary command of those who abuse your name, because they are enemies of the laws; our very fidelity commands this resistance, and we shall ever deem it an honour to have deserved the reproaches which our headiness draws upon us.

Sire, we conjure you, in the name of our country, in the name of your happiness and of your glory, send back your soldiers to the posts from whence your Counsellors have

drawn them; send back that artillery, destined to cover your frontiers; above all, send back the foreign troops, those allies of the nation, which we pay to defend, and not to disturb our domestic peace: your Majesty has no need of them. Ah! why should a King adored by twenty-five millions of Frenchmen, assemble around his throne, at a great expence, some thousand strangers! Sire, surrounded by your children, let their love be your safeguard. The Deputies of the Nation are called together to consecrate, with you, the eminent rights of *Royalty* on the immovable basis of the *Liberty* of the people. But, whilst they fulfil their duty, whilst they give way to their reason and their feelings, would you expose them to the suspicion of having ceded only to fear? Ah! the authority which all hearts yield to you, is the only pure, the only immutable authority; the just return for your goodness, and the immortal ornament of Princes, of whom you will be the model.

To this ADDRESS his MAJESTY returned the following answer:

"No body is ignorant of the disorders and shameful scenes which have passed, and been renewed at Paris and Versailles under my eyes, and under those of the States-General. It is necessary for me to make use of the means which are in my power, to restore and maintain order in the capital and its environs; it is one of my principal duties to watch over the publick safety. These are the motives which have induced me to collect a number of troops around Paris. You may assure the Assembly of the States-General, that they are destined only to repress, or rather to prevent fresh tumults; to maintain good order, and the exercise of the laws; to secure, and even protect, that liberty which ought to reign in your deliberations; from which every species of constraint should be banished, as well as every apprehension of tumult and violence. None but evil-intentioned persons could ever mislead my people respecting the real motives of the precautionary measures I am taking. I have constantly endeavoured to do every thing which might tend to their happiness, and have at all times had reason to rely on their love and fidelity.

"If, however, the necessary presence of the troops in the vicinity of Paris should still continue to give umbrage to the Assembly, I am willing, on their request, to transfer the States-General to Noyon or Soissons, in which case I shall repair to Compeigne, in order to preserve the communication which ought to take place between the Assembly and myself."

On Saturday the 11th of JULY, at half past two, M. Necker received, through the medium

sum of M. de la Luzerne, (brother to the French Ambassador at our Court) the King's mandate, to remove himself, instantly, from the Court of Versailles and the kingdom, and to inform no one of his departure. The Minister of Finance had a party of friends to dine with him, and, after dinner, proposed to his lady an excursion to Val, on a visit to the Prince de Beauveau. The horses were put to; they stepped into the carriage, took their route towards Paris, and after passing the Pont de Seve, he ordered his coachman to turn thro' the Bois de Boulogne, and stop at St. Ouen, where he sent for post-horses, and went on by the way of Picardy. It is now known that he arrived at Bruxelles.

Next day, JULY the 12th, His Most Christian Majesty appointed the Baron de Breteuil to be President of the Council of Finances, in the room of M. Neckar, the Duke de la Vauguyon, Secretary of State for the Department of foreign affairs, in the room of M. de Montmorin; and the Marshal de Broglie to be Minister for the War Department.

The intelligence of M. Neckar's removal was scarcely promulgated at Versailles and Paris, before the fermentation on all sides was extremely violent.

Of the subsequent riots that followed, the following account was published in the *London Gazette*.

"On Sunday, JULY 12, on receiving the news of the dismissal of M. Neckar, and a body of troops entering Paris, the populace began to arm themselves, and were immediately joined by the French guards. In the evening a slight skirmish happened in the Place de Louis XV. in which two dragoons of the Duc de Choiseul's regiment were killed, and two wounded. After which all the troops left the capital.

"Very early on Monday morning the populace forced the Convent of St. Lazare, in which, besides a considerable quantity of corn, were found arms and ammunition, supposed to have been conveyed thither, as a place of security, at different times from the Arsenal. The Bourgeoisie came to the reso-

lution of raising a militia of forty-eight thousand men. A general consternation prevailed throughout the town. All the shops were shut, all public and private employments at a stand, and scarcely a person to be seen in the streets, except the armed Burghers, who acted as a temporary police for the protection of private property, to replace the established one, which had no longer any influence.

"On Tuesday morning the Hospital of Invalids was summoned to surrender, and was taken possession of, after a slight resistance. All the cannon, small-arms, and ammunition, were immediately seized upon, and every one who chose to arm himself was supplied with what was necessary. The cannon was distributed in different quarters of the town. In the evening a detachment with two pieces of cannon went to the Bastille, to demand the ammunition deposited there. A flag of truce had been sent before them, which was answered from within; but nevertheless, the Governor (the Marquis de Launay) ordered the guard to fire, and several were killed. The populace, enraged at this proceeding, rushed forward to the assault, when the Governor agreed to admit a certain number, on condition that they should not commit any violence. A detachment of about forty accordingly passed the draw-bridge, which was instantly drawn up, and the whole party massacred. This breach of faith, aggravated by so glaring an instance of inhumanity, naturally excited a spirit of revenge and tumult not to be appeased. A breach was soon made in the gate, and the fortress surrendered. The Governor, the principal Gunner, the Gaoler, and two old Invalids who had been noticed as being more active than the rest, were seized, and carried before the Council assembled at the Hotel de Ville, by whom the Marquis de Launay was sentenced to be beheaded; which was accordingly put in execution at the Place de Grève, and the other prisoners were also put to death. The Prevôt des Marchands met with a similar fate, being suspected of betraying the Citizens; and the heads of these persons were fixed on pikes, and carried round the City *.

* Among the prisoners released from the public prisons and the Bastille was Lord Massacreene, and a Scotchman, a Major White; the latter of whom had been more than thirty years confined in the Bastille, during which time he never was heard of by his friends, nor in the least suspected to be thus enthrall'd.

Lord Massacreene, with other state prisoners, had nearly been stopped at Calais on his way to Dover. He was with two other gentlemen, his companions in misfortune, and being all extremely mean and shabbily dressed, were suspected for bad persons, and no one seemed desirous to embark in the Packet with them. He was at length obliged to declare himself. On landing at Dover, his Lordship was the first to jump out of the boat, and in the fullness of his joy, and in gratitude to Heaven for his deliverance, immediately fell on his knees, and kissing the ground thrice, exclaimed, "God bless the land of Liberty."

"In the course of the same evening, the whole of the *Gardes Françaises* joined the Bourgeoisie, with all their cannon, arms, and ammunition.

"Not more than four or five prisoners were found in the Bastille."

It is now time to speak of what was doing at Versailles.

The National Assembly was opened on Monday the 13th of JULY, by M. Mounier, in an elegant speech, in which he painted the misfortune that France had sustained by the removal of the Minister in whom they founded so much of their hope. He acknowledged the principle, that the King had the sole right of nominating his Ministers and of dismissing them; but he added, that the nation alone could inform his Majesty what Minister served him well, and what Minister served him ill. M. Target, M. de Lalli Tollendal, M. de Vireu, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, &c. spoke successively; the conversation was highly animated. To warm and arouse the Assembly thoroughly, one of the deputies of Paris read an account of what was then transacting at Paris, and of the critical situation of that city. At length they agreed on two deputations; the first to the King, "to paint to him the horrible situation of the city of Paris, and to supplicate him to withdraw his troops;" the second, to the people of Paris, "to place themselves between them and the soldiers; and to conjure them to pay respect to public peace." The first deputation was filed by the same names as had before waited on his Majesty. When the second deputation came to be named, almost all the Deputies proposed themselves, and much confusion ensued. It was agreed, however, to wait for the King's Answer. It at length arrived, and was as follows:

KING'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

"I Have already made known to you my intentions on the measures which the disorders of Paris have obliged me to take. It belongs to me alone to judge of their necessity, and I cannot agree to any change. Some cities protect themselves; but the extent of my Capital does not permit me to depend on a force of that kind. I do not doubt of the purity of the motives that induce you to offer me your aid in these afflictive circumstances; but your presence at Paris cannot do any good; it is also necessary here to expedite the important labours that I must still recommend to your speedy attention."

The reading of this answer produced general indignation. The Assembly was thrown into a flame. They instantly determined on a solemn declaration suited to the exigency, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the same. They withdrew, and having made

their report, it was unanimously adopted, and was as follows:

DECLARATION of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly, speaking the sentiments of the nation,

Declare, That M. Necker, and the other Ministers, who have been dismissed from office, carry with them their esteem and their regret.

Declare, That dreading the unhappy consequences likely to flow from his Majesty's answer, they will not cease to insist on the removal of the extraordinary troops assembled near Paris and Versailles, and on the establishment of a guard of Bourgeoisies.

Declare anew, That there cannot exist any intermediate (vehicle) in their communications with the King.

Declare, That the civil and military agents of authority are responsible for every enterprise contrary to the rights of the nation, and to the decrees of the National Assembly.

Declare, That the actual Ministers, and such advisers of his Majesty, of whatever rank, state, or authority they may be, are personally responsible for the present evils, and for all those that may ensue.

Declare, That the public debt having been established under the security of French honour and loyalty, and the nation not refusing to pay the interest, no person has the right to pronounce the infamous name of *Bankrupt*; no power has the right to violate the public faith, under any form or denomination in which it may be attempted.

In fine, the *National Assembly*

Declare, That they persist in all their preceding Resolutions, particularly in those of the 17th, 20th, and 23d of June last; and that the present Declaration shall be transmitted to the King by their President, and shall be printed for the information of the public.

After these resolutions were passed, it was further resolved, that the Assembly should still continue sitting, though it was then *seven o'clock at night*.

JULY 14. Upwards of 100 members staid in the Hall all night, presided by the Marquis de la Fayette, whom they chose Vice-President of the National Assembly. The business this morning begun by a question to know, if a declaration of the rights of men should be placed at the head of their new Constitution, which after some debate was agreed to; after which the other points recommended by the *General Committee* were examined. It was then agreed, That a Committee of eight members should be elected proportionally from the three Orders, to form a plan of the Constitution.

All accounts received by the Assembly this morning gave hopes that peace was established at Paris, until the Vicomte de Noailles entered, having arrived full speed from thence. He declared "that all the Burgesses of Paris were in arms, and directed in their discipline by the French and Swiss Guards; that the cannon and musquets of the Invalids had been taken from them, and that all the Nobles' families were obliged to shut themselves up in their houses; that the Bastille had been forced, and Mr. de Launay the Governor having fired on the Citizens had been killed." On this news they agreed to send another deputation to the King, and that the Marquis de Noailles should be one, in order to witness the fatal truths.

Whilst these Deputies were gone, others came from the Electors of Paris with similar accounts; and that the people had intercepted orders to the Governor of the Bastille, to fire on them whenever he thought proper. Some of the Assembly then asked who had signed such orders, that their heads might pay for it; but it was remarked by Mr. Clement de Tonneire, that it was not the moment for revenge, and that justice, in the present case, should be cautious and slow.

The King's answer arriving, was read in public, to the following purport:

"That he was grieved at the evils and troubles which desolated Paris; that he had been in a continual state of uneasiness; that the troops were already removed from Paris; and that he had given orders to his General Officers to put themselves at the head of the militia of Paris."

This answer caused a long and pensive silence.

The Archbishop of Paris presently brought a second answer from the King, in the following terms:

"You afflict my heart repeatedly, by reciting the misfortunes of the town of Paris; it is impossible that the troops which I have made approach, are the cause: I cannot make you any other answer than that which you have heard this evening."

The National Assembly did not think these answers proper for establishing peace in Paris, and they therefore decided to wait till next day, in hopes of one more favourable.

The royal answer—the resolves of the National Assembly—the movements of the troops, induced the people to believe, that an extreme change had taken place in the system of government. They convened in crowds in every parish; the alarm bell was universally sounded; every individual fled to arms. A patrol of citizens distributed themselves about the town, searching for arms in every probable situation. One party proceeded to

seize upon the Garde-Meuble; another body betook themselves to St. Lazare, sacked the place, and discovered a magazine of corn, which they carried to La Halle; others destroyed all the barriers of the Capital; and notwithstanding this accumulated violence, the city was divested of those horrors which menaced it, by the establishment of a species of internal police. To accomplish this purpose, a general association was formed at the Hotel de Ville, or (Mansion-house) who sent a deputation to Versailles to insist on the necessity of embodying a City Militia without the least delay. On Monday the 13th the general association had established this Partisan guard, which was fixed to 48000 citizens. The sixty election districts assented to form sixty battalions, each of which was to consist of four companies, of 200 each, making in the whole 48000 MEN. The instant this resolution was made known, every citizen repaired to inscribe his name in his district, and by Wednesday morning the number of subscribers for this municipal body amounted to more than 270,000 persons. The association also appointed an Etat Major, or Commander in Chief, and a Permanent Committee to correspond with the different districts.

The spirited proceedings of the National Assembly, and of the General Assembly of Paris had their effect. The Ministers and Advisers of the King trembled in the Palace; and the King, hearing of the riots that had happened in Paris on the Monday and Tuesday, and the massacre of those friends most devoted to his interest, became extremely fearful and unhappy of what might probably follow, unless some effectual means were taken to stop the progress of the rebellion. His Majesty accordingly resolved to step forward himself, and, like a tender and anxious father of his people, to risk even his own safety in the public cause. Reports had been invidiously spread abroad, that he had entrenched himself behind the battery of Marshal de Broglie's army, and was determined to try his strength, and risk the consequences of an open rupture. This report gained considerable force by the measures which the Marshal had thought it prudent to take for the benefit of the Royal Family, by uniting his whole force at Versailles near the Palace, where the National Assembly were sitting.

On Wednesday noon, (JULY 15) therefore, the King surrendered himself to the Assembly while they were sitting. On his entrance, an universal applause succeeded, and shortly after he read the following speech:

"I have assembled you together, in order to consult on the most important affairs of the

the State; it is a matter that affects me more sensibly than the tumult which afflicts the capital. The Chief of the Nation comes with confidence among its Representatives to testify his distress, and invite them to assist in finding the means of restoring public order and tranquillity. I am not ignorant that there are men who have excited the most unjust prejudices, and who have dared to assert that even you had reason to be apprehensive for your own personal safety. Will it, therefore, be necessary to re-assure you on the subject of reports so reprehensible, that they are totally unfounded, and falsify their known character? Indeed, I feel my interest to be the interest of the nation; I call upon you to aid me at this crisis, for the purpose of preserving the safety of the State. I depend on the National Assembly; and the zeal of the Representatives of my people, here convened for the common safety, will be my sure pledge that I trust not in vain. Relying on the affection and fidelity of my subjects, I have ordered the troops to be removed from Paris and Versailles; and I authorize and even request you to make known this my disposition to the Capital."

It is impossible to paint the universal and touching effect which this speech made on the National Assembly, and all those who were present. The King and the Princes his brothers returned on foot, accompanied by all the Deputies of the nation, amidst the acclamations of an astonishing multitude of spectators, which caused his Majesty to be an hour in the walk.

When the King entered the Palace, he appeared soon after in the Balcony, with the Queen, the Dauphin, and the Princes and Princesses of his house; and sentiments of love and acknowledgments were then re-expressed with uncommon animation on all sides.

The National Assembly immediately agreed to send a Deputation of 80 Members, who got to the Thuilleries at a quarter past four o'clock; from whence they traversed the town on foot between two ranks of soldiers and burghers guards, and with the continued acclamation of *Vive la Nation. Vive le Roi!*—On arriving and entering the Town Hall, the Marquis de la Fayette, who was President of the Deputation, read the King's speech; and added, "The King has been deceived, but is no longer so; he knows our weakness, gentlemen, and he will know how to prevent them from ever occurring again. While I speak to his people the words of peace, I hope, gentlemen, to carry him also an assurance of that peace which his heart so much desires."

The Archbishop of Paris rose next, and terminated his speech by inviting the Assem-

bly to have *Te Deum* sung as a thanksgiving on the occasion.

M. de Lally Tollendal spoke with warmth and eloquence; he said among other things, "Your RECLAMATIONS were just, and your Monarch had only mistaken for a moment the sentiments of the Nation which he has the honour and the fortune to command." He then finished by these words, *Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi! Vive la Liberté!*

The Duke de Liancourt spoke something about the conduct of the French guards, but was not distinctly heard.

The Comte de Clermont Tonnerre spoke on the same subject nearly as follows:—"Perhaps for a moment soldiers may have strayed from the colours of Patriotism. All should be forgot, there were none to pardon, nor were there any to blame.—The soldiers of liberty could not be deserters." He painted the fidelity of the French Nation, and declaimed against the agents of despotism, but adored his King—and he finished his discourse with an account of the scene at Versailles in the morning.

"We have," said he (speaking of the King), carried him in our arms from our Hall to his Palace, which two edifices, tho' separated at a great distance, were on the occasion united by an immense multitude, filling the air with their cries of joy and gratitude."

In the morning of JULY 16th, the whole body of the militia were under arms, and lined the streets to receive the King and the National Assembly. His Majesty, overcome by fatigue, was too much indisposed to go to Paris; but the National Assembly went, and were received by the citizens under arms; and the *Te Deum* was performed to the most crowded auditory that Paris in its most religious days ever witnessed.

JULY 17. The army, in pursuance of the King's orders, retired to Seve early on Wednesday morning, leaving their camp equipage behind them.

The Marquis de la Fayette has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Paris Militia, and M. Bailly Prevôt des Marchands.

This afternoon, about half an hour after two o'clock, his Majesty entered Paris in a coach drawn by eight horses, attended by the Duc de Villeroi, Captain of the Life Guards, the Duc de Villequier, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber, the Marshal de Beauveau, the Count D'Estaing, and two Equerries, followed by another coach, in which were four other attendants, and escorted only by the City Militia, the Compadant of which rode a little before the King's coach, accompanied by several of the principal tradesmen of Paris. The whole way from the entrance



At the Barrier at Passy to the Hotel de Ville was lined on each side with armed Citizens, and the most perfect tranquillity was observ-

ed. After his Majesty had entered the Hotel de Ville, he declared that he appeared there to gratify the wishes of the Citizens of Paris,

* Immediately after his entrance, M. Bailly, the new patriotic Mayor of Paris, addressed his Majesty in the following terms :

" I bring your Majesty the keys of the good city of Paris ; they are the same that were presented to Henry IV. He had regained his people ; here the people have regained their King.

" Your Majesty comes to rejoice in the peace that you have re-established in your Capital ; to rejoice in the love of your faithful subjects. It is for their happiness that your Majesty has re-assembled the representatives of the nation, and that you are engaged with them in laying the foundations of Liberty and public prosperity. What a memorable day is this, in which your Majesty has come to sit as a father in the midst of this reunited family, in which you have been conducted back to your palace by the whole National Assembly, guarded by the representatives of the kingdom, surrounded by an immense concourse of people. You carried in your august countenance the expressions of sensibility and happiness, while around you, you heard nothing but exclamations of joy, saw nothing but tears of tenderness and love. Sir ! neither you people nor your Majesty will ever forget this great day. It is the happiest of the monarch's, it is the epoch of an august and eternal alliance between the monarch and the people. This circumstance, peculiar to your reign, immortalizes your Majesty. I have seen this happy day ; and, as if a good fortune was reserved for me, the first function of the office to which the suffrage of my fellow citizens has elevated me, is to communicate to your Majesty the expressions of their respect and their love."

His Majesty being seated on the throne, M. Bailly presented him a blue and red cockade, the cockade of the militia, which his Majesty graciously received, and placed in his hat.

When calm was re-established, after the joy occasioned by the King's appearance, Mr. Moreau de St. Mery, President of the Assembly of the Electors of Paris, addressed his Majesty ; and after observing how little the people wanted the colonies, and against them, said, " Sir, you have nothing more to do than to remember the great and powerful truth, that the Thrones of Kings are never more firmly fixed than when they have for a base, the love and fidelity of the People—with these titles, they are impregnable."

M. Etius de Courv, Attorney General of the King for the City, then rose, and proposed, in order to consecrate the epoch of this grand day, that a Fête nationale should be called a *Jour XVI. Règne républicain de la Liberté publique, Résumateur de la Liberté Nationale, le Père du Peuple Français.*

The King attempted to speak, but was too much agitated.

Mr. Bailly approached his Majesty, and after having received his orders, said—" That the King was come to calm the inquietudes which might still exist concerning what he had made known to the Nation, and to enjoy the pleasure of the presence and love of his people ; that his Majesty desired peace and calmness might be re-established in the Capital, and every thing to resume its ordinary course, and that, if there arose any innovations on the laws, the offenders might be delivered up to justice."

Mr. Bailly then announced, that his Majesty gave leave to any Member to speak.

The Count de Lally rose, and made a very eloquent speech, but which it was impossible to collect in a correct manner, owing to the joy's tumult. He said, " Well, Citizens, are you satisfied ? Here is the King, who calls upon your hearts, who desires to be in the midst of you ; here is the King, who will give you National Assemblies, and who has fixed your Liberties on a solid basis.—What signifies this memorable scene, the peace of his heart being troubled, and which ought never to be forgotten, whilst he only wishes to be guarded by the love of his people and which will prove to him, that he gains a thousand times more by its power than he sacrifices.—Sir, added he, You see these generous and sensible subjects, who idolize you, hear their applause, read their countenances, penetrate their hearts, you will only see the impression of love and fidelity ; there is not one amongst them, but who is ready to spill the last drop of his blood for you. Perish those men who by useful situations again seek to calumniate the sentiments of a generous and faithful Nation for a just and good King, who, not willing to make force a duty, owes a debt to his virtues."

The whole Assembly clapped for often, it was impossible to hear the whole of the speech.

The King himself was so affected, that it was with great difficulty he uttered those words,

" *Mon peuple peut toujours compter sur mon amour*."

The Assembly then broke up, and the King shewed himself at a window to an innumerable body of people assembled in the Place de Greve, who immediately shouted, " Vive le Roy !" which was repeated from all quarters.

and to assure them of his readiness to do every thing in his power to quiet their minds, and restore tranquility to the City. On his Majesty's return, he received every testimony of loyalty and affection from a most numerous and orderly populace; and it is computed that this day there were not less than 150,000 men bearing arms in Paris.

His Majesty has dismissed all his new confidential servants, excepting M. de la Galissiere, and has sent to recall M. Necker, who is expected to arrive to-morrow, if he is not already at Versailles.

Paris, July 20. Every thing is now quiet in this capital. The militia perform the duty of the police so effectually as to prevent every species of robbery and pillage. The troops are moving away as fast as possible, and there are no soldiers in the neighbourhood of Paris, except the French and Swiss regiments. The Duc de Chatelet has resigned the command of the French Guards. The King has restored M. de Montmorin to the department of Foreign affairs, from which he had been removed, and has appointed M. de St. Priest Secretary of State for the Home department, in the room of M. de Villedeuil. The Duc de Liancourt is chosen President of the National Assembly, in the room of the Archbishop of Vienne, whose time was expired. M. Necker is not yet arrived. *J. Gazette.*

Paris, July 23. On Tuesday last the King received the foreign Ministers as usual at Versailles, when M. de Montmorin attended, and every thing was quiet in that quarter. M. de la Luzerne has resumed

the employment from which he had been removed; but M. Necker is not yet arrived.

This city has continued under the protection of the militia, perfectly free from all kind of tumult till yesterday evening, when two executions took place in the Place de Greve. One of the unfortunate persons who suffered, was M. de Foulon, who had spread the report of his death, and retired to his house in the country; but being discovered, he was forcibly brought to Paris. He was first hanged, his head was then cut off, and carried upon a pole to meet his son-in-law, M. Berthier, Intendant of Paris, whose death was also decided upon, and who had been seized at Compeigne. This victim arrived at the Hotel de Ville late yesterday evening, escorted by six hundred persons, and after a short examination, which was interrupted by the clamours of the populace, suffered a similar fate, notwithstanding the Marquis de la Fayette endeavoured to persuade the people to save his life. *

The accounts from Brittany mention, that several regiments in different parts of that province laid down their arms, upon being ordered out to quell disturbances; and that at Havre-de-Grace the whole garrison, upon receiving the news of what had happened at Paris, marched out, and left the fort and its appendages to the Bourgeoisie, who immediately took possession of it.

The appearance of the crops every where promises a plentiful harvest, and removes the apprehensions that had become so alarming on account of the scarcity of grain. *Ibid.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Constantinople, May 22.

THE Captain Pashaw with the grand fleet has at last reached Buyukderé.

Since the arrival of the last Russian prisoners, the plague has broken out in the Bagnio, where 12 persons have died in the course of four days.

Berlin, June 16. His Prussian Majesty having reviewed the troops in Pomerania and

Prussia, returned to Charlottenburg yesterday in perfect health.

Vienne, June 17. The last accounts from Luxembourg mention that the Emperor is rather better, his fever continuing to abate, though it has not quite left him.

Intelligence has been received from Croatia, that on the 10th of this month Marshal Laudohn quitted his camp at Shain, and after

As his Majesty returned from the Hotel de Ville through La Rue St. Honore, he received a loyal Address from the Citizens of that district, which was read to him by M. Trudon, the President, before l'Eglise de l'Oratoire.

At ten in the morning, previous to his Majesty's arrival, les Religieux des Feuillans proposed to the Members of the district assembled in their church, to bless or consecrate their colours. This was accepted, and it was named the STANDARD OF CIVIL LIBERTY.—It was agreed that it should remain in the church, as a monument of the memorable epoch.

* M. Foulon, one of the new Ministers of Finance, was charged with having advised a national bankruptcy. M. Berthier, intendant of Paris, was charged with having deposited and concealed a quantity of flour for the use of the military, and withholding it from the citizens, to whom he was charged with having said, in answer to their clamours for corn, that they might eat grass. leaving

a body of troops to guard the frontier against the incursions of the enemy, and with the rest of his army on his march for Turkish Gradisca, at which place it was expected he would arrive in the course of a few days.

Madrid, June 18. An edict was published here the day before yesterday for regulating the ceremony of his Catholic Majesty's coronation, which is fixed for the 21st of September next.

Vienna, June 24. The Emperor's health has been much better since his residence at Luxembourg. His Imperial Majesty passed three or four days without fever, and has recovered his strength so far as to be able to take the air for the greater part of the day in the gardens of that Palace. On Sunday and Monday last however his Majesty had a return of his fever, though not to any considerable degree.

Intelligence has been received from Slavonia, that General Mitrowsky, with the corps under his command, had passed the Save, for the purpose of seconding the operations of Marshal Laudon against Gradisca.

The last accounts from Transylvania state, that the Prince of Hohenlohe, after having been joined by a corps of about 6000 men, from the grand army in the Banat, had left Hermannstadt, and had advanced towards the frontier of Moldavia, from whence he had detached a reinforcement to the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg at Bakou.

Vienna, June 27. The Emperor's fever still continues, and his Majesty is at present much indisposed.

On the 20th inst. the siege of Gradisca commenced by a general bombardment, Marshal Laudon having advanced with his army to the vicinity of that place to cover the siege. Accounts are received that the Pacha of Travnik was collecting a considerable body of Turks, probably with the intention of risking an action, with a view to preserve Gradisca.

According to the last advices from Moldavia, the Grand Vizir still remained in his camp on the banks of the Danube, nearly opposite to Ismail.

Constantinople, June 1. The plague continues in the Bagnio, and it is now certain has made its appearance on board one of the ships of the fleet, which is detained by a change of the wind near the entrance of this channel.

Vienna, July 8. Some symptoms of amendment have appeared in the Emperor's health. His Imperial Majesty is not yet entirely free from fever, which has intermitted; and from the observation of the last six weeks, it has been found to return every eighth day, and to continue about 36 hours. He has

however resumed his walks in the gardens at Luxembourg, and passes a great part of the day in the open air.

Stockholm, June 30. Intelligence has been received here, that on the 18th instant a Russian corps, under the command of General Michelson, attacked the Swedish troops at St. Michel, commanded by Colonel Steding. The action began at midnight, in which the Swedes kept their ground, and fought very bravely for several hours; but Col. Steding perceiving that the enemy must at length succeed in turning his front, and attacking him in the flank, thought it prudent, in order to save his men and artillery, to evacuate St. Michel, and retreat to Jockas; which he effected with a very trifling loss, having saved all his baggage and stores, except the powder magazine, which he blew up, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. In consequence of this retreat, the Russians have entered into Sawolax. On the other hand, the King, at the head of a corps of about 5000 men, with 50 pieces of cannon, has passed the river Kymene, and made an irruption, near Keltys, into Russian Finland.

Stockholm, July 3. A courier who arrived yesterday morning with letters from the King to the Queen, the Prince Royal and Baron Armfelt, brought the first news of an action between the troops under his Majesty's command and a corps of Russians, whom he met on the 28th past within two miles of Davidstat. His Majesty mentions no particulars in his letters, only that he had defeated the enemy, without receiving any hurt himself; but the courier reports that the King, with only 2000 of his troops, which composed the vanguard, without waiting for the rest of his army, advanced to charge the enemy, who amounted to about 5600 men; that the Russians stood the fire of the Swedes, with great intrepidity, for a considerable time, and in their turn attacked the Swedes with bayonets fixed, which occasioned the latter to retreat about 20 paces; but that being instantly rallied by his Majesty, who alighted from his horse, and encouraged them in person, they returned to the charge, and put the enemy to flight: that the Russians in their retreat having passed a defile, the Swedes in the pursuit discovered another body of the enemy, drawn up in a line, at the opposite extremity; which situation not permitting an attack with any prospect of success, the Swedes desisted; but that, making a circular march through a wood, they charged the Russians in flank, and entirely routed them. The loss on the side of the Swedes is reported to be three officers and about 150 men killed, and three officers and nearly 100 men wounded. The loss of the enemy cannot

not be ascertained, as they carried off their dead.

Constantinople, June 15 Intelligence was received here the 11th instant from Russia, that an officer with the imperial commands had arrived there on the 5th, when the Grand Vizir, Sufuf Pashaw, was deposed from that office, and put under arrest, and that his papers were sealed up by the Janissary Aga, acting as Kumachian, or Locum Tenens of Haffan Pashaw, of Vidin, now promoted to the Vizirate.

Vienna, July 15. The Emperor had no return of his fever either on Saturday or Sunday last, and his Majesty advances in his recovery.

A courier arrived here yesterday evening, with the intelligence that the Turks having evacuated Gridica in the night of the 6th of this month, the Austrian army took possession of that fortress on the following morning.

D E N M A R K ' s DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

On the 6th instant, Mr Elliot, British Agent, and Mynhoeer Vander Goot, Danish

Agent from the Courts of London, Berlin, and Holland, delivered a joint Memorial to the Dutch Minister, Count Horre, at Copenhagen, setting forth, "That in consequence of a former Memorial, which they delivered respecting the neutrality of Denmark in the present war between Russia and Sweden, they had been informed that no answer could be given until the return of a courier from Petersburg, which courier being arrived, they now requested an immediate and unequivocal reply."

On the 9th following Count Bernstorff sent them an answer to the following purport:

"That the King his master being ever anxious to preserve peace and tranquility, had sent to the Empress of Russia a copy of the requisition made by their respective Courts, and that in answer thereto, the Empress agreed, that Denmark should not be obliged to furnish the succours stipulated in the solemn Treaty between them, but under this special provision, that the Courts of London, Berlin, and Holland, would not in any manner aid and assist the King of Sweden, but on the contrary, use their good offices in conjunction with Denmark for effecting a peace."

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

Dublin, May 25

HIS Excellency the Marquis of Puckingham went in State to the House of Lords, and being seated on the Throne, with the usual solemnities, Bivau Connor, Esq. Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, was commanded by his Excellency to signify to the House of Commons, that it was his Excellency's pleasure that they do forthwith attend him at the Bar of this House, and the Speaker, with several of the members, having attended accordingly, the bills received the Royal Assent.

After which, his Excellency closed the session with the following speech from the Throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The business of this interesting session being concluded, I am happy to release you from further attendance at Parliament, and to commend to you the first fruits of his Majesty's paternal regard, and of the satisfaction he feels in the growing prosperity of his people of Ireland.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"In obedience to the King's commands, I am to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public exigencies, and for the support of his Majesty's government, and you may be as-

sured of my care and attention to the proper application of them.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I behold with the highest satisfaction the energetic wealth and commerce of this Kingdom, the natural effect of good order in our industry, encouraged, protected and sustained by the several salutary laws, which, from time to time, have been enacted for those purposes. I am happy to think that a permanent foundation is laid for the further improvement of the country by the aid now proposed for the promotion and encouragement of inland navigation, a system which, connected with the prosperous state of your agriculture, promises, with the blessing of Divine Providence, to secure to every part of the Kingdom the fullest enjoyment of that essential article of your commerce, the trade of commerce.

"You will know how greatly the interests of the nation are forwarded by the preservation of peace, and by the enforcing a due submission to the laws. And I have the most perfect confidence, that upon your return to your respective counties, you will impress these ideas on the minds of those who look up to your example, and are directed by your influence. My conduct shall be uniformly governed by every principle which

to promote the welfare and
of Ireland."

Then the Speaker, by his Excel-
lency's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Excellency the Lord Treas-
urer's pleasure, that this Parliam. be pro-
rogued to Monday the 17th day of July next,
to be then here holden. And this Parliam. is
accordingly prorogued to Monday the 27th
day of July next."

24. At a common hall held at Coddall,
came on the usual election of Sheriff, Clerk,
bellman, &c. when William Fawcett, citi-
zen and pewterer, Joseph Pallard, esq., citi-
zen and iron-monger, were elected Sheriff,
and John Walsh, esq., Common Council.

Next the Equerries who attend the
King in his tour to Weymouth, are Colonel
Gillmore and Gwynn. The servants in
livery to number 12, came to house 18,
and the rest for the Majesties, 10, 11, 12.
The ladies served the dressed in new uni-
form scarlet jackets, faced with blue, and
round hats lined with silk. The gentlemen,
blue jackets lined with velvet cap.

The Majesties, with the Princess Fanny
and the Princess Elizabeth and Augusta
arrived at Lyndhurst, about a quarter past
three o'clock, to dinner. They were accom-
panied by Lady Courtown, two Ladies Will-
grave, Lord Courtown, Col. Colborne, and
Col. Gwynn, and were followed out
an hour after by his Royal Highness the
Duke of Gloucester and his suite. At Win-
chester and Romsey they were received, as
they passed, with the most cordial and re-
peated acclamations of joy.

An immense number of horsemen, from
the neighbouring towns, joined the Royal
travellers on the way, and proceeded with
them to the end of their journey.

At Lamb's Corner, on the extremity of
the New Forest, they were met by the Lord
Warden, Deputy Lord Warden, steward,
bailiff, verderers, regarders, royal and other
bowmen, agisters, and various other officers
of the Forest, in their ancient uniforms, who
preceded the royal carriages to Lamb's.

Upon his Majesty's alighting in the court-
yard of the King's house there, he was pre-
sented by the Rev. Sir Charles Mill, Bart.
Hereditary Bailiff of the Forest, with a brace
of milk white greyhounds, with gold collar,
coupled with a green silk ribbon, agreeable to
the ancient custom of the manor of Colbury,
which obliges him to make such presentment
to every crowned head whenever he
enters the Forest.

The Royal Family dined in a room exposed
to public view, and after dinner they threw
open the windows, and joined the populace
in the choruses of *God save the King*, and
Ree, Britannia. They afterwards conde-
scended to gratify the wishes of the people, by
walking through the village, attended by all
their train, and a happy rustic mob, amidst
the heartiest acclamations of rejoicing thou-
sands.

This morning their Majesties with
their honoured household, and their
suite, moved about eleven o'clock,
from Lyndhurst, and were received at the
ancient inn by the Mayor and Corporation,
where the address was made to their Majes-
ties by the Town Clerk.

The Corporation had the honour of kiss-
ing hands, and Thomas Mears, Esq. the
Mayor, was offered the honour of Knight-
hood, but declined it. After partaking of
refreshment, fruits, &c. they went to the
quarry, and from thence walked round to the
Fountain, when, after pressing themselves
highly pleased with the grandeur of the
valley, they were cruised by a full tide,
thence proceeded in their carriages round the
beach, and after honouring Col. Heywood
with a call, and taking chocolate, &c. with
his Majesty returned to Lamb's.

Today their Majesties, the Prin-
cess, and suite, visited the town of Lymington,
where they were received with every de-
monstration of loyalty and joy.

The Court of King's Bench have very
humanely determined, that in binding out
parish apprentices it shall be done not only
with the style of *But in the presence of two
Justices of the Peace*, agreeable to the 10th of
43d Eliz. The Court observed, that the
duty of Magistrates in binding poor children
apprentices, was of a very serious and so-
lemn nature. In the eye of the law, they
were their guardians and protectors, as they
had no other, else to provide for them. The
act of putting them out apprentices, was
therefore doubtless a judicial act, requiring
the concurrent attention and sober deliberation of
both the Magistrates, who ought to be present
for the purpose. The Court were impelled
by these feelings, and a due concern for the
future welfare of poor children, to enforce
this duty on the part of Justices, otherwise
they might conceive it to be of little conse-
quence, and pay only slight attention to that
which was of great importance to society.

This day the Lord-Mayor held a
Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, when the
Court proceeded to the election of a Recorder,

MONTHLY CHRONICLE

in the room of Serjeant Adair, who resigned; when John William Rose, Esq. (late Deputy) was appointed to that high and important office, by 17 Aldermen against 9. Messrs. Heywood, Silvester, Le Mesurier, Serjeants Watson and Runnington, were also candidates; the former only stood the poll.

This morning their Majesties, with their whole suite, departed from Lyndhurst for Weymouth.

Their Majesties passed through Salisbury in the forenoon. A triumphal arch was erected, under which the Royal Cavalcade passed, formed of festoons of flowers, laurel wreaths, &c. All the companies of the city dressed characteristically attended—in loyal and heartfelt congratulation.

The Royal arrival at Weymouth in the afternoon was announced by the Portland artillery, and by all the ships in Portland road. Colours flying, guns firing, music, singing, and universal acclamations, with loyalty in every possible shape of demonstration and description, introduced the Royal pair into Weymouth. The reception was a perfect scene of enthusiastic loyalty.

After dinner, the King and Queen walked on the sands for two hours, surrounded by an incredible confluence of people. An illumination brightened the joyful evening, and a superb display of fire-works.

The Corporation next day presented a congratulatory address, which was received graciously, and they had the honour to kiss their Majesties hands.

JULY 1. John Ward, George Green, Thomas Denton, and John Jones, were executed before Newgate pursuant to their sentence. Green and Ward behaved themselves with that decency men ought to do in such a wretched and awful situation. Denton and Jones, who died professed infidels, had behaved themselves while under sentence of death in such a manner as to shock all who heard their blasphemous expressions, and which behaviour Denton continued to the very last; his companion, though he persevered in his infidelity, conducted himself upon the scaffold much better than the other, who was continually laughing and nodding to some of the spectators, which he even did after the cap was drawn over his eyes.

Denton was a native of the northern part of Yorkshire; and though bred a tinman, from a taste for letters kept a bookseller's shop about ten years since in the city of York. He was after removed to London, where seeing a Speaking Figure made by some Foreigner, he conceived another in a very short

time, and by that means accumulated money by exhibiting it in various parts of England. The Speaking Figure was afterwards sold to a printer in the city, and made a Writing Figure, which is still in the hands of a friend. His abilities in the chemical line were very conspicuous; and he afterwards translated Pinetti's book of deceptions with notes. From his knowledge of chemistry, he obtained the art of plating coach harness, &c. which he carried on jointly with the business of bookseller in Holborn for some time. In this business he unhappily formed a connection with a person notorious for making plain shillings. Those powers which assisted him to make several mathematical instruments, as pentagons, &c. enabled him to imitate the current coin in a manner that deceived the best judges, and held the court seven hours upon his trial; after which he was acquitted, but convicted upon a different count.

2. The following is a statement of the circumstances which took place between Lieutenant-colonel Lenox and Theophilus Swift, Esq. on the ground where they met near the Uxbridge road: In consequence of some expressions, reflecting on the character of Lieutenant-colonel Lenox, in a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the King," published with the name of Theophilus Swift, Esq. Colonel Lenox called on Mr. Swift, and demanded satisfaction. They met at five o'clock on Thursday evening, in a field near the Uxbridge road; Mr. Swift attended by Sir William Augustus Brown, Bart. and Colonel Lenox by the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Phipps. Sir William Brown observing that Colonel Lenox's pistols had flints, proposed that a pistol should be exchanged on each side, as Mr. Swift had given up the point of meeting with swords, which had been originally suggested by Mr. Swift, but objected to by Colonel Phipps; a pistol was accordingly exchanged. Colonel Phipps then asked Sir William Brown at what distance he proposed Colonel Lenox and Mr. Swift should stand. Sir William mentioned ten paces, which were measured by the seconds: Mr. Swift and Colonel Lenox being called to take their ground, Sir William Brown asked in what manner they were to fire, whether at the same time or not? Colonel Phipps stated, that from the degree of the injury, he conceived Lieutenant-colonel Lenox had a right to claim the first shot. Mr. Swift and Sir William Brown immediately consented that Colonel Lenox should fire first. The parties having taken their ground,

Colonel Lenox asked if Mr. Swift was ready. On his answering that he was, Colonel Lenox fired, and the ball took place in the bed of Mr. Swift, whose pistol went off in consequence of the shock on his receiving the wound. The parties then quitted the field.

It is but justice to add, that both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and intrepidity.

HENRY PHIPPS.

W. AUGUSTUS BROWN.

3. The Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham, accompanied by their eldest son, Lord Temple, and the rest of the family, arrived on Saturday at the Marquis's seat at Stowe, from Ireland.

Mr. Whaley, who lately returned from Jerusalem, arrived in Ireland within the given time, and no doubt has by this received the different wages he betted on the performance of that expedition, which, it is said, amount to near twenty thousand pounds.

The above wager, however whimsical, is not without a precedent. Some years ago, a Baronet of some fortune in the North (Sir G. Liddell) laid a considerable wager that he would go to Lapland, bring home two females of that country, and two rein-deer, in a given time; he performed the journey, and effected his purpose in every respect. The Lapland women lived with him for about a year, but having a wish to go back to their own country, the Baronet very generously furnished them with means and money for that purpose.

Weymouth, JULY 4. Thursday morning, the King rode out for two hours along the coast towards Lulworth Castle, attended by the Lords Courtoun and Cheltenham, and the Colonels Gwynn and Goldsworthy. He was afterwards present, with the Queen and Princesses, at a haul of fish upon the beach.

Early on Friday morning his Majesty walked a considerable time upon the beach quite alone, and the whole family walked out on the sands in the evening. His Majesty, upon being offered constables to attend him in his excursions, graciously signified that he found himself sufficiently well guarded by his affectionate people around him.

6. Till Royal Highness the Duke of York was attacked with a violent indisposition, which terminated in the measles, from which however he is since happily recovered.

A few years ago a May-game or Morrice-dance was performed by the following eight men in Herefordshire, whose ages computed together amounted to 800 years.

J. Corley, aged 109	George Bailey 106
Thomas Buckley 106	Joseph Medbury 100
John Snow 101	John Medbury 95
John Edy 104	Joseph Pidgeon 79

Total 800

7. A Common Hall was held at Guildhall for the election of two fit and able persons to be Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, in the room of William Fasson, Esq; who is exempt from serving the said office, holding a Captain's Commission in the Worcestershire Militia; and of Joseph Ballard, Esq; who has paid his fine of six hundred pounds and twenty marks; when Thomas Baker, Esq; Citizen and Blacksmith, and Simeon Pope, Esq; Citizen and Paper-stainer, were declared duly elected Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

11. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Mr. Recorder passed judgment of death on seven capital convicts; and 17 were sentenced to be transported.

12. This morning, at two o'clock, Mr. Tyler, a capital carcase butcher in Whitechapel, after supping and spending the evening with Mr. Edis, of the same trade, hearing E. had a connection with a fair-one nearly related to him, was determined to know the truth of it: the tale was too truly told, and E. was found entering the lady's bed-chamber soon after. T. being prepared with a brace of pistols, fired both at E. the ball of one entered his knee, the other went through his head, and killed him on the spot. Their houses joined, and the deceased we understand had been accustomed to pass from a window of his own house to that of his neighbour's, for the purpose of visiting the lady. [The Coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict, Self-defence.]

22. Thomas Baker, Esq; attended the Court of Aldermen, and gave bond in the penalty of 1000l. to take on him at Michaelmas next the office of Sheriff, but afterwards presented a petition to the Court of Common Council, stating, that although he had given bond agreeable to the directions of the Act of Common Council in that behalf, yet he hoped the Court would discharge him therefrom, as his health was so much impaired, as to render him incapable of executing the active duties of that office;—which the Court did not think proper to agree with,

24. At the Common-hall held at Guildhall Mr. Sutton, an eminent grocer, was elected to serve the office of Sheriff, in the room of Simeon Pope, Esq; pronounced ineligible by the Court of Aldermen.

MADON

MARRIAGES.

JOHN MAXWELL, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Meath, to the Hon. Miss **Amesley**, daughter of Lord Viscount Valentia.

Mr. Phillips, of Bristol, to Mrs. Ireland, of Ross; his sixth wife.

The Rev Mr Pote, formerly of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Atkinson, of Conduit street, Westminster.

Henry Lefanu, esq. to Miss Sturidan, sister of R. B. Sheridan, esq.

William Markwick, of Oxford, esq. to Miss Dale, of Southampton, niece to the late Admiral Jervis.

The Rev. Dr. Bullock, of St Paul's, Covent Garden, to Mrs. Bullock, of Conduit Street.

Lord Viscount Powercourt, to Lady Catherine Meade, second daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Newburg, to Miss Webb, niece to Sir John Webb.

Sir William Foulis, bart. of Light Wether, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Anne Tunno, of Sackville street.

W. Coddington, esq. of Wrotham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Palmer, of Bristol.

Charles Price, esq. of Cuthagna, to Miss Yates, of Cornwall.

Fitz-William Barrington, esq. second son of Sir Fitz-William Barrington, bart. to Miss Marshall, daughter of Samuel Marshall, esq. one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Victualling-Office.

James Gordon, jun. esq. of Moor Place, Herts, to Miss Whitbread, daughter of Samuel Whitbread, esq.

John Campbell, esq. of Berkeley square, to Lady Caroline Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

Lord William Russell, to Lady Charlotte Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey.

Michael Bertley, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Pinfold, of Chelsea.

Capt. Clay, of the 40th reg. foot, to Miss Charlotte Pole, second daughter of the late Major Pole, of Liverpool.

The Rev. Edward Frewin, Rector of Thornington, Essex, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Taylor Moreton, of Moreton-Hall, Cheshire.

B. White, esq. of Anfield, to Miss Van Riper, of Upton, Hants.

William Seward, esq. of Romsey, to Miss Mont, of Southampton.

At Southampton, Capt. Patten, to Miss Sheppard, daughter of the late Capt Sheppard.

Mr. Allen, jun. of Farnival's Inn, to Miss Poppelwell, of Scots Yard.

David Gordon, esq. of Light-street, to Miss Anne Biddulph, daughter of Michael Biddulph, esq.

The Right Hon. Lord William Murray, (brother to the Duke of Athol) to Miss Hodges, grand-daughter of the late Sir James Hodges.

Thomas Lockwood, esq. jun. to Miss Charlotte Manners Sutton, daughter of the late George Manners Sutton, esq.

Jerome Bernard Weaves, esq. of America-square, to Miss Shoolbred, of Mark-lane.

William Manby, esq. of Stratford, to Miss Crosby, of Upton.

C. P. Guyon, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Charlotte Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, esq. of Auberies.

John Wall, esq. of Tewkesbury Park, Gloucestershire, to Miss Price, of Pentlengate, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Christ-church, Oxford, to Miss Bacon, of Drayton, Berks.

George Townshend Walker, esq. Captain of the 14th reg. to Miss Allen, of Kenfington.

Mr. G. S. Carey, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Gille, daughter of Mr. John Gillo, of Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. Alderson, of Havingham, to Miss Mary Rodwell, daughter of the late Mr. Rodwell, merchant, of Swaffham.

The Rev. Mr. Rolfe, of Swaffham, to Miss Alexander, a grand-daughter of the late Dr. Mentey.

George Tichney, esq. M. P. to Miss Miller, daughter of the late Michael Miller, esq. of Bristol.

George Douglas, esq. of Cavers, to Lady Grace Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Moray.

Richard Thomas Timms, esq. Captain in the 44th reg. to Miss Emma Purvis, youngest daughter of the late George Purvis, esq. of Stenness.

Sir Charles Watson, bart. son of the late Admiral, to Miss Juliana Copley, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, bart.

Walter Hills, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Clarissa Hutchinson, second daughter of the late Norton Hutchinson, esq. of Madock House, Herts.

William Thrale, esq. to Madame de Peyron, eldest daughter of Sir Geo. Colebrooke.

At Somersall, Derbyshire, Mr. Dicken, of Heylin's Park, near Burton upon Trent, to Miss Fitzherbert, of the former place.

Dr. Griffin, of Hadnock, near Monmouth, to Miss Barfoot, daughter of Peter Barfoot, esq. of Milington Place, Hants.

BIRTHS.

B I R T H S.

LADY Ginnaird, of a son at his Lordship's House in Grosvenor-street.

The Lady of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. of a son.

The Lady of Henry Drummond, esq. of a son at his house in New-street, Spring Gardens.

The Right Hon. Lady Deerhurst of a son at Streatham.

Right Hon. Countess of Salisbury, of a daughter.

The Lady of Eyles Irwin, esq. of Belle Vue, Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh, of a daughter the 27th of May last,

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JULY, 1789.

MARCH 23.

AT Norfolk, in Virginia, Capt. James Murray, of the late Queen's American Rangers.

APRIL 23. At Great Caymanas, in the 67th year of his age, William Bodden, esq. Chief Magistrate of that Island.

JUNE 4. His Royal Highness the Dauphin, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the 8th year of his age.—The Duke of Normandy, second son of his Most Christian Majesty, who is now five years old, succeeds to the title of Dauphin. This son, and Marie Therese Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1788, are the only remaining children of their Most Christian Majesties.

24. The Rev. Mr. Woodyer, rector of Thorpe Murdett, and Edinthorpe, Norfolk.

Thomas Wightwick Knightley, esq. at Offchurch Bury, Warwickshire.

Robert Newson, esq. at Norton, Derbyshire.

25. Arthur Baynes, esq. Surgeon-major to the garrison of Gibraltar, and of the hospitals of Southampton.

Mr. Lindsey, surgeon, at Waltham Abbey.

Lately, Mrs. Ann Bury, schoolmistress, at Oxford, aged 91.

26. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Viscount Wicklow.

Miss Hannay, daughter of Sir Samuel Hannay.

Mr. Christopher Collingworth, formerly in the Newcastle trade.

Mr. Henry Van Baven, Counsellor of the town of Leyden.

27. Mr. Henry Caswell Knill, farmer, Homelacy, Herefordshire.

Lieutenant-General Waldeck, Colonel of a regiment at Berlin, in his 77th year.

Christopher Myers, esq. Inspector-General of the Barracks in Ireland.

Lately, at Halifax, Mrs. Faucet, mother of Sir Wm. Faucet, K. B.

28. Charles Ingleston, esq. Wandsworth.

Mr. Rennoldson, of Tottenham High-croft, aged 79.

The Rev. John Walters, A. M. Master of Ruthin-school, and rector of Ewenochred, Lately, David James, esq. Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

29. Lady Middleton, wife of the Hon. Mr. Munday.

George Heathcote, esq. one of the Commissioners of Taxes.

Mrs. Day, wife of Mr. John Day, jun. Norwich, and daughter of Dr. Sandby.

Lately, the Rev. James Spearing, L. L. B. of University College, Oxford.

Lately, at Kingston, soon after each other, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton.

30. Col. Slaughter, at Bath Hampton, near Bath.

David Wilmot, esq. Bethnal Green, justice of Peace for Middlesex.

Lady Frances Steuart, relict of Sir James Steuart, Denham.

Mr. Joseph Spateman, Chiswick.

The Rev. James Stuart, of Killen, in the 89th year of his age, and 59th year of his Ministry. He was the first who began the translation of the Bible into the Gaelic language.

JULY 1. At Lowestoft, aged 56, the Rev. John Arrow, 29 years vicar of Lowestoft and Kessingland, Suffolk.

2. The Rev. Dr. Beauvoir, formerly of Canterbury.

Arthur Jones, esq. at Avebury, Wiltshire.

3. Mrs. Margaret Arnold, wife of Mr. John Arnold, of Well Hall, near Eltham.

Mr. Jackett, one of the principal Clerks belonging to Messrs. Fuller and Co. He died suddenly at the Royal Exchange. The following is his will, since proved in the Consistory.

I give and bequeath
(When I'm laid underneath)

To my two loving sisters most dear *

The whole of my store,

Where it twice as much more,

Which God's goodness has granted me here.

* Elizabeth and Anne.

* M

And

And that none may prevent
This my will and intent,
Or occasion the least of law racket,
With a solemn appeal †,
I confirm, sign, and seal,
This the true act and deed of WILL. JACK-
ETT.

Mr. Philip Talents, Attorney, at Newark.
Lately, at Eccles, near Manchester, aged
35, the Rev. William Bennet.

5. Mrs. Anne Malthouse, Cambridge,
aged 91.

Lately, Mr. William Brown, many years
King's Printer at Quebec.

6. Mrs. Baird, at the Hot-wells, Bristol.
William Hiscox, Esq. Lambeth.

Lately, at Chatham, Mr. Charles Green,
Purser of the Queen Charlotte.

7. Mr. Joseph Booth, of Covent-garden
Theatre.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Evans, Brook-street.

The Rev. Nicholas Griffenhouse, M. A.
rector of Woodham Mortimer, and Stowe
St. Mary's, Essex, and lecturer of Stoke
Newington, aged 72.

8. Mr. Joseph Besford, propertyman at
Covent-garden Theatre.

Mr. Francis Noble, formerly a merchant
in Finch-lane, Cornhill.

Mr. Thomas Hewitt, jun. Dyer's-court,
Aldermanbury.

Mrs. Craven, relict of the Rev. Mr. Cra-
ven, and mother of Lord Craven.

9. William Ord, Esq. at Fenham, near
Newcastle.

At Motcombe, Dorsetshire, Mr. James
Grant, brewer, of Spital-fields.

Lately, Thomas Bellow, Esq. Stockley
Court, Devonshire.

Lately, Mr. Tomlyns, Town Clerk of
Bridport.

11. Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Hodefeldon.
Mr. Hawes, at Islington, aged 80.

Mr. Jonathan Carlson, of Carlow, a
Quaker, and the day preceding Phoebe, his
wife.

A. Parry, Esq. of the Navy.
Lately, aged 91, at Hillsborough, near
Norwich, Mrs. Nelson, relict of Mr. Nelson,
rector of that parish.

12. James Brydges, Esq. nephew of the
first Duke of Chandos.

Mrs. Bridget Postle, at Norwich, aged 83.
Mrs. Keeling, a German, belonging to the
Royal Nursery.

Mr. Jerri Tjafink, agent for the Dutch at
Plymouth.

Mr. Robert Peverall, merchant, ~~at~~ ^{near} ~~at~~
Cattle, Durham.

Lately, Mr. Coward, of Arkcliffe-castle,
Westmoreland, aged 116 years.

13. Mr. Joseph Fulkett, at Moore
Place.

14. Mrs. Forster, of Drury-lane Theatre,
formerly Miss Field.

Mr. John Berry, bookfeller, at Norwich.
Mrs. Raincock, wife of Mr. George
Raincock, Tower-hill.

The Rev. John Edwards, D. D. rector of
Br-unston, in Northamptonshire, formerly
fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

At Tenbury, Worcester-shire, aged 74,
Thomas Holland, formerly an Attorney.

David Rofs, Esq. Secretary to the General
Post-Office, Edinburgh.

15. William Offley, Esq. Great Ormond-
street.

Lately, Capt. John Girtton, of Liverpool,
aged 66.

16. Mr. John Davenport, Clapham Com-
men.

Mr. Samuel Treslove, jun. at Northamp-
ton.

The Rev. John Rotherham, M. A. rector
of Houghton le Spring, in the county of
Durham, and one of the Trustees under Lord
Crew's will.

Lately, Edward Welford, Esq. chief Clerk
to the Auditor of the Exchequer, and Clerk
of the Debentures.

17. Joseph Orlebar, Esq. Alderman of
Havrich.

Lately, at Upton Hill, near Northamp-
ton, the Lady of Sir Wenman Samwel.

18. The Rev. Richard Shury, Master of
the Academy at Ealing, and rector of Perri-
vale, Middlesex.

19. Mr. James Johnson, Spital-square.
Mr. Duke, silversmith, of Quaker's-build-
ings, near Smithfield.

At Walton upon Thames, Mrs. Christian
Readshaw, wife of Mr. Readshaw, of Rich-
mond, York-shire.

20. At Sir Charles Middleton's, May-Fair,
in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. James
Ramsey, M. A. Vicar of Tesson, in Kent,
author of many Treatises on the African Slave
Trade.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Fenton Ro-
binson, Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Allan, Clerk to the Survey Office,
Portsmouth.

21. Mrs. Buckner, wife of Dr. Buckner,
rector of St. Giles's in the Fields.

† In the name of God, &c.

ERRATUM.—In our last, dele the Earl of Stair, that Nobleman not being dead.



THE European Magazine,

For AUGUST, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of JOSEPH BARETTI. 2. A VIEW of a CLOYSSTER belonging to the MONASTERY of St. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT. And 3. VIEW of the GLOBE THEATRE, on the BANY-SIDE, SOUTHWARK.]

CONTAINING

	Page	Page
Anecdotes of Joseph Baretti [concluded]	91	Berington on the Rights of Dissenters from
List of his Works	94	the Established Church, in relation,
Description of the Ceremony of a Nun's		principally, to English Catholics
taking the Black and White Veil	95	118
Flowers and Bark of Linder recommended		Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings,
as an excellent Antiscorbutic and Alter-		Esq. (late Governor-General of Bengal)
ative	96	before the High Court of Philan-
The Hive; a Collection of Scraps No VII. ib		ment, for High Crimes and Misdemeanour [continued]
Original Letter from Mr. Locke, Mr.		118
Nelson, and Dr. Barrow, to Dr. Maplet-		Similar Pillages in Sterne's Sermons, and
toft [continued]	97	those of Dr. Young, Dean of Sarum, and
Three Letters of Charles J. to one of his		Father of the Poet
Disciples, and one to Sir Hans Sloane	99	118*
Memoirs of John Wesley [continued] ibid		On Old Age
One of Chatterton's most capital Forgeries,		118*
under the Name of the Imaginary		Second Letter of Observations on an Ar-
Rowley (communicated to Mr. Bar-		ticle in the Analytical Review for June,
rett,) under the Title of "An Epi-		announcing a Dissertation on the
taphode, played by the Cambrist		Poem Choir &c."
Freeres at Master Canynges by great		120*
Howse before Master Canynges and		Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixth
Byshoppe Carpenterre, on dedicating		Session of the Seventeenth Parliament of
the Chyrche of Our Lady of Red-		Great Britain — Facts including
cliffe, sight The Prelymenets of		Debates on Lord Stanhope's Motion
Spytes"	101	Bill — Lord Rowley's Motion respect-
Authentic Narrative of the Rebellions at		ing the Revenue — and Mr. L.
Dublin, in the Months of September,		Bill for extending the Act of
October, November, and December,		124
1788, &c. [concluded]	10*	Commons including Mr. Dundas
The Peepers, No XI	102*	India Budget — Mr. St. John's Motion
The Musical Pigeon, in Anecdote. From		respecting the State of the Revenue —
Mrs. Piozzi's Journey thro' Italy	103*	the Tobacco Bill — temporary Corn
The London Review, with Anecdotes		Bill, &c. &c.
of Authors		129
Burney's General History of Music Vols.		Theatrical Journal including Prologue
III and IV.	104*	to the "F. M. Society" — Flaut and Cha-
Munro's Narrative of the Military Opera-		rafter of "The Lizard, or, the Be-
tions on the Continent &c. &c.		nevolent Planters" — and the "Battle of
[concluded]	105	Hexham, or, Days of Old" — Prologue
Gilpin's Observations relative chiefly to		and Epilogue spoken before the Prime
Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year		of Wiles at Lord Ballymore — The tre
1776, on several Parts of Great-Bri-		Wingrave
tain particularly in the Highlands of		131
Scotland [continued]	107	Poetry, including Ode to Caprice — Lord
Mitchell's Rural Economy of Gloucester-		Ken's Ode to the King on his Arrival
shire, including its Duty [continued]	110	at Weymouth, &c. &c. &c.
Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia		137
[continued]	113	Account of the Works of Mr. Rotherham
		139
		Cloyster belonging to St. Bartholomew
		The Great described
		141
		Account of the Globe Theatre
		142
		Foreign Intelligence
		142
		Monthly Chronicle, Marriages, Obi-
		tuary, Prices of Stocks, Grain, &c.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill;
And J. BEECHER, Poultry.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no connection with the Monthly Reviewers, nor even any knowledge of their Names. We consider it, however, illiberal to permit any attack on them, except from an author in his own defence, and therefore beg to decline printing the last *Heteroclite*. Were we to give way to criticisms on our brethren, we should be overrun with the remarks of anonymous writers. This answer must serve for our Correspondent D. who expresses his disapprobation of the management of another of our rivals.

Oliver Cromwell's Letter in our next.

The Account of the Proceedings of the National Assembly in France on and since the return of M. Necker, is unavoidably detained, from the extreme length of the *Monthly Lists*, till our next Number, when it shall be resumed, and detailed in a manner equally copious and satisfactory.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Aug. 17, to Aug. 22, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	3	9	1	2	3	2	10	
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	7	2	0	3	7	2	6	3	2	
Surrey	6	9	3	7	2	9	2	4	3	5
Hertford	7	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	3	
Hedford	6	5	3	10	2	7	2	3	3	3
Cambridge	6	6	3	4	0	0	1	1	2	9
Huntingdon	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9
Northampton	7	1	4	9	3	1	2	3	3	5
Rutland	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leicester	7	0	4	0	4	0	2	2	3	11
Nottingham	6	9	4	1	4	0	2	1	3	5
Derby	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	6
Stafford	7	6	0	0	3	2	2	6	4	4
Salop	7	3	4	1	3	1	2	7	3	4
Hareford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	4	2
Warwick	7	6	0	0	2	10	2	5	3	9
Gloucester	7	4	0	0	2	10	2	0	3	6
Wilts	6	10	0	0	3	0	2	5	4	2
Berks	6	7	4	0	2	9	2	4	3	6
Oxford	6	9	0	0	2	9	2	3	6	
Bucks	6	9	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	6	2	0	0	2	8	1	1	2	9
Suffolk	6	4	3	4	2	8	1	1	2	6
Norfolk	6	1	3	3	2	6	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	6	5	3	7	3	0	1	10	2	9
York	6	10	4	4	3	1	2	0	3	8
Durham	7	2	5	0	3	1	2	3	3	11
Northumberland	6	1	3	10	3	2	1	1	3	2
Cumberland	7	2	3	9	2	10	1	1	3	10
Westmorland	7	8	4	3	3	0	1	10	0	0
Lancashire	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0
Cheshire	7	6	0	0	3	10	2	6	0	0
Moumouth	7	4	0	0	4	0	2	3	0	0
Smarrset	7	1	0	0	3	3	2	6	3	7
Devon	7	2	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	0
Cornwall	7	7	0	0	3	8	1	9	0	0
Dorset	7	9	0	0	3	1	2	4	4	2
Hants	6	6	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	8
Suffex	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Kent	6	5	0	0	2	8	2	2	2	9

WALES,

North Wales	7	4	4	9	4	0	2	0	4	6
South Wales	7	4	5	5	4	1	2	0	4	2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JULY.

BAROMETER.	THERMOM.	WIND.
31—29 — 85 —	67 —	S.

AUGUST.

1—29 — 86 —	67 —	N. W.
2—30 — 07 —	60 —	N.
3—30 — 07 —	66 —	S. F.
4—30 — 01 —	65 —	L.
5—29 — 93 —	71 —	W.
6—30 — 07 —	66 —	E.
7—30 — 23 —	65 —	E.
8—30 — 18 —	64 —	N.
9—30 — 13 —	64 —	E.
10—30 — 24 —	68 —	N. W.
11—30 — 13 —	64 —	N. L.
12—30 — 10 —	65 —	N.
13—30 — 08 —	66 —	E.
14—30 — 08 —	68 —	N.
15—30 — 04 —	65 —	N.
16—30 — 09 —	66 —	N. E.
17—30 — 02 —	64 —	N.
18—30 — 09 —	45 —	N. E.
19—30 — 01 —	65 —	N. E.
20—29 — 95 —	67 —	E.

21—29 — 67 —	67 —	N. W.
22—29 — 71 —	64 —	W.
23—29 — 91 —	60 —	N. W.
24—30 — 09 —	65 —	W.
25—30 — 12 —	65 —	S.
26—30 — 06 —	66 —	W.
27—30 — 09 —	58 —	W.
28—29 — 89 —	61 —	S.
29—29 — 75 —	67 —	S. E.

PRICES of STOCKS,

Aug. 29, 1789.

Bank Stock, 190	a s
New 4 per Cent. 1777.	India Bonds, 51. 10. pr.
99 3-4ths a 7-8ths	India Stock, —
5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.	India Scrip, 4
116 1/2 a 1/2	New Navy & Vict Bills
3 per Cent. red. 80	1/2 dif.
1/2 a 1/2	Long Ann. 23 1/2
3 per Cent Conf. 79 1/2	Ditto Short 1778 and
1/2 a 1/2	1779, 14
3 per Cent. 1726, —	Exchange Bills —
3 per Cent. 1751, —	Lot. Ticke s, 161. 14.
3 per Ct. Ind. An.	Irish Lot Tick. 61. 17s.
South Sea Stock, —	Tontine, 102
Old S. S. Ann. —	Loyalist Debentures, a
New S. S. Ann. 78 1/2	1/2 dif.



Ed. Reynolds Pinet

JOS.^{PH} BARETTI

Published by J. Smith, Cornhill, Sept. 1, 1850

T H E
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
A N D
L O N D O N R E V I E W,
For A U G U S T, 1789.

ANECDOTES OF JOSEPH BARETTI

[With a PORTRAIT OF HIM.]

(Concluded from Vol. XV. Page 442.)

TO Mr. Baretti's Defence of his Country Mr. Sharp published a reply, and from the writings of his opponent endeavoured to justify the fidelity of his representation. This produced a rejoinder from Mr. Baretti, which concluded the controversy. If the picture drawn by Mr. Sharp was extravagant in some particulars, it certainly did not arise from a design to misrepresent. Ill health, which prevented him from viewing the scenes he described, and some misrepresentation from interested people, seem to have contributed to the mistakes into which he was led in his account of Italy. The dispute was productive of this consequence; it destroyed the reputation of Mr. Sharp's work, which since that time has been totally neglected.

After Mr. Baretti's return to England he made several excursions abroad. He particularly attended Dr. Johnson and the Thrale family to Paris; and in February 1799 he made a second tour thro' part of Spain*, from whence he had, but just returned, when an event took place which hazarded his life at the time, and probably diminished, in future, some of the estimation in which, until then, he had been held amongst his friends. On the 6th of October, returning from the 'Change Coffee-house between six and seven o'clock, and going hastily up the Haymarket, he was accosted by a woman, who behaving with great indecency, he was provoked to give her a blow on the hand (as he declared) accompanied with some angry words. This occasioned a retort from her, in which several opprobrious terms were used towards him; and three men, who ap-

peared to be connected with the woman, immediately interfering, and endeavouring to push him from the pavement, with a view to throw him into a puddle, in order to trample on him, he was alarmed for his safety, and rashly struck one of them with a knife. He was then pursued by them all, and another of them collaring him, he again struck the assailant, Evan Morgan, with his knife several times, and gave him some wounds, of which he died in the Middlesex Hospital the next day. Mr. Baretti was immediately taken into custody, and at the ensuing sessions tried at the Old Bailey. He refused to accept the privilege of having a jury of half foreigners. The evidence against him were the woman, the two men, the constable, a patient in Middlesex Hospital, and the surgeon. When called upon for his defence he read a paper which contained a narrative of the unfortunate transaction, with the reasons which obliged him to act with so much violence.—“This, my Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, he concluded, is the best account I can give of my unfortunate accident: for what is done in two or three minutes, in fear and terror, is not to be minutely described, and the court and jury are to judge. I hope your Lordship, and every person present, will think that a man of my age, character, and way of life, would not spontaneously quit my pen to engage in an outrageous tumult. I hope it will edily be conceived, that a man almost blind could not but be seized with terror on such a sudden attack as this. I hope it will be seen, that my knife was rather a weapon of offence or defence: I wear

* Travels 4. p. 199.



Ed. Reynolds Pinxt.

JOS^{PH} BARETTI ET^{CO}.

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it to eat fruit and sweet-meats, and not to kill my fellow creatures. It is a general custom in France not to put knives upon the table, so that even ladies wear them in their pockets for general use. I have continued to wear it after my return, because I have found it occasionally convenient. I little did I think such an event would ever have happened! let this trial turn out in favour of me as my innocence may deserve, still my career will endure a long life shall last. A man who has lived full fifty years, and spent most of that time in a studious manner, I hope, will not be supposed to have voluntarily engaged in so desperate an affair. I beg leave, my Lord and Gentlemen, to add one thing more. Equally confident of my own innocence, and English discliment to trial out much, I did resolve to waive the privilege granted to foreigners by the laws of this kingdom. nor was my motive a compliment to this nation, my motive was my life and honour, that it should not be thought I received undeserved favour from a jury, part of my own country. I chose to be tried by a jury of this country, for if my honour is not saved, I cannot much wish for the preservation of my life. I will wait for the determination of this awful Court with that confidence, I hope, which innocence has a right to obtain. So God bless you all *."

In his defence he had the testimony of several persons of two of his friends to the effects of the attack on him, of an accidental passenger to the assault, of Justice Kelynge and Major Alderton to the frequency of such kind of practices on the spot where he was attacked, of Mr. Beauchamp, an Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, and Dr. Hallifax, to the quietness of his general character. These, added to the bad reputation of his prosecutors, impressed the court in his favour. He was acquitted of the murder, and of the manslaughter, the jury was self-defence.

After this unfortunate transaction he again sat down to his studies, and in 1779

published his Travels, for which, it is said, he received 500*l*. He procured the MSS. of the History of FURGER, which he caused to be translated, and he superintended a magnificent edition of Machiavel's works. For some years he was domesticated at Mr. Thrale's house, and lived on terms of friendship with that family. How this friendship terminated may be seen in our former Magazine.

In 1777, he made an effort to improve his fortune, by uniting with Philidor in producing to the public the Carmen Seculare of Horace, set to music. This plan was patronized by Dr. Johnson, but met with no success. On the establishment of the Royal Academy he was appointed Foreign Secretary, a post of more honour than profit. He was, however, more successful in the application of one of his friends for a pension, during Lord North's administration. He obtained the sum of fourscore pounds a-year from government, which, though insufficient for independence, relieved him from the apprehensions of want. It ought to be mentioned to the honour of one of his pupils, Mrs. Middleton, that he received from her a present which opportunely relieved him from some difficulties.

With the irascibility which sometimes accompanied his old age he became negligent, inattentive to the state of his finances, spent the principal of his 500*l* and, at the conclusion of his life, felt himself scarce out of the grips of poverty. His pension, from circumstances of public embarrassment well known, was in arrears, and he had received from the booksellers, by whom he was employed to revise his Dictionary, as much money as they concerned he was entitled to expect, considering the state the work was then in. An application to them for an immediate supply had not met with a ready acquiescence, and the vacation occasioned by his disengagement supposed to have had an ill effect on his health. A fit of the gout ensued, which he at first neglected, and apprehended himself to be in no danger until the middle of the day preceding his death, when he confessed that the vul-

* It is supposed Mr. Barrett was assisted in drawing up his defence by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Murphy. We have heard it said, that a short time after the trial he claimed it howeyer as his own, at Mr. Thrale's table, in the hearing of both these gentlemen. "The public," said Barrett innocently, "knew I had a mind, it became necessary I should exert myself for my reputation, and therefore I drew up my defence late the night preceding my trial."

tures, as he called the medical people, might be called in. He acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Blanc who attended him, and by whose means he would probably have been restored to health, if he had continued to follow his prescriptions, as he had before much recovered under his management until he relapsed, in consequence of drinking cold water. Ice and cold water had alone been used by him as medicine for a giddiness in his head.

He expressed his concern at the contempt with which he had been accustomed to speak of the faculty, as it might be prejudicial, he feared, to many young persons who had heard his opinions, and who might be induced by them to neglect medical assistance. On the morning of his death he said, that he had often dreaded that day, and expected it would be a very melancholy one. On his barber's calling to shave him, he desired he would come the next day, when he should be better able to undergo the operation. He took leave about four o'clock, with the greatest cheerfulness, calmness, and composure, of Dr. Vincent, Mr. Milbanke, Mr. Turner, and Mrs. Collins, and expressed an earnest wish to see Mr. Cætor. On their leaving the room he desired the door to be shut, that he might not be disturbed by the women, who would perhaps be frightened to see him die. He expired about a quarter before eight, on May 5, 1789, without a struggle or sigh, the moment after taking a glass of wine. He preserved his faculties to the last moment.

He was buried on the 9th of May in the new burying-ground, Marybone, followed by Dr. Vincent, Sir William Chambers, John Milbanke, Esq. Mr. Wilton, and Mr. Richards.

"The person of Baretti," says one who appears to have known him, "was athletic, his countenance by no means attractive, his manners apparently rough, but not unsocial, his eye when he was inclined to please or be pleased, when he was conversing with young people, and especially young women, cheerful and engaging: he was fond of conversing with them, and his conversation almost constantly turned upon subjects of instruction; he had the art of drawing them into correspondence, and wished by these means to give them the power of expression and facility of language; while he himself conveyed to them lessons on the conduct of life; and the best answer that can be given to all those accounts

which have represented him as a man of a brutal and ferocious temper, is the attachment which many of his young friends felt while he was living, and preserve to his memory now he is no more. He was not impatient of contradiction, unless where contempt was implied; but alive in every feeling where he thought himself traduced, or his conduct impeached. In his general intercourse with the world he was social, easy, and conversible; his talents were neither great nor splendid; but his knowledge of mankind was extensive, and his acquaintance with books in all modern languages which are valuable, except the German, was universal: his conduct in every family, where he became an inmate, was correct and unapproachable; neither prying, nor inquisitive, nor interfering, but affable to the inferiors, and conciliatory between the principals: in others which he visited only, he was neither intrusive nor unwelcome; ever ready to accept an invitation when it was cordial, and never seeking it where it was cold and affected. In point of morals he was unapproachable; with regard to faith, he was rather without religion than irreligious: the fact was, possibly, that he had been disgusted with the religion of Italy before he left it, and was too old when he came to England to take an attachment to the puer doctrines of the protestant church: but his scepticism was never offensive to those who had settled principles, never held out or defended in company, never proposed to mislead or corrupt the minds of young people. He ridiculed the libertine publications of Voltaire, and the reveries of Rousseau; he detested the philosophy of the French *pour les femmes de chambre*, and though too much a philosopher (in his own opinion) to submit to any church, he was a friend to church establishments.—If this was the least favourable part of his character, the best was his integrity, which was, in every period of his distress, constant and unimpaired. His regularity in every claim was conspicuous; his wants he never made known but in the last extremity; and his last illness, if it was caused by vexation, would doubtless have been prevented by the intercession of many friends who were ready to supply him, if his own scruples, strengthened by the hopes of receiving his due from day to day, had not induced him to conceal his immediate distress till it was too late to assist him."

To this character, which we believe to be

be just, we shall add, that he was charitable in the extreme; and, like Goldsmith, would divide the last shilling he possessed with a friend in distress. He also kept small money of various kinds in a pocket by itself to relieve distress. He was imprudent enough to be always anticipating his income, and spent a good deal of it in post-chaise hire in travelling through the country. He was no dealer in compliments. Avoiding the practice of it himself, he would not knowingly permit it to be used towards him. * He would not receive money from any one, and actually refused 6l from his brother at a time when he was in want, tho' he accepted from him some wine and macaroni. Immediately after his death his legal representatives (for no other persons could be authorized to interfere in so extraordinary a manner) either as executors or administrators burnt every letter in his possession WITHOUT INSPECTION, an instance of Gothic precipitation which ignorance itself would blush to avow, and which, with the papers of a man of letters, may be attended with very mischievous consequences. We hope the practice is not frequent. Among these letters were several from Dr. Johnson, which Mr. Bricotti a few weeks only before his death had promised to give to the European Magazine; and from the value of those we have already published, the public may form some judgment of their loss.

A LIST of Mr. BARETTI'S WORKS.

1. A Dissertation upon the Italian Poetry; in which are interspersed, some Remarks on Mr. Voltaire's Essay on the Epic Poets. 8vo. 1743
2. An Introduction to the Italian Language, containing Specimens both of Prose and Verse. Selected from Francesco Redi, Galileo Galilei, &c. &c. With a literal Translation and Grammatical Notes, for the Use of those who being already acquainted with Grammar attempt to learn it without a Master. 8vo. 1755.
3. The Italian Library; containing an Account of the Lives and Works of the most valuable Authors of Italy; with a Preface, exhibiting the Change of the

Tuscan Language from the barbarous Ages to the present Time. 8vo. 1757.

4. A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages; improved and augmented with above Ten Thousand Words omitted in the last Edition of Almeri, To which is added, an Italian and English Grammar. 2 vols. 4to. 1760.

5. A Grammar of the Italian Language; with a copious Praxis of Moral Sentences. To which is added, an English Grammar for the Use of the Italians. 8vo. 1762.

6. The Frusta Literaria, published in Italy in 1763, 1764, and 1765.

7. An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy, with Observations on the Mistakes of some Travellers with Regard to that Country. 2 vols. 8vo. 1768.

8. An Appendix in Answer to Mr. Sharpe's P. 1. 8vo. 1769.

9. A Journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France. 4 vols. 8vo. 1770.

10. Proposals for printing the Life of Donat Geund 4to. 1771. This was for printing the original Spanish. The scheme was abortive, but a Translation by Dr. Wainer was printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

11. An Introduction to the most useful European Languages, consisting of Select Passages from the most celebrated English, French, Italian, and Spanish Authors, with Translations as close as possible, so disposed in Columns, as to give in one View the Manner of expressing the same Sentence in each Language. 8vo. 1772.

12. Tutte l'Opere di Machiavelli, 3 vols. 4to. 1772, with a Preface, and several Pieces omitted in former editions.

13. Easy Phraseology for the Use of Young Ladies who intend to learn the Colloquial Part of the Italian Language. 8vo. 1776.

14. Discours sur Shakespeare et sur Mons. de Voltaire. 8vo. 1777.

15. Scelta di lettere Familiari, or, a Selection of familiar Letters, for the Use of Students in the Italian Tongue. 2 vols. 12mo. 1779.

* An instance of this fell under our own observation, and being characteristic of the man, we shall give it to the reader. When we published the last two Letters of Dr. Johnson, we had expressed our acknowledgments for the civility in which we had styled our author (as we conceived with propriety), *learned and acute*. When the proof sheet was returned, we found written on it by Mr. Barrett the following: "As this is not strictly true, I am not so pleased as might be said. The first letter I gave to a friend, and he, not against my consent, made a great use of it in the Magazine. I even wish you would leave out the whole paragraph, and omit this appellation of *acute and learned foreigner*. All such praises I never liked to give or receive. If a man has *acuteness and learning*, let him show them, and let the world find them out." The paragraph was omitted.

16. Carme Seculare of Horace, as performed at Free Masons Hall. 4to. 1779.

17. Guide thro' the Royal Academy. 4to. 1781.

18. Differtacion Epistolar accrea unss Obras de la Real Academia Espanola su Autor Joseph Baretti, Secretario por la

Correspondencia Estrangera de la Real Academia Britannica di Pintura Escultura y Arquitectura. Al Senor Don Juan C***. 4to.

19. Tolondron. Speeches to John Bowle about his Edition of Don Quixote: together with some Account of Spanish Literature. 8vo. 1786.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I take the liberty of sending you a description of the ceremony of a Nun's taking the White and Black Veil, at which I was a spectator.

Aire en Artois, Aug. 22, 1789.

J. D.

It would be needless for me to enter into a dissertation concerning Convents; suffice it to say there are two sorts in France, viz. *Les Couvents Ouverts*, i. e. *Open Convents*, and *Les Couvents Grilles*, i. e. *Barred Convents*: in the former, they are permitted to go out in company of a sister Nun, with the permission of the Lady Abbess, even after taking the black veil; and in the latter, after that ceremony, they are shut up for ever, and are only admitted to converse with their friends and nearest relations through a grate, attended by a sister nun.

THE CEREMONY of taking the WHITE VEIL

Begins by a nun carrying a large wooden cross, followed by six children strewing flowers, after which the intended nun, superbly dressed, attended by two of the order, and followed by all her relations, closes the procession. The priest questions her concerning the state in which she is going to enter, if it is her own free will, or if any force is used to make her accept of it; when she answers, *C'est ma volonte*, it is my will. The priest then makes an oration to this purpose, in which he gives praise to Heaven for having turned her heart from worldly vanity to angelic bliss: he desires her to go and divest herself of her worldly and gaudy apparel; when she retires, attended by the Lady Abbess, &c. She returns habited like a nun, having her head shaved. She then prostrates herself on the ground with her face to the earth, whilst the choir sings hymns, and the children strew flowers over her. When she rises, the priest again expresses his happiness at her having espoused Jesus Christ, instead of a worldly husband; but at the same time exhorts her to consider well the step she is going to take. He tells her she has twelve months given her for reflection; at the end of which she must either confirm or renounce her vow. The attendant nuns then put on a white veil. She

retires, after a mass is said; when an elegant dinner is provided in the convent.

THE CEREMONY of a NUN's taking the BLACK VEIL.

After a mass is said, the procession begins by a nun carrying a large wooden cross, six children strewing flowers, three more follow with silver plates: in the one is a crown of flowers; in the other, a gold ring; and in a third, a silver crucifix. These children are followed by the novice, or White Nun, attended by two sisters of the same order, and followed by all the family and friends of the novice, which closes the procession. The priest addressing himself to the novice, questions her in the following manner: "My dear and well beloved sister, after a year's reflection, have you well meditated of the happiness and tranquillity of a monastic life, and the instability of a transient worldly one? It is not, I hope, by the instigation of relations, the inconstancy of a lover, the loss of fortune, or any other disappointment in life, that makes you quit the world, but solely for religion's sake." She answers Yes; and approaches the altar and kneels. After a short prayer the priest puts on the ring, and says, "by this you take *La Saint Eglise*, i. e. *The Holy Church*, to be your helpmate, instead of a worldly husband." The nuns her attendants then put her on a black veil, and gird her with a white cord, and crown her with flowers. The priest, nuns, and relations all embrace her. They go out with the same order they came in, only singing hymns; when an elegant entertainment is provided in the convent at her relations' expense. I cannot conclude this account without begging leave to observe, that the father or nearest relation of the nun gives, at her taking the black veil, a certain *dos* or portion to the convent, according to their situation in life; the same as they would were they to portion out their daughter in marriage. This is never

ver less than 1200 livres, equal to 50*l*. sterling, but much oftener 2000 or 3000 livres.

The ceremony of receiving the veil is the same in the *Convents Overtes* and *Les Convents Grilles*, only the former stakes her profession in the church, the

latter in the choir with an iron grate, which even the priest does not enter, but expostulates her through it; nevertheless the relations of the nun are admitted in the choir, both at her receiving the white and black veil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SEEING in your Magazine, for last month, a receipt for the cure of St. Anthony's Fire, taken from the elder-tree, I beg leave to trouble you with a few lines on that subject, by saying, that the FLOWERS of ELDER, as an anodyne, diaphoretic alterative, have excellent effects in all complaints, whether inflammatory or otherwise, arising from acrimonious fluids; but need not be confined to the spring season. The dried flowers are superior to the green, and may be made into tea, by infusing a large handful of them in a quart of boiling water, and taking of the infusion a pint a day, at three or four draughts, sweetened with sugar: and if the habit

be feverish, acidulated with currant jelly, lemon juice, or any vegetable acid; or, if costive, by boiling an ounce of cream of tartar for ten or twelve minutes in the water, previous to making the infusion.

But the flowers are not only serviceable in this intention:—an handful of the bark, shaven from the young, smooth shoots of one year old, infused in the same manner, will have even superior and more speedy effects. This preparation has been found an excellent antiscorbutic and alterative, and can be had at all times, without the trouble of collecting, drying, &c. Perseverance is necessary. I am, &c.

MEDICUS.

THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

N U M B E R VII.

THE following EPITAPH having been very incorrectly and imperfectly printed from an erroneous copy, we here, by the desire of the respectable author, reprint it.

D. O. M.

Hic Jacet

PETRUS GAUSSEN, Amiger, per xxxv annos

Magnæ Britannæ Argentarii Director, et Omnium Londini Ptochodochiurum

Fautor et Gubernator;

Divitibus et Pauperibus jura dare satentes

Magnificè et Moderatè Moderatus est.

Nunquam Virtutis gloriam querens,

Vitæ commoda et incommoda

æquo animo ferens,

Invidos et Amicos habuit Multos,

Inimicos Nullos.

Cives, Hospites, Peregrinos

Omnino liberaliter acceperat.

Pueris, Proximis suis, Amicis, Religionis

Ministris,

Probis, Literatis, Illiteratis, Egenis,

Cunctis vivendo et moriendo,

Munificum se præbebat.

Sibi tantum Parcus,

inter honores modestus,

inter opes inops,

Large donatus, largiter donatus

Solè illi sufficiente Virtute

Prospiciens ultima

Obiit Die 20 Novembris 1788:

Probi Vita Brevis,

Sed Christiana Mors

Immortalitas.

Denique Quid desiderii!

"

Amico delectissimo

Hoc Monumentum Consecrat

LA CHEVALIERE D'EON.

EPIGRAM written by a Gentleman, on a Proposal made by the Company, that each Man should toast his favourite, beginning with a B.

"IS it not hard, that Cupid should decree,
"That all our favourites should begin with B?

"How shall we solve this paradox of ours?

"The *Bee* flies always to the sweetest flow'rs."

~~~~~

EPITAPH at Derking, Surry.

A LOVING wife, a friend most dear,

A tender mother lieth here,

Afflictions sore she with patience bore,

Physicians ware in vain,

'Till death did seize, and God did please

To ease her of her pain;

The great my loss. I hope with joy in

heav'n to meet again.

For

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr. LOCKE, &c. to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

(Continued from Page 9.)

LETTER XIII.

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

REVEREND SIR,

YOUR letter of the 15th was sent to me at this place. According to your desire, I will write to Mr. Hawes, to acquaint you with what you require from him. As to the other part of your letter, nothing can be done in it at present, because Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong were designed this week for Woodhall, where I believe they may pass the remaining part of the summer. At his return I will discourse with him about it, and if the difficulties I apprehend can be overcome they shall; for I am in all things ready to testify with what esteem

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your faithful friend

Weybridge, and humble servant,  
June 22, 1709. ROB. NELSON.

My most humble service to Dr. Gasril and Mrs. Gasril.

LETTER XIV.

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

30th June, 1709,  
Ormond-street.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE seen Mr. Hawes since I was in town, and he acquainted me that he had sent you the necessary directions you desired. Dr. Beauchamp was with me this morning, and I find he has been beholding to you already for the conveniences he has fixt upon for his settlement at Greenwich. You oblige B. P. then very much by any countenance you shall give his nephew, and I hope his own merit will support your recommendation of him. His tutor, Dr. Biss, has promised him to engage Dr. Gasril's favour, from whom there may be had a just account of his character. I go out of town again to Weybridge on Saturday, where the air and good company of a very pleasant place contribute very sensibly to my good health. When I return I will enquire after your welfare, for I fancy you have almost given over the undertaking any

VOL. XVI.

great journey. My most humble service to Mrs. Gasril and the Doctor.

I am, most sincerely,  
Your faithful friend and humble servant,  
R. NELSON.

I send the inclosed proposals not to excite your charity; you have been beforehand in this matter, and the Trustees are very thankful to you, and to Dr. Gasril for his benefaction of 52 of his Christian Institutes. But I question not but that your zeal will prompt you to put them into good hands, of which we well shall find the effect. You may excuse Mr. Richard Baines, because I have applied to him.

To the Rev. Dr. Mapletoft,  
at Greenwich.

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER XV.

REVEREND SIR,

BY a letter I received last night from the Countess of Berkley, who with my Lord are at present at Berkeley Castle, I am desired to consult you concerning your nephew, whether he could, without prejudice to his affairs, attend my Lord at Berkeley Castle this winter, whereby they might try how they liked one another; and if it proved agreeable to both parties, nothing but your nephew's preference would part them. If your nephew should resolve to go, I would have him quit nothing till he has made a trial of the circumstances proposed. The respect my Lord and my Lady bear to the Clergy, and the relation Mr. Mapletoft bears to you will secure him of good usage while he is my Lord's Chaplain. I have mended the erratas according to the paper you sent me, and give you a great many thanks for the very agreeable present you made me. Such truly pious and christian discourses must particularly affect your friends and acquaintance, because your own example preaches to them at the same time, though all strangers to you that seriously consider them, must be influenced by the great reasonableness and piety of the performance. It is a very acceptable legacy to your

your friends and parishioners, who will be sure always to pay a particular regard to it; and it is concluding a pious and devout life with an odour of sanctity. I recommend myself to your prayers, and am with great respect,

Reverend Sir,  
Your most faithful friend  
and humble servant,

29 Aug. 1710. ROB. NELSON.

To the Rev. Dr. Mapletost,  
at Greenwich.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

### LETTER VII.

DEARE SIR,

COULD I be assured of so good success, I should willingly undergoe many a raps; and saying no more, I heartily thank you for straining so farr to shew your kindeesse to the College, taking it for a great obligation to mysele. I doe also thank you for your good offices to Sir John Holman, whose favourable answer will much encourage our businesse; for indeed we doe need some positive declarations *per verba de presenti*, to suppress the infidelity and timorouneesse of some, even among us, who feare that after we have begunn we shall be deserted. Our design is indeed great, but no greater then the place doth requiue, and then we may well accomplish, if we doe not faile of that assistance, which, upon a very reasonable and moderate computation, we may hope. I have forbore answering to your case about practise, because Mr. Crouch hath been every day expected to come hither; but hearing now that it will be a weeke before he cometh, I shall tell you what I think, according to the best information and judgment I can make. We do here generally concurr in opinion that every Doctor of Physick, by taking his degree, hath a licence to practise every where in the kingdome; that this hath ever been a privilege of the University; and that whoever attempteth to infringe this privilege doth violate his obligations and oaths to the University. Besides oure custome and possession of this right, we have this evident prooffe that the University hath ever exercised a power of licensing sufficient persons to practise universally, according to the forme which I send you inclosed; which licence no Doctor of Physick taketh, because his taking the degree doth involve it. And

whereas in this Parliament the College (or some of them) did putt in to get an Act for appropriating practise to themselves, the University privilege being objected against them, they were forced to desist: their seeking of an Act did argue their want of present right; and their dis-appointment, that they had small colour for it. Wherefore if they intend (by application to his Majesty, or otherwise) to endeavour any thing in prejudice to our privilege, you may be assured that I shall do my best to defend it, and I doubt not to find a concurrence of the whole University in opposing them; wherein we may be confident of our Chancellour's helpe, whom we have found ready upon all occasions to protect our rights. I have no more to say at present, but that

I am

Your most affectionate friend  
and servant,

ISAAC BARROW.

*Tin. Coll. Feb 8, 1675.  
For Dr. Mapletost, Pro-  
fessor of Physick, at his  
lodgings in Gresham-  
College.*

Archbishop TILLOTSON to Dr.  
MAPLETOFT.

Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1681.

DEARE SIR,

IT hath grieved me extremely for the loss of that worthy man and my good friend Dr. Burton, but God's will is alwayes best. None should be more glad than mysele to see Dr. Mapletost well placed in the Church, because I know he will be both of great use and an ornament to it; but I believe the Deane is already engaged, though I know not to whom; for he wrote to me the very day Dr. Burton dyed, to desire me not to engage mysele to any, in which I could not refuse to comply with him, since he was pleased the last time to bestow it at my request. However, I have proposed Dr. Mapletost to him, as a person whom I should be glad to have brought into the Church. My wife and daughter present their hearty service to yourselfe and Mrs. Blomer, to whom I intreat you to give mine.

I am

Your most faithful friend  
and servant,

JO. TILLOTSON.

## LETTERS from CHARLES I.

The following Three Billets from King CHARLES I. to one of his Daughters, and one to Sir HANS SLOANE, are transcribed from the Originals, with all their peculiarities of Spelling, &c.

S I R, *Aug. 15, 1633.*

**A**S I am in some measure a stranger to the true value of the inclosed Letters, therefore I leave it entirely to your own honour; but at the same time do assure you these Letters have been in no other hands or family but the old Earl of Leiceſter's, till they came to mine; and I give it on my honour they have never been ſhewn to any perſon but yourſelf, it being my opinion that no gentleman but what has your taſt, is deſerving of them.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,  
P. DICCONSON.

I have ſent you a medall of the ſame King and his Queen, which if you eſteem of any value, ſhall goe with the letters.

*Hampton-Court, 20 Oct. 1647.*

*Deare Daughter,*

THIS is to aſſure that it is not through forgetfulneſs that I have not all this tyme ſent for you; the reſons of which, &c. when you ſhall come, ſhall be told you by your brother James this evening, &c. ſo God bleſs you.

Your loving father,

CHARLES R.

Kiſs your brother Harry  
and my Lady North-  
umberland from me.

*Hampton Court, 27 Oct. 1647.*

*Deare Daughter,*

THIS is to aſſure you that it is not through forgetfulneſs, or any want of kindneſs that I have not all this tyme ſent for you, but for ſuch reaſons as is ſitter for you to imagen (as you may eaſily doe) then me to wryte; but now I hope to ſee you upon Friday or Saturday next, as your brother James can more particularly tell you; to whom referring you, I reſt

Your loving father,

CHARLES R.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

*Newport, 14 Oct. 1648.*

*Dear Daughter,*

IT is not want of affection that makes me write ſo ſeldome to you, but want of matter ſuch as could be wiſhe, and indeed I am loathe to write to thoſe I love when I am out of humore (as I have been theſe dayes by paſt) leaſt my letters ſhould trouble thoſe I deſire to pleaſe; but having oportunity I would not looſe it; though at this tyme I have nothing to ſay but God bleſs you. So I reſt

Your loving father,

CHARLES R.

Give your brother my bleſſing with a kiſſe; and comend me kyndly to my Lady Northumberland by the ſame token.

## MEMOIRS of JOHN WESLEY, M.A.

INCLUDING AN

HISTORY of, and OBSERVATIONS on, METHODISM.

(Continued from Page 14.)

**D**URING Mr. Weſley's abſence in America, his friend the celebrated Mr. George Whitefield had begun the great work of reformation in England, by commencing field-preacher, and drawing thouſands after him on Kennington Common and elſewhere. He therefore may properly be called the Father of Methodiſm; though there are ſome who conteſt this honour with him in favour of Mr. John Weſley, who was certainly preceded by Mr. Whitefield in the itinerant apoſtleſhip, although he was his precursor in the work of private reformation at Oxford.

As Mr. Weſley was entering the Channel from, Mr. Whitefield was pro-

ceeding out of it to, America, that land of Canaan, to which theſe ſpiritual knights-errant though themſelves called to pull down the ſtrong fortrefſes which Satan held among the Indians, as alſo to have their own ſouls reſreſhed among the ſanctified deſcendants of thoſe old ſaints who retired thither, from episcopal perſecution, in the laſt century.

Soon after his arrival in England, Mr. Weſley had ſeveral communications with ſome of the Moravian brethren; which had ſuch an effect upon him, that he determined upon viſiting their ſettlement at Hernhuſh, in Germany, where they lived under their chief, the celebrated Count Zinzendorf, in all the ſimplicity



of the primitive ages. This he did in June 1738, and remained in Germany more than three months, having his spirit of mysticism amply gratified by the elevating discourses not only of the Count, but also of Christian David, a Moravian teacher, but originally a carpenter; Augustine Neusser, a smith, who had also exchanged his profession for the more easy one of preaching; and of other honest enthusiasts.

This spiritual tour produced in Mr. Wesley such a warm love for the persons, doctrine, and discipline of the *Unitas Fratrum*, that when he came home he would scarce allow any to be christians but those of their communion. His brethren of the Establishment, however, did not much approve of his eccentricity; and in a very little time most of the churches in the metropolis and other places were shut against him.

In his Third Journal he says, "March 21, 1739. In the evening I reached Bristol, and met with Mr. Whitfield there. I could scarce reconcile myself at first to this *strange way* of preaching in the fields, of which he set me an example 'on Sunday.'—Mr. Wesley's scruples, however, against this *strange way* were soon overcome, and the practice became familiar; or rather he was emulous of the same glory which his brother George had attained by this *strange course*, and, therefore determined not to be behind him. From this time he went on flamingly through the kingdom, gathering his thousands and ten thousands in the highways and fields, where he alternately thundered down vengeance and poured refreshing promises upon their heads; and his Journals record many curious and entertaining, and sometimes very marvellous and terrible effects of his public ministrations.

Mr. Wesley's first attempt at field-preaching was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bristol, April 2, 1739; an epoch, perhaps, of some consequence in the ecclesiastical history of the eighteenth century. As the city of Bristol was one of the first, so it has remained ever since one of the most eminent theatres of Mr. Wesley's spiritual exertions; his followers there, at this time, being many thousands.

His disciples increasing rapidly, our apostle began to form them into several distinct societies according to their growth in grace, or attainments in enthusiastic knowledge; he also drew up rules for

their direction, which were more consonant in some things to the superstitious severity of the Romish discipline, than to any known practices of the protestant churches.

Mr. Wesley having thus established himself at the head of a considerable sect, began, like all the old sectarians, to look upon the other enthusiastic bodies, who were ranged under different leaders, with jealousy or envy. The Moravians, with whom he was before so cordially united, and whom he had publicly declared to be, if not the only, yet the chief of Christians, were now (*viz.* in 1740) in his estimation dangerous heretics and corrupt seducers: even Count Zinzendorf, that second Moses, that champion of the Lord of Hosts, was, according to Mr. Wesley's founder judgment, a blind leader of the blind. All this proceeded probably from no other cause than the spread which Moravianism began to make in England, and the pompous manner in which the Count and his followers spoke of their mission, which seemed to clash too much with the other sects to be much relished by them.—Enthusiasm dislikes rivalry as much as any other species of human pride; our spiritual hero, therefore, determined to fight the Lord's battles on his own ground, and not to admit any other to a participation of his laurels. He first began with attempting to beat up the quarters of the once-beloved Germans, and many hard words and heavy charges did he lay against them for that purpose; but the Count's followers were sturdy veterans, and bore his attacks with that patient contempt, which is the only proper way to baffle an hot-headed controversialist.

Mr. Charles Wesley, in a poetical address to his brother John, politely calls the Count "*The German Boar*;" a name perhaps not ill applied, considering the ill success with which they hunted him.

As our religiousist had thus begun the work of contention, he found it too pleasing to retreat; and in the next place broke away from the grand army, separating even from the great General of Methodism, Mr. George. Whitefield himself.—That gentleman was fitted by nature for a popular preacher, and in all the arts of preaching had a vast superiority over Mr. John Wesley, or any of those who have officiated in the methodistic field.—Mr. John was, therefore, resolved to get some glory to himself, unconnected with his brother George's

he would be in this grand cause *aut Cesar aut nullus*; and at once proclaimed himself an opponent against Mr. Whitefield's doctrines of election and justification.—The alarm was quickly spread, and dreadful indeed were the heats which it occasioned in the tents of methodism; and many and bitter were the sermons and pamphlets which the pulpits and presses sent forth on each side. The Calvinists, or Whitefieldians, groaned deeply for the defection of one whom they had considered as a main pillar of the truth; and they trembled greatly for those points which they held as the very foundations of the Christian system.

The Arminians, or Wesleyan Methodists, on the other hand, were not sparing in scattering spiritual dirt and stink-pots upon their *quondam* brethren, by representing the Calvinistic doctrines as the inventions of Satan, and productive of mental distraction and of practical licentiousness; while the rational christians pitied the extravagancies of each, and those merry rogues the infidels enjoyed the sport, crying, *Tantene animis caelestibus ira?*

But though Mr. Wesley affected great horror at the dreadful doctrines of Whitefield and Zinzendorf, yet he had not prudence enough to keep himself from broaching some equally erroneous. That of *sinless perfection*, which he taught as

possible to be attained in this life, was considered by the Moravians and Calvinists as a shocking heresy. They thought, and perhaps with justice, that it had a more direct tendency to bigotry, pride, and iniquity, than any other speculative error whatever.

Mr. Wesley imagined, however, that he could gravel his opponents by his skill in logic; and gravel them he did with a vengeance, when he put them the following questions: "*Was there inward corruption in our Lord? or, Cannot the servant be as his master?*"—Fourth Journal, page 81.—It is a pity but Dr. Priestley had read this; Socinianism could wish for no more.

One Peter Böhler, a Moravian missionary, said enough to Mr. Wesley upon this subject to nonplus him, though not to bring him over to reason. As what he said is curious, we shall give it as it stands in Mr. Wesley's Fourth Journal, page 84. "There is no such state," said honest Peter, "as *sinless perfection*; sin will and always must remain in the soul. The old man will remain till death. The old nature is like an old tooth; you may break off one bit, and another, and another, but you can never get it all away; the stump of it will stay as long as you live, and sometimes will ache too."

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the entertainment of such of our readers as may not be purchasers of Mr. BARRETT'S NEW HISTORY OF BRISTOL, we have reprinted one of CHATTERTON'S most capital forgeries, under the name of the imaginary ROWLEY.

The following INTERLUDE (says Mr. BARRETT, page 600) is among his most early communications.

An ENTYRLUDE, plaied bie the Carmelyte Freeres at Mastre Canynges hys greete howse before Mastre Canynges and Byshoppe<sup>1</sup> Carpenterre, on dedicatyng the Chyrche of Oure Ladie of Redclefie, hight

### THE PARLYAMENTE OF SPRYTES.

Wroten bie T. Rowleie and J.<sup>2</sup> Ifcam.

Enroducyon bie *Quene Mabbe*.—(Die Ifcamme.)

WHAN from the erthe the sonnes<sup>3</sup> hultred,  
Than from the flouretts<sup>4</sup> straughte with dewe;

<sup>1</sup> John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, who, in conjunction with Mr. Canynge, founded the abbey at Westbury. <sup>2</sup> John Ifcam, according to Rowley, was a canon of the monastery of Saint Augustine in Bristol. He wrote a dramatic piece called "The Pleasant Dyscorfes of Lamyngeton;" also at the desire of Mr. Canynge (Rowley being then collecting of drawings for Mr. Canynge) he translated a Latin piece called Miles Brystolli into English metre.

The place of his birth is not known. <sup>3</sup> Hidden. <sup>4</sup> Stretched. I think this line is borrowed from a much better one of Rowley's, viz. "Like kynge cuppes brasseyng wyth the mornyng dew." The reason why I think Ifcam guilty of the plagiarism is, that the Songe to Ella, from whence the above line is taken, was wrote when Rowley was in London collecting of drawings for Mr. Canynge to build the church, and Ifcam wrote the above a little before the swishing of the church.

A leuge menne makes yee <sup>5</sup> awhaped,  
 I wyches theyre <sup>6</sup> wytchenref doe.  
 A ryfe the spytes <sup>7</sup> ug some and <sup>8</sup> rou,  
 I take theyre walke the <sup>9</sup> letten throwe.  
 In do the spytes of valourous menne  
 Agleeme along the <sup>10</sup> barbed halle;  
 Pleasaunte the <sup>11</sup> moltrynge banners kenne,  
 Or fyte arounde yn honouide stalle—  
 Oure spytes <sup>12</sup> attourne theyr <sup>13</sup> eyne to nyghte,  
 And looke on Canynge <sup>14</sup> his chyrche bryghte.  
 In sothe yn alle mie <sup>15</sup> bi narde rounde,  
 Troolie the thynges muste be <sup>16</sup> bewryen :  
 Inne stone or woden worke ne founde,  
 Nete so <sup>17</sup> bielecoyle to myne syne,  
 As ys goode Canynge hys chyrche of stone—  
 Whych <sup>18</sup> blatauntly wyll shewe his prayse alone.

*To Johannes Carpenterre Byshoppe of Worcesterre.—(Bie Rowleie.)*

To you goode Byshoppe I address mie saie,  
 To you who honoureth the clothe you weare;  
 Lyke pretious <sup>19</sup> bighes ynne golde of beste allaie,  
 Echone dothe make the other seeme more fayre :  
<sup>20</sup> Other than you where coulde a mann be founde  
 So fyte to make a place bee holie grounde?  
 The saintes ynne stone so netelie <sup>21</sup> carvelled,  
 Theie <sup>22</sup> scantie are wharre theie enseme to bee;  
 Bie fervente praier of yours myghte rear theye heade,  
 Ande chaunte owte masses to oure Yrgyne—  
 Was everie prelate lyke a Carpenterre,  
 The chyrche woulde ne blushe at a Wynchesterre.  
 Leaved as Beauclerke, as the confessor  
 Holie ynne lyfe, lyke Canynge charitable,  
 Buse in holie chyrche as Vavafour;  
 Slacke yn thynges evylle, yn alle goode thynges stable,

<sup>5</sup> Astonished.    <sup>6</sup> Witchcraft.    <sup>7</sup> Terrible.    <sup>8</sup> Ugly.    <sup>9</sup> This is a word peculiar to the West, and signifies a church-yard,    <sup>10</sup> Hung with banners or trophies.  
<sup>11</sup> Moulding.    <sup>12</sup> Turn.    <sup>13</sup> Eyes.    <sup>14</sup> Curious.    <sup>15</sup> Bewryen, declared or made known.    <sup>16</sup> Well pleading or welcome.    <sup>17</sup> Loudly.    <sup>18</sup> Jewels.    <sup>19</sup> Carpenter dedicated the church as appears by the following poem, wrote by Rowley :

Soone as bryght sonne alonge the skyne han sente hys ruddie lyghte,  
 And sayres hyd ynne oslyppe cuppes tylle wysh'd approche of nyghte—  
 The mattyn belle wyth shrillie sounde reekode throwe the ayre;  
 A troop of holie freeres dyd for Jests masse prepare—  
 Arounde the highe unfaynted chyrche wythe holie relyques wente,  
 And every doore and poste aboute wythe godlie thynges besprente.  
 Then Carpenter yn scalette dresse, and mytred holyie,  
 From Mafstre Canynge hys greate howse wyth rosarie dyd he—  
 Before hym wente a throng of freeres, who dyd the masse songe synge,  
 Behynde hym Mafstre Canynge came, tryckd lyke a barbed kyng;  
 And then a rowe of holie freeres, who dyd the masse songe founde,  
 The procurators and chyrche reeves next prest upon the ground.  
 And when unto the chyrche theye came, a holie masse was sange,  
 So lowdlie was theyr twentie voyce, the heaven so high it range.  
 Then Carpenter dyd purifie the chyrche to Godde for aie,  
 Wythe holie masses and good psalmes whyche hee dyd thereyn saie,  
 Then was a sermon preached soon bie Carpynterre holie,  
 And after that another one yprachen was bie mee :  
 Then alle dyd goe to Canynge's house an Enterlude to playe,  
 And drynk hys wyne and ale so goode, and praie for him for aie.

<sup>20</sup> Carped,

<sup>21</sup> Scarcely,

Honest

Honest as Saxones wat, from whence thou'rt sprunge;  
Tho boddie weak, thie soule for ever younge.

Thou knowest welle thie conscience free from keynes,

<sup>22</sup> Thie soule her rode no sable batement have;

<sup>23</sup> Yclenchde oer wythe vyrtues beste adaygne,

A daie <sup>24</sup> aeterne thie mynde does aie <sup>25</sup> adave.

Ne spoyled widdowes, orphyans dystreste,

Ne starvvyng preestes <sup>26</sup> ycraste thie nyghtlie reste.

Here then to thee let me for one and alle

Give lawde to Carpenterre and commentatyon,

For hys greate vyrtuel: but alas! too smallie

Is mie poore skylle to shewe you hys iuste <sup>27</sup> blatyon,

Or to blaze forthe hys publicke goode alone,

And alle hys pryvate goode to Godde and hym ys knowne.

*Spryte of Nymrodde speaketh.—(Bie Iscammie.)*

Soon as the morne but newlie wake,

Spyed Nyghte <sup>28</sup> ystouven lye;

On herie corse dyd dew-droppes shake,

Then fore the sonne upgotten was I.

The rampyng lyon, felle tygere,

The bocke that skypes from place to place,

The <sup>29</sup> olyphaunt and <sup>30</sup> rhynocere,

Before me through the greene woode I dyd chase.

Nymrodde as scriptures hight mie name,

Baalle as <sup>31</sup> jetted stories seie;

For rearyng Babelle of greet fame,

Mie name and <sup>32</sup> renome shalle lyven for aie:

But here I spee a syner rearyng,

Genst whych the clowdes dothe not fyghte,

Onne whych the starres doe sytte to appearyng;

Weeke menne thynke ytte reache the kyngdom of lyghte,

O where ys the manne that buylded the fame,

<sup>33</sup> Dyspendyng worlde store so welle;

Fayn woulde I chaunge wyth hym mie name,

And stande ynn hys chaunce ne to goe to helle.

*Sprytes of Assyrians syngeth.*

Whan toe theyre caves aetern <sup>34</sup> abeste,

The waters ne moe <sup>35</sup> han dystreste

The worlde so large,

Butte dyde dystcharge

Themselves ynto theyre bedde of reste;

Then menne <sup>36</sup> besprenged alle abroad,

Ne moe dyde worthyppe the true Godde;

But dyd create

Hie temples great

Unto the ymage of Nymrodde.

<sup>22</sup> Rode, completion. I take the meaning of this line to be, "The completion of thy soul is free from the black marks of sin." <sup>23</sup> Covered. <sup>24</sup> Eternal. <sup>25</sup> Enjoy.

<sup>26</sup> To break. <sup>27</sup> Blatyon, praise. <sup>28</sup> Dead. <sup>29</sup> Elephant. So an ancient anonymous author:

The olyphaunt of beastes is

The wisest I wis,

For he alwaie dothe eat

Lyttle store of meat.

<sup>30</sup> Rhinoceros. <sup>31</sup> Devised or fained. <sup>32</sup> Renown. <sup>33</sup> Expending. <sup>34</sup> Abeste, according to Rowley, humbled or brought down. "And Rowley says 'the pryde wyll be abaste.'" *Introduction to the Entyrude of the Apostate.* <sup>35</sup> Pictoris of have.

<sup>36</sup> Scattered.

But

But nowe the Worde of Godde is come,  
 Boine of maide Marie, to brynge home  
 Mankynde hys shepe,  
 Thence for to keepe  
 In the folde of hys heaueilie kyngdome :  
 Thys chyrche whyche Canynge he dyd reer,  
 To bee <sup>37</sup> dispente in prayse and prayer,  
 Mennes soules to save  
 From <sup>38</sup> vowing grave,  
 Ande purifye them <sup>39</sup> Heaven were.

*Spytes of <sup>40</sup> Elle, <sup>41</sup> Bythryche, Fyze-hardynge, Frampton, Gauntes, Sagonen, Lanyngeton, Knyghtes Templars, and Byrtonne.—(Bie Rowleis.)*

*Spyte of Bythryche speeketh.*

Elle, thic Bryftowe is thic onlie care.  
 Thou arte lyke dragonne <sup>42</sup> vyllant of its gode ;  
 Ne lovyngc dames to kynde moe love can bear,  
 Ne Lombardes over golde moe vyllaunt broode.

*Spyte of Elle speeketh.*

<sup>43</sup> Swythyn, yee spytes, forsake the <sup>44</sup> bollen floude,  
 And <sup>45</sup> browke a syghte wyth mee, a syghte enfyne ;  
 Welle have I vended myne for Danyhe bloude,  
 Syth thys greete structure greete mie <sup>46</sup> whaped.eyno.  
 Yee that have buylden on the Radeleste syde,  
 Tourne there youre eyne and see your workes outwyde.

*Spyte of Bythryche speeketh.*

What wondrous monumente ! what pylk ys thys !  
 That byndes in wonders chayne <sup>47</sup> entendement !  
 That doth aloof the ayrie skyen kyfs,  
 And seemeth mountaynes joyned bie cemente,  
 From Godde hys greete and wondrous storehouse sente.  
 Fulle welle myne eyne <sup>48</sup> arede yte canne ne bee,  
 That manne coulede reave of thylke agreete extente,  
 A chyche to <sup>49</sup> baufyn setyve as wec see :  
 The flemed <sup>50</sup> cloudes disparted from it flie,  
 Twylle bee, I wis, to alle eternytye.

*Elle's Spyte speeketh.*

Were I once moe caste yn a mortalle frame,  
 To heare the chauntrie songe sounde ynne myne care,  
 To heare the masses to owre holie dame,  
 To viewe the crosse yles and the arches fayre,  
 Throughe the halfe hulfstred sylver twynklynge glare  
 Of yon bryghte moone in foggie mantles drede,  
 I mult contente the buyldyng to <sup>51</sup> aspre,  
 Whyllste <sup>52</sup> ishad cloudes the <sup>53</sup> hallie syghte arreste.

<sup>37</sup> Dispente, used.

<sup>38</sup> Devouring.

<sup>39</sup> Heaven-ward, so Rowley :

<sup>40</sup> Not goulde or bighes wyll brynge thee heaven were,  
 Ne kyne er mylkie flockes upon the playne,  
 Ne mannours rych nor banners brave and fayre,  
 Ne wise the sweetest of the erthlie trayne.

*Introduction to the Enterlude of the Apostate."*

<sup>40</sup> Ke. J. Bristol castle at the time of the Saxons.

<sup>41</sup> An Anglo-Saxon, who in

William the Conqueror's time had Bristol.

<sup>42</sup> Vigilant.

<sup>43</sup> Swythyn, quickly.

<sup>44</sup> Swelled.

<sup>45</sup> Enjoy.

<sup>46</sup> Whaped, amazed.

<sup>47</sup> Understanding.

<sup>48</sup> Conceivd.

<sup>49</sup> Elegantly large.

<sup>50</sup> Frighted.

<sup>51</sup> To view.

<sup>52</sup> Bruken.

<sup>53</sup> Wall-pleasing,

also holy.

Tyll

Tyll as the nyghtes growe <sup>54</sup> wayle I sie the lyghte,  
 O were I manne agen to see the syghte.  
 There sytte the canons; clothe of fable hue  
 Adorne the boddies of them everie one;  
 The chaunters whyte with scarfes of woden blew,  
 And crymson <sup>55</sup> chapeaus for them toe put onne,  
 Wythe golden taffyls glyttrynge ynne the sunne;  
 The dames ynne kirtles alle of Lyncolne greene,  
 And knotted shoone pykes of brave coloures done:  
 A fyner syghte yn sothe was never seen.

*Byrtonne's Spryte speeketh.*

Inne tyltes and turnies was mie dear delyghte,  
 For manne and Godde hys warfare han renome;  
 Ar everyche tyltynge yarde mie name was hyghte,  
 I beare the belle awaie whereer I come.  
 Of Redclefte chyrche the buyldynge newe I done,  
 And dyd fulle manie holie place endowe,  
 Of Maries houle made the foundacyon,  
 And gave a threescore markes to Johnes hys toe,  
 Then clos'd myne eyne on erthe to ope no moe,  
 Whylst fix moneths mynde upon mie grave was doe.  
 Full gladde am I mie chyrche was <sup>56</sup> pyghten down,  
 Syth thys brave struclure doth agreete myne eye.  
 Thys <sup>57</sup> geason buyldynge <sup>58</sup> limesft of the towne,  
 Like to the donours soule, shalle never die;  
 But if percase Tyme, of hys dyre envie,  
 Shalle beate ytte to rude walles and <sup>59</sup> throokes of steme,  
 The <sup>60</sup> faytour traveller that passes bie  
 Wylle see yttes <sup>61</sup> royend auntyaunte splendoure shewne  
 Inne the <sup>62</sup> crasft arches and the carvellynge,  
 And pyllars theyre greene heades to heaven rearynge.

*Spryte of <sup>63</sup> Segowen speeketh.*

<sup>64</sup> Bestoykynge golde was once myne onlie toie,  
 Wyth ytte mie soule wythynne the coffer laie;  
 Itte dyd the maffrie of mie lyfe emploie,  
 Bie nyghte mie <sup>65</sup> leman, and mie <sup>66</sup> jubbe bie daye.  
 Once as I dosynge yn the wytych howre laie,  
 Thynkynge howe to <sup>67</sup> benym the orphyans breadde,  
 And from the <sup>68</sup> redelefs take theyre goodes awaie,  
 I from the skien heard a voyce, which said,  
 Thou sleipest, but loe Sathan is awake;  
 Some deede thats holie doe, or hee thie soule wylle tak  
 I swythyn was <sup>69</sup> upryft wyth fere <sup>70</sup> astounde;  
 Methoughte yn <sup>71</sup> merke was plaien devylles felle:  
 Strayte dyd I nomber twentie aves rounde,  
 Thoughten full soone for to go to helle.  
 In the morne mie case to a goode preeste dyd telle,  
 Who dyd <sup>72</sup> areede mee to ybuild that daie  
 The chyrche of Thomas, thenne to pieces felle.  
 Mie heart <sup>73</sup> dispanped into heaven laie:  
 Soon was the sylver to the workmenne given,—  
 Twas beste <sup>74</sup> astowde a <sup>75</sup> karynte gave to Heavne.

<sup>54</sup> Ohl.    <sup>55</sup> Chapeaus, hats or caps of estates.    <sup>56</sup> Pyghten, pulled down.    <sup>57</sup> Rare.  
<sup>58</sup> Most noble.    <sup>59</sup> Heaps.    <sup>60</sup> Wandering.    <sup>61</sup> Ruin'd.    <sup>62</sup> Broken, old.  
<sup>63</sup> Aulfsurer, a native of Lombardy.    <sup>64</sup> Deceiving.    <sup>65</sup> Lemman, whore.    <sup>66</sup> Bottle.  
<sup>67</sup> To take away.    <sup>68</sup> Redelefs, helpless.    <sup>69</sup> Risen up.    <sup>70</sup> Astonished.    <sup>71</sup> Darkniss.  
<sup>72</sup> Counsel.    <sup>73</sup> Expanded.    <sup>74</sup> Bestow'd.    <sup>75</sup> A lean.

## THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

But welc, I wote, thie causalles were not foe,  
 Twas love of Godde that sette thee on the rearynge  
 Of this fayre chyrche, O Canynge, for to doe  
 Thys <sup>76</sup> lymed buyldynge of so fyne appearynge;  
 Thys chyrche owre lesser buyldynge all ow't-darynge,  
 Lyke to the moone wythe starres of lyttle lyghte;  
 And after-tymes the <sup>77</sup> feetyve pyle reverynge,  
 The prynce of chyrches buylders thee shall hyghte;  
 Greet was the cause, but greater was the effecte—  
 So alle wyll saie who do thys place proffecte.

### *Spryte of Wyke Hardynge speeketh.*

From royal parentes dyd I have retaynyng,  
 The redde hayrde Dane confesse to be mie fyre;  
 The Dane who often throwe thys kyngdom draynyng,  
 Would mark theyre waie athrowgh wythe bloude and fyre.  
 As stopped ryvers alwaies ryse moe hygher,  
 And rammed stones bie opposures stronger bee;  
 So theie whan vanquyshed dyd prove moe dyre,  
 And for one <sup>78</sup> peysan theie dyd threescore see.  
 From them of Denmarques royalle bloude came I,  
 Welle myghte I boaste of mie gentylytie;  
 The pypes maie founde and bubble forthe mie name,  
 And tellen what on Radclefte syde I dyd:  
 Trinytie Colledge ne agrutche mie fame,  
 The fayrest place in Brystowe ybuylded.  
 The royalle bloude that thorow mie vaynes slydde,  
 Dyd tyncte mie harte wythe many a noble thoughte;  
 Lyke to mie mynde the mynster yreared,  
 Wythe noble carvel workmanshype was wroughte.  
 Hie at the <sup>79</sup> deys, lyke to a kynge on's throne,  
 Dyd I take place and was myself alone.  
 But thou, the buylder of this <sup>80</sup> sworie place,  
 Where alle the sayntes in sweete ajunctyon stande,  
 A verie heaven for yttes fetyve grace,  
 The glorie and the wonder of the lande,  
 That shewes the buylder's mynde and fourm'er's hande,  
 To bee the beste thatte on erthe remaynes;  
 At once for wonder and delyghte commaunde,  
 Shewynge howe muche hee of the Godde retynnes.  
 Canynge the great, the charytable, and good,  
 Noble as kynges if not of kyngelie bloude.

### *Spryte of Framptone speeketh.*

Brystowe shall speeke mie name, and Radclefte toe,  
 For here mie decdes were goddelye everychone;  
 As Owdens <sup>81</sup> mynster bie the gate wylle shewe,  
 And Johnes at Brystowe what my workes han done.  
 Besydes <sup>82</sup> anere howse that I han begunne;  
 Butte myne comparde to thyssen ys a <sup>83</sup> grosse,  
 Nete to bee mencioned or looked upon,  
 A verie <sup>84</sup> punelstre or verie scoffe;  
 Canynge, thie name shall lyven be for aie,  
 Thie name ne wyth the chyrche shalle waste awaie.

### *Spryte of Gasst's speeketh.*

I dyd fulle manie reparatyons give,  
 And the Bonne Hommes dyd fulle ryche endowe;  
 As tourynge to mie Godde on erthe dyd lyve,  
 So alle the Brystowe chronycles wyll shewe

<sup>76</sup> Noble.

<sup>77</sup> Handsome or elegant.

<sup>78</sup> A countryman, also a foot soldier.

<sup>79</sup> First table in a monastery, where the superior sat.

<sup>80</sup> Sweet, or delighting.

<sup>81</sup> Monastery.

<sup>82</sup> Another.

<sup>83</sup> A laughing-stock.

<sup>84</sup> An empty boast.

~~Best~~ alle mie deedes wylle bee as nothyng nowe,  
 Sythe Canynge have thys buyldynge fynished,  
 Whych seemeth to be the pryde of Brystowe,  
 And bie ne buyldeyng to bee overmatched;  
 Whyche aie shalle lasse and bee the prayse of alle,  
 And onlie in the wrecke of nature falle.

*A Knyghte Templar's Spryte speeketh.*

In ballie lande where Sarasins desyle  
 The grounde whereon oure Savyour dyd goe,  
 And Chryste hys temple make to <sup>85</sup> mos. hyes vyle,  
 Wordies of despyte gentl our Savyour throwe;  
 There twas that we dyd owre warfarag<sup>86</sup> doe,  
 Guardynge the pylgryms of the Chrytitan <sup>86</sup> faie;  
 And dyd owre holic armes in bloude embrue,  
 Movynge lyke thonder boulttes yn drear arraie.  
 Owre strokes lyke <sup>87</sup> levyn tareynge the tall tree,  
 Owre Godde owre arme wyth lethalle force dyd <sup>88</sup> dree.  
<sup>89</sup> Maint tenuis fayre, ande mannoures of greete welthe,  
 Greene woodes, and brook lettes runnyng through the lee,  
 Dyd menne us gyve for theyre deare soule her helthe,  
 Gave erthlie ryches for goodes heavenlie.  
 Nee dyd we lette oure ryches <sup>90</sup> untyle bee,  
 But dyd yhuylde the Temple chyrche soe fyne,  
 The whyche ys wroughte abowte so <sup>91</sup> bismarelis,  
 Itte seemeth <sup>92</sup> camoys to the wondryng eyne;  
 And ever and anon when belles rynged,  
 From place to place ytte moveth yttes hie heade:  
 Butte Canynge from the sweate of hys owne browes  
 Dyd gette hys golde and rayse thys fetyve howse.

*Lanyngetonne's Spryte speeketh.*

Lette alle mie faultes bee buried ynne the grave;  
 Alle obloquyes be rotted wythe mie duste;  
 Lette him fyrst carpen that no <sup>93</sup> wemmes have;  
 'Tys paste mannes nature for to bee aie juste.  
 But yette in sothen to rejoyce I muste,  
 That I dyd not immeddle for to buylde;  
 Sythe thys <sup>94</sup> quaintiffed place so glorious,  
 Seemeynge alle chyrches joynd yn one <sup>95</sup> guylde,  
 Has nowe supplied for what I had done,  
 Whych toe mie <sup>96</sup> cierge is a glorious sonne.

*Elle's Spryte speeketh.*

Then lette us alle do jyntelic reveraunce here,  
 The beste of menne and Byshoppes here doe stande:  
 Who are Goddes <sup>97</sup> shepsterres, and do take good care  
 Of the goode shepe hee putteth yn theyre hande,  
 Ne one is losse, butte alle in well <sup>98</sup> likande  
 Awayte to heare the Generalle Byshoppes calle,  
 When Mychaels trompe shall sound to ynmoste lande,  
 Affryghte the wycked and awaken alle:  
 Then Canynge ryfs to eternal reste,  
 And fyndes hee chose on erthe a lyfe the beste.

<sup>85</sup> Mosques.    <sup>86</sup> Faith.    <sup>87</sup> Lightning.    <sup>88</sup> Drive.    <sup>89</sup> Many.    <sup>90</sup> Useless.  
<sup>91</sup> Curiously.    <sup>92</sup> Crooked upwards, Lat. simus.    <sup>93</sup> Faults.    <sup>94</sup> Curiously devised.  
<sup>95</sup> Company.    <sup>96</sup> Candle.    <sup>97</sup> Shepherds.    <sup>98</sup> Likings.



**AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of the REVOLUTIONS at DELHI, in the Months of SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER 1788.**

INCLUDING AN

**ACCOUNT of the JOINAGHUR RAJAPOOTS, and the barbarous Cruelty of the ROHILLA Monster GOOLAM KADIR KHAUN towards the King SHAW ALLUM and his Family.**

[Extracted from PAPERS written by an ENGLISH GENERAL OFFICER who was an Eye-witness of the Transactions.]

[Concluded from Page 19.]

ELIM Ghur is a quarter of great extent, surrounded by high walls, situated near the royal palace at Delhi, with which it communicates by a bridge, but excluded on every other side from any communication whatever with the city or country. Here, from the first establishment of the Mussulman government at Delhi, it has been usual to confine the surviving offspring, Princes and Princesses, of the deceased monarchs, and who at this time were very numerous. Amongst them were some of the Begums of the two last Kings, who were in possession of large sums of the public and private treasures their husbands had left at the time of their death. Some of these hoards were of long standing, and had even escaped the rapacious vigilance of the famous invader Thomas Kouli Khan, who principally confined his depredations to the public wealth in the palace, and that of people in office.

Goolam Kadir having previously stationed emissaries in this place, proceeded to lay hands on every thing he could find, and committed the most horrid acts of cruelty to discover where the treasures lay. This inhuman and savage Rohilla, not content with plundering the old King and his family, had the cruelty to order him to be beat in his presence, nay, in the midst of his rage did it himself; and afterwards (I shudder at the relation) this barbarous enemy of the human race, presenting his own dagger to one of his infernal instruments, ordered him to tear out in his presence the old King's eyes; which order was obeyed without the least deviation from so horrid and unparalleled a command. The sufferings of this poor unfortunate Prince, who deserved a much better fate, can be better conceived than described. His life was for some time in danger. Some of his sons died in confinement of hunger and thirst, they having been refused both food and water.

These barbarities were extended to the Prince and Princess in Selim Ghur, to discover their treasures, where Goolam Kadir found large sums of money and jewels. For this purpose he had them all stripped in

his presence, and left no means untried, however barbarous, shameful, and before unheard-of, to discover where jewels might be concealed; by which means having discovered some very extraordinary large pearls, he next proceeded to have them confined in a close prison, for the purpose of a species of search too shocking to relate. Not satisfied with the plunder acquired from these unhappy people, said to amount to two crores of rupees, or two millions, but which it is generally supposed amounted at least to one, he next proceeded to abandon himself to every species of excess imaginable, particularly drunkenness; and in one of these fits he ordered the Princes to be brought before him to dance in his presence; where when they appeared, he upbraided them for their pusillanimity, and calling them women, told them he would treat them as such; and that they must dance or be flogged. Some obeyed; some preferred and underwent the punishment held out in case of non-compliance; and this and other indignant cruel treatment he repeated for several days.

By this time the Mahrattas had obliged Ismael Beg to raise the siege of Agra, who, on abandoning that enterprize, marched to Delhi to join Goolam Kadir Kaun. On his arrival at that place, the latter refused him admittance into the fort, but promised him money to pay his troops, and advanced him a trifle. His suspicions of Ismael Beg were founded on the latter's disapproving of the enormities committed at Delhi, and accordingly a rupture between them was the consequence. The Mahrattas informed of this, found no difficulty in gaining over Ismael Beg with his troops to their side, and Madajee Sindiah sent the former to act in concert with him (Ismael Beg) at Delhi. They immediately laid siege to the fort, where the savage Rohilla Goolam Kadir yet remained; who finding that he could not hold out long, renewed many of his horrid cruelties, and began to destroy what he could not carry away.

He next evacuated the place, and took away with him all the sons and daughters of

of the old King, in number fourteen Princes and eight Princesses, accompanied by the new-made King Biddor Shaw, the old Begum Mulkumane (who had been so instrumental in bringing all this torture and disgrace on the Royal Family), and the treacherous Nazir. With these he marched off. The Mahrattas followed him, but did not dare to attack him. They however constantly kept harrassing him for some months, in the hopes of being supported by the British government in India, whose public approbation, at least in this instance, they looked for, in endeavouring to bring to punishment such an enemy to the human race.

Goolam Kadir now finding that he could get no more money from the old Begum, at whose instigation he had raised Biddor Shaw to the throne, deposed the latter, and had Akbor Shaw, the second son of the blind King, crowned in his stead; whom, though a favourite of his father, and next heir to the throne on the spot, the country refused to acknowledge, from the circumstance of this nomination proceeding from Goolam Kadir, and also of the blind King being yet alive.

Goolam Kadir thus pursued by the Mahrattas, and execrated by the country people, took shelter with his Rohillas in Morat, a small fort situated near his capital of Goshghur, where he had deposited the produce of his savage depredations. While he remained in this situation, a reinforcement of 15,000 horse from Poonah (the capital of the Mahrattas), under the command of Ally Bahader, joined the army under Madajee Sindiah. This Chief, during the latter part of the above transactions, had remained in person quite inactive at Matra, a city between Agra and Delhi, situated sixty miles from the latter.

Ally Bahader immediately marched with his troops against Goolam Kadir, whom he closely invested in the fort of Morat. The latter held out till reduced to such straits for want of provisions, as induced him to undertake a most daring enterprise, as the only chance he had of shifting his quarters. He accordingly issued out with 300 of such of his half-starved horses as could carry their riders, and sword in hand pushed his way thro' the Mahrattas; but was followed by 3000 of the latter, who cut 200 of his followers in pieces. Goolam Kadir, with the remaining hundred, principally consisting of his chiefs, took shelter amongst some of the Zemindars; who giving intelligence of it to the Mahratta commander Ally Bahader, Goolam

Kadir and his followers were seized and carried to him, loaded with chains; in which situation he exposed them in his march through the country. Most of this Rohilla monster's wealth, as well as what he had plundered at Delhi, with his mother and family, were in Morat, and fell into Ally Bahader's hands, as also 120 pieces of cannon, 60 elephants, and horses in proportion.

It is to be feared that the unfortunate Shaw Allum's family would not be benefited by any restitution of their plundered wealth and effects; for the Mahrattas, though certainly not a bloody race, however famous for their depredations, never fail setting up, wherever they are employed, such pecuniary claims as in all probability, in the present instance, would leave the former little to expect, even under such accumulated distresses.

In the above state did the affairs of Delhi remain in the month of December 1788.

However inactive our present system of rigid neutrality may have induced us to remain on the above occasion, it is more than probable that we shall find its consequences hereafter materially affecting our political interests.

These, let it be said to the credit of Mr. Hastings (the only Englishman who ever possessed a political character among the Powers of India), he foresaw, and proposed to remedy in a manner not only highly honourable, but advantageous to the nation, as well as the security, though not aggrandizement, of the above unfortunate family. Just before he left India, he was however opposed by those whose want of local knowledge was little calculated to form a judgment on the real merit of his propositions. No man was ever more attached to peace than Mr Hastings; but he certainly did not follow it so implicitly as to make great and important sacrifices to it. Whatever he undertook was always with a moral assurance of success; and in the long course of his administration never did he plan or authorize any military operation but what was attended with complete success; nor did he ever engage in any negotiation but what he acquired the object proposed by it; so fixed was the general opinion of his character, at a period when our existence in India was hanging by a thread; and his preservation of it in so critical a situation was, I may say, effected in spite of the shackles with which he was constantly fettered by those whose co operation would have rendered his successes still more brilliant and advantageous.

## THE PEEPER.

## NUMBER XI.

‘Ου φιλονεικῶ το γ’ ἐσθὶ ἰχθυς ἡσσον, χαρπυίαι δίδουσι.

EPICARMUS.

**N**O instance of the abuse of words occurs more frequently than the misapplication of the term *Good-nature*.

I have oftentimes remarked, that two persons of quite opposite dispositions have, each of them, been characterised by their respective companions as very *good-natured*.

The man of a phlegmatic temper, without a spark of real generosity in his composition, provided he is a passive, inoffensive animal, shall be called a quiet *good-natured* man; while another of an irascible, gunpowder constitution, quickly inflamed into outrage by the slightest spark of heat, is esteemed by his friends as a *good-natured* man in the main, and, if you do not provoke him, as very easy to be managed.

If a person gives himself up to an indolent slothful habit, and suffers his affairs to run to ruin for want of attention on his part, he is pined as an idle *good-natured* fellow, who is no one's enemy but his own.

The libertine who breaks the ties of friendship, honour, and hospitality, by robbing his friend of the wife of his bosom, shall, instead of being branded with infamy and pointed at as a monster of ingratitude, be only called a thoughtless *good-natured* rake.

And the duellist, though in a paroxysm of false honour he runs his most intimate acquaintance through the heart, reduces thereby a whole family to ruin, and plunges an unprepared soul into inextricable misery, shall notwithstanding, pass cheerfully and honourably through the world, with the character of an exceeding *good-natured* man.

But the term is more commonly appropriated to those persons who have reduced themselves by dissipation to a state of indigence and dependence.

The long list of names which daily ornaments the newspapers under the appellation of Bankrupts, is almost made up of men of this character.

No sooner is a young man entered on the possession of his fortune, or a genteel business, but he is immediately surrounded by a number of *good-natured* fellows eager to initiate him into their honourable order, and to make their market of, that they may afterwards laugh at his weakness; and when his ruin is perceivable, or

completed, the observation of these *harpies* is, that he is too *good-natured*.

Thus imbecility of mind and depravity of heart have, by the consent of foolish custom, monopolized a term which should have been confined to those who live within the bounds of sense and virtue.

The man who ruins himself by folly is certainly a weak, and he who does so by excess of craft is a dishonest man; but neither of them can be justly esteemed a *good-natured* man; since their own consciences must have dictated that the bent of their actions lay towards injustice and fraud.

If a man treats me with extravagant civility, and stretches beyond prudence to oblige me, I have reason to question the rectitude of his motives for doing so; and though a superficial judgment may pronounce them to be *friendship* and *good-nature*, yet cool reflection will prompt me to consider his conduct as an interested design upon my property, or as the height of absurd injustice to his creditors.

He who treats largely without being in a state of independence, must have a very bad heart, for such extravagance cannot be supported but at the expence of the industrious part of the community; and he who does so upon the strength of an ample fortune, is a vain fool, who thinks thereby to gain adoration from those who live upon his bounty. Favours shewn towards others are not the effects of *good-nature*, unless the principles from which they proceed are disinterested. Now the man who lives extravagantly, whether he can or cannot support it, is actuated by a foolish spirit of pride; and all his generosity in entertainments to his dependents or companions is to shew his own greatness, to outvie his neighbours, and principally to procure a large share of the incense of flattery and adulation from the abject wretches whom his bounty feeds.

Real *good-nature*, on the contrary, is composed of *philanthropy* and of *justice*; the one disposes the person governed by it, to do good to all men for their sakes only; the other points out the proper objects to be assisted, and the proper means of doing it.

Gentleness and affability enter also into the

the composition of this excellent quality, but the whole is regulated by the strictest integrity and prudence; and he who is deficient in these particulars, however distinguished he may be for extravagance, is not a *good-natured* man.

There are some who cannot bear the sight of an execution, the catastrophe of a deep tragedy, the slaughtering of a lamb, or even the relation of a melancholy circumstance, without evidencing a violent commotion of spirits; and will instance this affection, at other times, as a proof of their excessive *good-nature*. This oftentimes proceeds, however, from a weak and not from a beneficent nature; for many such persons are observed to be deficient enough in fulfilling those positive duties which are called for by the principles of humanity. Instead therefore of admiring persons of this cast as examples of perfect *good-nature*, I should be apt to suspect them as not having fortitude sufficient to support a uniformity of virtue; since he who would suffer justice to give way to an absurd tenderness, would as easily fall before a temptation to a vicious action.

Besides, this kind of compassion is commonly the effect of surprise, and it would be gradually lessened or totally destroyed,

in proportion as such scenes and circumstances become familiar.

I have known men whose trade has been blood, and whose profession has called them constantly to the sight of objects enough to shock an heart not accustomed to them, yet perfectly gentle, benevolent, and truly *good-natured*; and, on the other hand, I have known men whose profession has been of the mildest nature, yet morose, unfeeling, and brutish. The *goodness of heart* depends not, therefore, upon external circumstances, but the use of reason in restraining, improving, and cultivating the passions and graces of the soul.

A man, as was said before, may be profusely generous from a principle of ostentatious pride; but he who is generous from motives of genuine, unaffected goodness will search out for proper objects of his bounty, and on them he will be careful to bestow it unnoticed by the world.

To be properly *good-natured*, we must be strictly and uniformly just; and therefore he only is the *good-natured* generous man who always conducts himself by that golden line of our Saviour: *Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.*

#### The MUSICAL PIGEON; an ANECDOTE.

From Mrs. PICCINI's "Observations in a Journey through Italy." ]

AN odd thing, to which I was this morning witness, has called my thoughts away to a curious train of reflections upon the animal race; and how far they may be made companionable and intelligent. The famous Ferdinand Bertoni, so well known in London by his long residence among us, and from the undisputed merit of his compositions, now inhabits this his native city, and being fond of *dumb creatures*, as we call them, took to petting a pigeon, one of the few animals which can live at Venice, where, as I observed, scarcely any quadrupeds can be admitted, or would exist with any degree of comfort to themselves. This creature has, however, by keeping his master company, I trust, obtained to perfect an ear and taste for music, that no one who sees his behaviour, can doubt for a moment of the pleasure he takes in hearing Mr. Bertoni play and sing: for as soon as he sits down to the instrument, Columbo begins shaking his wings, perches on the piano-forte, and expresses the most indubitable emotions of delight. If however he or any one else strike a note false, or make any kind of discord upon the keys, the dove never fails to shew evident tokens of anger and distress; and if teased too long, grows quite enraged; pecking the offender's legs and

fingers in such a manner, as to leave nothing less doubtful than the sincerity of his resentment. Signora Cecilia Giuliani, a scholar of Bertoni's, who has received some overtures from the London theatre lately, will, if she ever arrives there, bear testimony to the truth of an assertion very difficult to believe, and to which I should hardly myself give credit, were I not witness to it every morning that I chuse to call and confirm my own belief. A friend present protested he should feel afraid to touch the harpsichord before so nice a critic; and though we all laughed at the assertion, Bertoni declared he never knew the bird's judgment fail; and that he often kept him out of the room, for fear of his affronting or tormenting those who came to take musical instructions. With regard to other actions of life, I saw nothing particularly in the pigeon, but his tameness, and strong attachment to his master: for though never winged, and only clipped a very little, he never seeks to range away from the house, or quit his master's service, any more than the dove of Anacreon:

While his better lot bestows  
Sweet repast and soft repose;  
And when teat and frolic tire,  
Drops asleep upon his be.

THE  
LONDON REVIEW  
AND  
LITERARY JOURNAL.  
For AUGUST, 1789.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

**A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present period. By Dr. Burney. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half each in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.**

**A**S the first and second volumes of this elaborate and elegant work were published before the commencement of our Magazine, we propose to take a retrospective view of those volumes previous to the two lately published; by which means we shall be enabled (in this and our subsequent Numbers) to lay before our readers an analysis of the whole work.

This author's reputation as a musical historian has not been confined to our own country: Italy, Germany, and France have borne testimony to his abilities. An Italian author of considerable eminence, speaking of the writers on the subject of ancient music in our own times, after enumerating and characterizing the most considerable that were favourable to his opinions, adds, "and Burney, the most accurate musical historian existing, confirms our assertions with such a series of facts and ancient testimonies as is wonderful \*."—Professor Eschenburg, of Brunswick, the translator of Shakspeare, has given an elegant version, in German, of Dr. Burney's *Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients*, and of his *Account of the Commemoration of Handel*. And we are told that a Dr. Toikel, in writing a History of Music in that language lately, has so closely adopted his plan, opinions, and manner, in the first volume, chapter by chapter, that people are tempted, notwithstanding the author's silence, to call it a translation: even the ornamental plates have been copied in this work. M. de la Borde and other French writers on ancient and modern music have translated, quoted, and made a free use of his materials,

frequently without acknowledgement.

Dr. Burney was the first Englishman who attempted "to fill up the chasm in literature," and the cultivation of the arts, which the want of a history of music had left. He travelled through France and Italy in the year 1770, and through Germany and the Netherlands in 1772, in search of materials. These *travels*, besides fulfilling the principal views, produced three very agreeable and entertaining volumes on the *Present State of Music in France, Italy, Germany*, &c. which were published on his return, and soon went through two editions. Indeed such a coincidence of zeal, professional knowledge, and literary abilities, have seldom been found in authors who have written upon the liberal arts. Deep science and practical skill have often produced dry and unintelligible books; and talents for writing, without those qualifications, may entertain, but never instruct.

The first volume of Dr. Burney's History of Music, with a very elegant dedication to her Majesty, and a Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients, was published in 1776.

In his Preface he says, "I have blended together theory and practice, facts and explanations, incidents, causes, consequences, conjectures, and confessions of ignorance, just as the subject produced them. Many new materials concerning the art of music in the remote times of which this volume treats, can hardly be expected." The collecting into one point the most interesting circumstances relative to its practice and professors; its connection

\* ——— Burney il più accreditato scrittore, ch'è della storia musicale, conferma il fin qui detto con un'opera prodigiosa di fatti, e d'antiche testimonianze.

*Le Rivoluzioni del Teatro Musicale Italiano di Stef. Artengo, tom. III. p. 319.*  
" wuh

"with religion; with war; with the  
"stage; with public festivals and pri-  
"vate amusements, have principally em-  
"ployed me: and as the historian of a  
"great and powerful empire marks its  
"limits and resources; its acquisitions  
"and losses; its enemies and allies; I  
"have endeavoured to point out the  
"boundaries of music, and its influence  
"on our passions; its early subserviency  
"to poetry; its setting up a separate in-  
"terest, and afterwards arriving at inde-  
"pendence; the heroes who have fought  
"its battles, and the victories they have  
"obtained."

The titles of the Sections into which the Dissertation is divided are the following: I. *Of the Notation or Tablature of Ancient Music; including its Scales, Intervals, Systems, and Diagrams.* II. *Of the Three Genera, Diatonic, Chromatic, and Enharmonic.* III. *Of the MODES.* IV. *Of MUTATIONS.* V. *MELOPOEIA.* VI. *Of RHYTHM.* VII. *Of the PRACTICE of MELOPOEIA, with Examples.* VIII. *Whether the Ancients had COUNTERPOINT, or Music in Parts?* IX. *Of DRAMATIC MUSIC.* X. *Of the Effects attributed to the Music of the Ancients.*

In these difficult enquiries, where so much "darkness is visible," our author has thrown all the light that could be obtained from ancient writers on the subject. The seven Greek tracts published by Meibomius, as well as the writings of Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Ptolemy, Pappus, Alexandrinus, Bryennius, and of Cicero, Vitruvius, Martianus Capella, and Boethius, have been ransacked for explanations and authority.

The enquiry concerning the *old enharmonic* is extremely ingenious, and the author's opinions are supported with the best authorities which antiquity could furnish. The resemblance found between the enharmonic scale of the ancients and that of the present Chinese and Scots, is striking and curious.

We were particularly in unison with our author in his notions concerning the *modes* of ancient music, which are reported by poets and hyperbolical profervers to have had such miraculous

(To be continued.)

powers on mankind. *Melopoeia* and Rhythm are well explained; and in the section upon the *practice of Melopoeia*, where the only fragments of ancient music that have been preserved are ably discussed, and reduced to modern notation, we have translations of the Greek hymns to which this music was set, which have considerable poetical merit, particularly the *Hymn to Nemesis*, in which the spirit of the original is freely and happily infused.

In the next enquiry, *whether the ancients had COUNTERPOINT, or music in parts*, the author's professional knowledge is displayed, as well as his reading and literary abilities. The question had been long a matter of dispute among learned critics as well as musicians; but after giving, in an ample and fair manner, the opinion of the several opponents, and summing up the evidence, Dr. Burney thinks it demonstrable that "*Larmey like ours was never practised by the ancients.*"

Thus far the several sections of this Dissertation are technical, and to be read perhaps with pleasure by learned musicians only; but the author, by the clearness of his language and freedom from pedantry, makes other readers *scarcely* at least to understand him. But at Sect IX. which treats of ancient *dramatic music*, the work becomes very amusing, and the unlearned reader may courageously there begin his perusal; as the subject is not only treated in an able and clear manner, but frequently enlivened with good writing, and well selected passages from the best authors of antiquity, as well as of modern times.

The last Section of the Dissertation, which discusses the *wonderful effects attributed to the music of the ancients*, is rendered extremely pleasant and entertaining by the lively and sceptical manner in which it is treated.

We have dwelt the longer on this Dissertation, as it must have cost the author infinite pains in the writings and appears to us to be the most able, complete, and satisfactory treatise on the subject of ancient music which has hitherto come to our knowledge.

A Narrative of the Military Operations on the Coronandel Coast, &c. &c. By Innes Munro, Esquire, Captain in the late 7th or Lord Macleod's Regiment of Highlanders. 4to. 11 ss. boards. Nicol, 1789.

(Cont. of 1st of Page 23.)

IN page 316 Capt Munro says, that Ca-  
rroor and Dridigul were reduced by  
Col. Fullerton. These fortresses were re-  
VOL. XVI.

duced by the force under Col Laing. In  
page 340 he talks of Col. Fullerton's "re-  
ducing several strong forts of communi-  
cation."

action on his road to Palagatcherry." There were not any strong foits on this road to be reduced, nor is it alledged that there were by Col. Fullarton himself in his own publication, neither did there ever appear any army worth notice against the Colonel in the field. The difficulties he had to contend with, and which he ably surmounted, were of another kind, as justly stated by himself in his book, and also in the second edition of *Memoir of War in Asia*. A gentleman who has acquitted himself as Col. Fullarton has done, in every station civil and military in which he has appeared, is discredited, not praised, by such foolish and unfounded compliments.

As Capt. Munro has, in this piece, bestowed praise without cause, so he has on many occasions paid over in these instances of merit on which the very salvation of India to Britain depended. It is certain that the fortune of Britain in the last war in India was sustained, on sundry occasions, by the voluntary exertions and risks of individuals. On the western side of India the exhausted treasury of Bombay was on many occasions supplied, and then tottering credit supported, by the large fortune and unbounded credit of Mr. D. Scott. But for the interference of Capt. John Taylor, who risked his own fortune, and incurred large debts on his own personal credit, to serve the Company, the army under General Macleod must have been disbanded on the Coast of Coromandel, and General Stuart not only at his private expence and risk, but even under the discouragement and opposition of the government of Madras, established granaries when and where the public cause required them. But above all, the magnanimous and never-ceasing exertions of Mr. Hastings, entirely thrown in the shade by Capt. Munro, formed the centre and soul of all that was done in the period abovementioned for the preservation of British India. These exertions of the Governor-general and other servants of the East India Company, the *author of Memoirs of War in Asia* has, with great judgment, made the band of union that connects his various matters. It had been well if Capt. Munro had imitated the author of the *Memoirs* in this, as he has done in a vast variety of other instances.—And this leads us to the second characteristic of Capt. Munro's narrative, namely, that it is a most glaring and servile imitation of the *historical Memoirs of the late War in Asia*, and *of the late War in Europe, Asia, and Africa*, both compiled from materials

furnished by gentlemen from India by the same author, as the style evinces, and we are privately informed. The *Travels* were published in 1760, the first edition of the *Memoirs* in January 1788; the second edition in February 1789. Capt. Munro's Narrative was published in April 1789. The Narrative, in what relates to the Mahoratta war, and the politics of France, Hyder, and other India powers, before the disruption of that Conqueror into the Carnatic is so close an imitation of the *Travels* and *Memoirs*, that we find whole successive pages the same. When the author of the Narrative comes to the actual war in the Carnatic, in which he served, he omits many particulars noticed by the author of the *Memoirs*, particularly all the praises of Mr. Hastings, and adds many particulars of his own, especially what illustrates the merit of Lord Macartney and Sir Hector Munro. Still, however, he keeps a steady eye on the author of the *Memoirs*, and traces him in his arrangement, his reflections, the steps by which he passes from one thing to another, and, what is singular, he not only makes a free use of the facts and diction of the *Memoirs*, but retains much of the style and expression of certain facts in the *Memoirs*, even when he asserts their contraries. On the whole of this subject the plagiarism of the Narrative is carried to an excess which appeals to us to be quite unprecedented.—Our limits will not permit us to produce many examples out of the great number that present themselves to our view. We shall select one or two, which will manifest both of the plagiarism alledged, and the childish manner in which they are attempted to be concealed.

The author of the *Memoirs* having mentioned the departure of M. D'Olivier, the French admiral, on the 15th of February 1781, from the Coast of Coromandel to the Island of Minibus, says, "But had this Commandant left only two frigates to block up the road of Cuddalore, consequences might have happened as fatal to the interests of Great Britain in the East, as followed in North-America from the Convention of Saratoga." See *Memoirs of War in Asia*, 2d edition, page 254.

Captain Munro on the same subject says, "Had the French Squadron made the smallest exertion, or only cruized off Cuddalore for the space of one week, we must inevitably have laid down our arms to them without striking a blow, an event which would have been still

more fatal to the Company than the unfortunate and disgraceful Convention at *Warrgam*." See Narrative, page 218.

The author of the Memoirs, speaking of the repulse of our troops from Chillumbrum, says, "It is but a short way that the utmost human sagacity can penetrate into the maze of future events. The repulse at Chillumbrum, which seemed pregnant with danger, extricated the English army from a most perilous situation, and happily changed the whole face of our affairs in the Carnatic." See Memoirs, 2d edition, page 256.

Capt. Munro, on the same subject, says, "How blind is human foresight! how incapable is human reason to form immutable conclusions from the link by which we hold of the chain of future events! Our recent defeat, which seriously affected the dependant minds of all, was destined to prove, in the hands of a *benignant* Providence, the very means from whence future successes were to spring." See Narrative, page 223.

The author of the Memoirs, in describing the second engagement between Hyder Ally and Sir Eyre Coote, says, "The division of the army commanded by Munro, found themselves now on the very spot where Colonel Baillie made his last stand. The fragments of bodies, the legs, arms, and skulls, the manoeuvres that were made, and the noise of the cannon, brought the bloody tragedy of Sept. 1780 full in their view, and made an impression on their imaginations which was to be surmounted only by military discipline and a sense of honour." See Memoirs, 2d edition, page 269.

Capt. Munro, amplifying this concise and picturesque description into puerile and even ridiculous weakness, says, "On the very spot where they stood lay strewed among their feet the relics of their dearest fellow-soldiers and friends, who, near twelve months before, had been slain by the hands of those very inhuman monsters that now appeared a second time eager to complete the work of blood. One poor soldier, with the tear of affection glistening in his eye, picked up the decaying spatterdash of his valued brother, with the name yet entire upon it, which the

tinge of blood and effect of weather had kindly spared!—Another discovered the club or plaited hair of his bosom friend, which he himself had helped to form, and knew by the tie and still remaining colour! A third mournfully recognized the feather which had decorated the cap of his inseparable companion! The scattered clothes and wigs of the seventy third's flank companies were every where perceptible," &c. &c. See Narrative, page 241.

These are examples of the plagiarism in the Narrative where it is shaded by amplification, or studied variety of expression. But whoever has a mind to contemplate it in a state almost unmixed and pure, will find it in the account that it contains of the Mahratta war, the formation of the grand confederacy against England, the march of Hyder to Gault, the description of those battles, Hyder's hesitation and Tippoo's speech to the assembled Chiefs, the character of Hyder Ally, and the comparison between Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultan on the one part, and Hamilcar and Hannibal on the other, &c. &c.—The most pleasing part of our task now remains to be performed, which is, to shew wherein Capt. Munro has contributed to the information and amusement of the public. His drawings (which we have been told are his forte) are elegant, and, it is said, just. He has recorded several instances of merit and interesting circumstances omitted by the author of the Memoirs. He has given useful information to strangers when they arrive at Madras, and advice to gentlemen preparing for an India voyage. He has given a very amusing account of the manner of assembling an eastern army, and related some curious particulars concerning manners and customs; though it were to be wished that he had not descended to the disgusting office of reporting the mode in which the eastern Mircarrals or messengers conceal the nores with which they are charged, or the purpose for which the Asiatics assemble in crowds every morning. The history of India is not yet exhausted to the very dregs and excrement,

Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great Britain; particularly the Highlands of Scotland. By William Gilpin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury; and Vicar of Boldre in New Forest near Lympington. 2 Vols. 8vo. 440 Pages. 11. 16s. Blamire.

[Continued from Page 22.]

OUR author's ROUTE in this excursion was from London by the great north road into Nottinghamshire; thence through Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumbria



berland, and the Lowlands of Scotland, to Edinburgh; thence making a circuit through the hither Highlands as far as the upper limb of Loch Lomond; returning by Glasgow and through the western Lowlands; entering England by the way of Gt. Ouse Green; passing through Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Staffordshire, &c. &c. closing the scenery with Pope's gardens and Strawberry-hill on the banks of the Thames.

The first remark that strikes us as conveying interesting information to our readers, relates to the PRINCIPLES of picturesque representation.

"Every picturesque subject may be treated on canvas two ways. The fact may be represented under its plain circumstances—or it may be represented under an allegory. These two modes of representation answer to history and poetry; both of which may often adorn the same subject.

"In the *historical* representation of a fact, the artist has only to observe the common rules of his art. He must attend to design, composition, light and shade, expression, and so forth. But in the *allegorical* representation, besides these, something more is required. The allegory must be just, and consistent, and demands another kind of knowledge besides that of the principles of his art. It may be formed either on a heathen or a Christian plan; but on either it must be both uniform in itself, and agreeable to the mode of machinery which it adopts. It is the neglect of this uniformity and propriety which renders the allegorical mode of treating a subject so often disgusting.

"Nobody hath contributed more to bring contempt on allegory than Rubens. Nobody painted more in that mode; and when he had to do with subjects entirely fabulous, he generally did well; but in his attempts to allegorize history, he often failed. In representing a marriage, for instance, he would not scruple to introduce a Christian bishop performing the ceremony; while Minerva or the Graces perhaps waited as bride maids. Nothing can be more absurd than such a medley.

"If the subject be treated *historically*, let the king or the piece give his daughter away; and let the gentlemen and ladies of the court attend in their proper dress. If it be treated in *heathen allegory*, erect the temple of Hymen—let the God himself appear—rear the altar—call in Juno *pronuba*—and let as many of the gods and goddesses attend in their different capacities, as may be thought convenient. But if the allegory be *Christian*, dismiss the heathen deities—introduce christian virtues in their room—and

deck the temple and altar with proper appendages. Allegory thus treated is very pleasing: and though, where the subject is grand and noble, I should in general prefer a history-piece well painted, to the same subject treated equally well in allegory; yet such subjects, as a marriage for instance, which afford few circumstances of importance, and little room for expression, are best treated in the allegorical style. The imagination of the painter must enrich the poverty of the subject.

"The little story of Mary's escape from Loch-leven, is one of these. It is replete with circumstances which admit of allegory, but are little adapted to history. Love is the subject of it, and Love alone, which of all others are below the dignity of historical representation, are best confined to allegory. The narrative, in this light, might run thus, from which the painter might choose his point of time, and adorn his subject with such emblematical appendages he liked best.

"But neither the walls of Loch-leven castle, nor the lake which surrounded it, were barriers against love. Mary had those bewitching charms which always raised her friends. She wore a celtus, and might be added to number among her constant attendants the God of Love himself. His ready wit restored her liberty. Time and place were obedient to his will. His contrivance laid the plan, his address secured the keys; and his activity provided the bark; to which he led her, with his own hand carrying the torch, to guide her footsteps through the darkness of the night—*Confusion ran through the castle*. Heavy lights were seen passing and repassing at every window, and travelling the island in all directions. The laughing god, the mean while, riding at the poop, with one hand held the helm, and with the other waved his torch in triumph round his head. The boat soon made the shore, and landed the lovely queen in a port of security; where Loyalty and Friendship waited to receive her."

A scene in the VALLEY OF DUNKELD gives birth to the following beautiful description, and interesting remarks.

"Having passed through this elaborate picture, half inclined to turn back at every step, we came unexpectedly to an astonishing scene.

"The two rocky cheeks of the river almost uniting compress the stream into a very narrow compass, and the channel, which descends abruptly, taking also a sudden turn, the water suffers more than common violence from the double resistance it receives from compression and obliquity. Its efforts to disengage itself, have in a course of ages

undermined, disjointed, and fractured the rock in a thousand different forms; and have filled the whole channel of the descent with fragments of uncommon magnitude, which are the more easily established, one upon the broken edges of another, as the fall is rather inclined than perpendicular. Down this abrupt channel the whole stream is foaming violence forcing its way, through the peculiar and happy situation of the fragments which oppose its course, forms one of the grandest and most beautiful cascades we had ever seen. At the bottom it has worn an abyss, in which the *whirling waters* suffer a new agitation, tho' of a different kind.

"This whole scene and its accompaniments are not only grand, but picturesquely beautiful in the highest degree. The composition is perfect; but yet the parts are so intricate, so various, and so complicated, that I never found any piece of nature less obvious to imitation. It would cost the readiest pencil a *summer day* to bring off a good resemblance. My *poor tool* was so totally disheartened, that I could not bring it even to make an attempt. The broad features of a mountain, the shape of a country, or the line of a lake, are matters of easy execution. A trifling error escapes notice. But these *high finished* pieces of nature's more complicated workmanship, in which the beauty, in a great degree, consists in the finishing, and in which every touch is expressive; especially the spirit, activity, clearness, and variety of agitated water, are among the most difficult efforts of the pencil. When the cascade falls in a pure unbroken sheet, it is an object of less beauty indeed, but of much easier imitation."

On the subject of COLOURING our author risks a theoretic idea, by which practical men may hereafter profit.

"Mere *drawing*, without *colouring*, can at best only express the forms of objects; and by adding a little light and shade, endeavour to grace them with something of an *artificial effect*. How much the face of nature must suffer from such partial imitation is evident, as her colours and tints are her principal glory; but they are so local, so fugitive, so mixed, and indiscriminate, that they must often be taken on the spot, or lost. The only *true* method of transferring the tints of nature, is with your pallet in your hand: and every painter who wishes to form himself as a colourist after nature, must accustom himself to copy her features and complexion, as he does those of other beauties, from the life. And in this operation, it is his best method, when it is in his power, to watch the opportunity of the best lights; for the face of nature, like *clear faces*, appears to more advantage under some lights, than under others.

"The next best method of catching the hues of nature, is by sitting a *drawing on the spot*, from which the artist may paint at his leisure. But this is a very imperfect method, as the hues of nature must greatly evaporate, and lose their spirit in a second translation.

"To assist however in this matter, I cannot help mentioning a method which might perhaps be of some little use in fixing at least the coarser tints of nature, where time and opportunity of doing it better are wanting. Let the artist carry about with him a book, on the leaves of which are exhibited in squares a variety of different tints. As all the tints of nature are supposed to be mixed from three original colours, yellow, blue, and red, they may be classed under them. With these tints the artist may compare the hues of nature; and each square being numbered, he may fix a few characteristic hues in his drawing by a reference to the number. I call this however a mere succedaneum; as there are a thousand variegated tints in nature, which it would be impossible to fix in this way: and indeed as the whole method is mere theory, and was never, as far as I know, applied to practice, it might be found, upon trial, very inadequate.—This digression was occasioned by a view upon the Tummel, to which the colouring of a sand-bank, and its harmonising with the objects in its neighbourhood, gave a beauty that in a mere *uncoloured drawing* is entirely lost.

What Mr. G. says of the PROPORTIONAL MAGNITUDE OF DISTANT MOUNTAINS, though true in part, does not strike us as being altogether just.

His remarks on SKIES are more just and interesting.

"No precise rules in the choice of a sky can be given; nor in the adapting of skies to landscape. This latter especially is matter of taste rather than of rule. In general, clouds in large masses, like those which gave occasion to these remarks, are more beautiful than when they are frittered. Large swelling fleecy clouds on a blue sky are often beautiful. A few light floating clouds (yet rather contiguous) in one part of the sky, when the other part is of a uniform tint, has the effect of contrast. It is a beautiful species of sky also, when the dark part melts gradually into the lighter; and this may be carried to the highest degree of contrast in a storm. Breaks also in the sky, when you see a light part through the disparting of dark clouds, are pleasing; and one or other of these species may be suited to all landscape. The full meridian sun, and clear ethereal sky, are seldom chosen. The painter commonly chuses his skies in a morning, or evening; which he thinks will enlighten his picture to the best advantage."

advantage, and give it the most brilliancy. Of one thing he should be very careful; and that is, to avoid all shapes of animals or other objects into which clouds are sometimes apt to form themselves. I have seen a good picture spoiled from having the clouds formed in the shape of a swan. From this mischief Shakespeare may guard us.

Sometimes you see a cloud that's dragonish:  
A vapour sometimes like a bear, or lion;  
A tow'ring citadel, a pendent rock;  
A forked mountain; or blue promontory  
With trees upon't, that nod, and mock the eye  
With empty air.

What our author says on the MIXED PASSIONS in painting are ingenious, but not strictly to our present purpose.

His observations on FLOATING LIGHTS and FALSE SHADOWS must not be overlooked. On viewing the expanse of country between Cannockbury-hill and the high grounds of Nottinghamshire, he says,

"The scenery before us was finely varied, when we surveyed it, by floating lights, which spreading over one part and another, shewed us every part by turns. Nothing in landscape is more beautiful than these lengthened gleams. The Dutch master, who painted from a flat country knew the force of their effect, and often introduced them.

"When the distance consists as it does here, of a vast flat surface, the painter cannot well manage it without these adventitious lights. It would be one heavy fatiguing unit. And yet too many of these gleams occasion what the artists call a *spettiness* in landscape. Two at most are sufficient; and if two, there should always be a subordination between them. The nearer may be broader, and more vivid; leaving the more distant a mere strip."

But speaking of the mountain Skiddaw, *floating-lights*, or rather *false-sha-*

*dows*, are represented by our author as being the cause of deception, and as such, inimical to picturesque beauty.

"The surface of this mountain, when we saw it, exemplified very strongly an incident, to which these vast bodies are sometimes liable, that of *false shadows*. Scarce any thing gives higher offence to the picturesque eye.—Whoever pretends to any skill in painting, tho' he may not be versed in all the theory of light, yet cannot be ignorant of these general principles—that the light falls on all the objects of a landscape in one direction—that all the shadows are of course thrown on the opposite side—and that extended shadow is one great source of that *breadth*, as the painters call it, both in nature and in painting, in which simplicity consists.

"Now on the vast surfaces of these elevated bodies it sometimes happens, that in the room of this simple illumination, we see what I have expressed by the term *false shadows*; which are occasioned by small floating clouds intercepting the light, and throwing their shadows promiscuously, and often where we should naturally expect light. In flat countries these *false shadows* are rarely disgusting. They are often lost in cavities: they are often broken and dispersed by intervening objects: they are often lengthened by perspective, and so lose their disagreeable form: they are often also the source of great beauty, by leaving catching lights upon the distant parts of a landscape, or some happy illumination upon an object at hand. Indeed this fortuitous circumstance is often employed by painters with great effect.

"But when these *false shadows* are patched against the *side of a mountain*, and held up to the eye in their full size and dimensions, they are almost ever accompanied with great confusion.—A sunshiny, windy day, therefore, with small floating clouds, is the worst kind of weather for viewing a mountainous country." [To be continued.]

The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy: together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Liquor in Herefordshire. By Mr. Marshall. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nicoll.

[Continued from Page 27.]

WE now proceed to the analysis of the present volumes. They open with a description of the beautiful vale of Severn. We will give it in the author's own words: it will gratify our Gloucestershire readers at least.

"Countries are characterized by rivers. Mountains are cleft to give vent to their sources. Or we may say, and perhaps more philosophically, rivers receive their general character from countries. In

whatever light we view them, it is sufficiently evident that, in most instances, they are strongly characteristic of each other. The fissures uniting form a valley; the united rills the branch of a river. The mountains bow as the fissures widen; and as the hills sink the vallies expand; at length uniting in one open vale; in whose lap the concurring branches form an accompanying river: which as it approaches the sea, widens into an estuary; whose

whose immediate banks are marshes.

"But rivers, as all nature's productions, are infinitely various. Each has its differential character.

"The HUMBER (the first of British rivers) opens from the sea with an estuary disproportionately small. But its banks spread wide; in due proportion to the vastness of the vale, in which its numerous branches are collected,—and to the magnificence of the mountains and valleys, which give birth to them. The characteristic of the Humber and its accompaniments (its estuary part) is *greatness*.

"The SEVERN is marked by widely differing characters. Its estuary is singularly magnificent, forming a CHANNEL; not infrequently, nor improperly, styled the SEVERN SEA; whose banks, on either side, rise from the richest marshes to lofty and most picturesque mountains. Europe, I believe, does not furnish another River-entrance of equal grandeur.

"These mountain-banks, all such, and the channel contracts with the cliffs of Chepstow and Aust, but here it continues; and the country above opens into an extended vale, which widens as its length increases, until it reaches the county of Worcester, almost entirely, within its outline: then contracts, and cloyes with the hills of Shropshire and Staffordshire. A vale, which in *richness and beauty* is nowhere, perhaps, equalled.

"Its banks, to the west, are formed by the forest of Dean, Malvern, the Malvern hills, and the hills of Herefordshire and Shropshire to the east, by the Sound water and the Cotswold hills, and by rising grounds on the border of Wiltshire; closing with the Lickey and the Clevedon hills.

"By hillocks (scattered on the surface of this extensive plain) is not even the Bredon hill, with some smaller hillocks situated at the point of the Clevedon (as a promontory of the Cotswolds) circumscribes the view, and partially divide the vale into three distinct Worcestershire, the vales of Gloucestershire, and the vale of Evesham, which is shared in a singular manner between the two counties. But remove these hills, and the hillocks (even Gloucester)—the which form one continued unbroken vale, which accompanies the Severn from the union of its principal branches to its conflux with the sea.

"Probably, however, not having been seen in this light, it has had no general name assigned it. The vale of Evesham lays claim to some part of it, but to how much, he not, I believe, ever been settled. Were it necessary to assign it a general name,—FLYKESBURY, which is situated

every way in its centre, might well claim the honour of giving it.

"The upper part of this vale (its uppermost extremity excepted), though abundant in *riches*, is not *picturesque*. The idea of flatness is too predominant; its banks are comparatively tame; and its surface, though sufficiently broken for the uses of RURAL ECONOMY, is too uniform to give full effect to RURAL ORNAMENTS.

"Passing downward, its more finished scenery commences with the Malvern hills: from whence to the rocks of Chepstow, its face and its banks form one continuous scene of picturesque beauty. A garden to ten miles in extent. A grand suite of ornamental grounds, in nature's best style. Every part is pleasing. The banks bold, and happily varied, and partially hung with wood. The area strewed with hillocks, *fertile to the summits*, affords grand points of view, while the hillocks themselves are, in their turns, the seat of infinite beauty. The soil every where rich, and mostly in a state of culture. The Sever winding with unusual freedom. With the Welsh mountains rising in happy distance. These features well associated give this passage of the river the preference, in *beauty*, to every other the island is possessed of, and, in much probability, every other the planet is adorned with. There may be no rural situation equal to it: but where should we find a scene so favourable to our amusements in this island; and, in such a climate, cultivation so highly rewarded?

"It is this lower extremity of the Sever, in which I was within the district I have chosen for my present STATION. Not on account of its *picturesque beauty*, but by a direct allusion to the request of the other stations I have fixed in,—*scenery*, and the various *productions* it affords."

Having thus chosen his station, and having undergone the vale of Evesham from that of Gloucester; he proceeds to a GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the latter, sketching its *outline, extent, climate, surface, rivers, soil, substrata, roads, to winds, and fairs, produce*. We will copy what our author says of ALLEGES. Under the article TOWNSHIPS he says,

"The only circumstance noticeable in this place, is the infrequency of *alchouses* in the townships of the vale; a circumstance which reflects much honour on the magisterialty of this county. Alchouses are an intolerable nuisance to husbandry. They are the nucleus of idleness, and every other vice. A virtuous nation could

men, perhaps, be debauched sooner, or with more certainty, than by planting alehouses in it: yet we see them every where planted, as if for the purpose of rendering this nation more vicious than it already is. If a reform of the lower class of people be really wished for, the first step towards it would be, to shut up the principal part of the petty alehouses which are at present authorized by Government to debauch them. Unfortunately, however, for so desirable a reform, alehouses, like lotteries, are opened "for the good of the nation!" The nation must be in a tottering state, indeed, if it require gambling, and drunkenness, the two main pillars of vice, to support it."

After the general description follows a register of the RURAL ECONOMY of the vale of Gloucester, on the plan of our author's former works; including what he calls the three branches of rural economics; namely, the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, PLANTING, and HUSBANDRY.

All that we shall attempt to convey of this part of the work will be, such passages as we judge may be instructive or entertaining to readers in general; referring the *agricultural* reader to the work itself.

What is said of FARMERS comes within *our plan*.

"Husbandmen are much the same in all districts: plain, frugal, pains-taking, close, and unintelligible. The lower and middle class of farmers, of the district under observation, mostly answer, in a remarkable manner, to this description:—while some few of the superior class are as strongly marked by liberality and communicativeness:—characters which begin to adorn superior farmers in every district; and which must, eventually, do more toward the perfection of the art, than all the applauded schemes which theory can boast. Theorists may draw plans, and suggest hints; and in so doing may do good service. But professional men only can execute, correct, mature, and introduce them into general practice. Should professional men become scientific as well as liberal, what may not be expected? And who, viewing the rising generation, many of them opulent, well educated, and duly initiated in the profession they are designed for, can apprehend that none of them will become studious of the art which alone can render them useful and respectable in society?"

Under the head WORKMEN we have an account of the immoderate quantities of cider drank by the country people; particularly by farm labourers: whose "wayed," Mr. Marshall observes, "are

very low, *in money*, being only 1s. a-day; but, *in drink*, shamefully exorbitant. Six quarts a day the common allowance: frequently two gallons; sometimes nine or ten quarts; or an unlimited quantity.

"In a cider year the *extravagance* of this absurd custom (which prevails throughout the cider country) is not perceived. But now (1788) after a succession of bad fruit years, it is no wonder the farmers complain of being beggared by malt and hops! They are not, however, entitled to pity. The fault—the crime—is their own. If a few leading men, in each township, would agree to reduce the quantity of labourers' drink within due bounds, it would at once be effected.

"But the origin of the evil, I fear, rests with themselves. In a fruit year, cider is of little value. It is no uncommon circumstance to send out a general invitation, into the highways and hedges, in order to empty the casks which were filled last year, that they may be refilled this. A habit of drinking is not easily corrected. Nor is an art learnt in youth readily forgot. Men and masters are equally adepts in the art of drinking. The tales which are told of them are incredible. Some two or three I recollect. But, although I have no power to doubt the authorities I had them from, I wish not to believe them: I hope they are not true.

"Drinking a gallon-bottle-full at a draught is said to be no uncommon feat; a mere boyish trick, which will not bear to be bragged of. But to drain a two-gallon bottle without taking it from the lips, as a labourer of the vale is said to have done, by way of being even with master, who had paid him short *in money*—is spoken of as an exploit, which carried the art of draining a wooden bottle to its full pitch. Two gallons of cider, however, are not a stomach full. Another man of the vale undertook, for a trifling wager, to drink twenty pints, one immediately after another. He got down nineteen (as the story is gravely told) but there filling the cask to the bung, the twentieth could not of course get admittance: so that a Severn-man's stomach holds exactly two gallons three pints.

"But the quantity drank, in this extempore way, by the men, is trifling, compared with that which their masters will swallow at a sitting. Four well seasoned yeomen, (some of them well known in *this vale*) having raised their courage with the juice of the apple, resolved to have a fresh hoghead tapped; and sitting foot to foot, emptied it at one sitting."

[To be continued.]

The

**The Son of Ethelwolf: An Historical Tale.** By the Author of *Alan Fitz-Osborne* &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. G. G. J. and J. Robinson.

**I**N many of the Historical Tales and Romances which have of late issued from the press, not one single trait of the manners of the times to which they allude, is to be found; but the work at present before us affords an exception to this observation. The subject of it is taken from the history of the Anglo-Saxon Government, and its hero, as the title announces, is **ALFRED THE GREAT**. The scene opens at that part of the life of this extraordinary Monarch, when, oppressed by the sudden invasion of the Danes under the command of Guthrum, Osceit, and Amund, he was obliged to relinquish the ensigns of his dignity, to dismiss his servants, and to seek shelter from the fury

of his enemies, under the concealment of a peasant's habit, in the house of a neatherd; and it closes with the victory he obtained by getting possession of the famous *Reas*, or enchanted standard, in which the Danes put great confidence, and with the conversion of Guthrum and his whole army to Christianity. The progress of the story is conducted with great address, and many parts of it are highly interesting. The language is in general correct, the style plain and familiar, and the sentiments throughout are such as tend to increase the interests of virtue, and to promote the happiness of mankind.

**Considerations upon the Fatal Consequences of Abolishing the Slave Trade, in the present Situation of Great Britain.** The Second Edition. 8vo. 6d. Debrett.

**T**HE Abolition of the Slave Trade is a question which few feeling minds can consider with common temper. The cause of humanity is deeply engaged on the one side; and the credit and riches of the country equally involved on the other. The author of the present pamphlet has therefore endeavoured to prove that a *regulation* of the trade would answer all the purposes of humanity, and at the same time preserve to this country those advantages which must unavoidably be lost by

its *abolition*. He contends, with great force of reasoning, that the trade may be so modified and amended, that the condition of the negroes in the West India Colonies may be rendered more suitable to *our notions* of comfort and happiness; but he objects, with ingenious plausibility, against plunging with inconsiderate and fatal rashness into a measure which would not benefit the Africans, but might "make us poor indeed."

**Advice to the Servants of the Crown in the House of Commons of Ireland.** Containing Advice to a Lord Lieutenant's Secretary. 8vo. 1s. Debrett.

**T**HIS little pamphlet possesses great merit. The satire it conveys on the misconduct of men in office is pointed and severe; and we have seldom seen the talent of irony exercised in a manner so neat and happy. The author appears to have studied Dean Swift's "Advice to Servants" with great advantage. But we

fear the practices which he aims to abolish, are too inveterate to be removed; and indeed it can hardly be expected, that, at this period of the world, placemen will be very easily *laughed out* of the profits and emoluments they have found it so arduous to obtain.

**The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia, to which are added, Observations, authentic Documents, and a Variety of Anecdotes.** Translated from the French. 4 Vols. Octavo. 15s. 6d. Debrett.

(Continued from Vol. XV. Page 453.)

**B**y the death of Charles the Sixth, by which half Europe was thrown into confusion, the hereditary dominions of the  
VOL. XVI.

House of Austria descended, according to the Pragmatic Sanction, to his eldest daughter, who was then married to the  
Q. Duke

Duke of Tuscany, but who was afterwards known by the title of the Queen of Hungary, because Hungary was the only country to which her claim had not been disputed. Among the many German Princes who fell upon the Austrian dominions on the death of the Emperor was the King of Prussia, who having assembled his troops, as was imagined to support the Pragmatic Sanction, of which he was a guarantee, on a sudden entered Silesia with 30,000 men, and urged his claim to it, as arising from *ancient conventions* between the House of Brandenburg and the Princes of Silesia. "All this was executed," says the author, "at the same moment. Whilst Louis de Halle, his Chancellor, was composing a subtle Manifesto, Frederick kept marching at the head of his army, and was master of great part of Silesia, before the Chancellor had reduced his material into order."

"Silesia had only a feeble garrison for its defence. Glogau is the first fortress met with on the side of Brandenburg; 800 soldiers who formed the garrison of that place, under the orders of Count Wallis, were unable to resist the Prussians. The King left behind him Prince Leopold of Dessau with some regiments, to besiege Glogau. As for himself, he continued his route with the rest of his army, and arrived before the gates of Breslau the 2d of January 1741: he was at the head of a vast train of 20 companies of grenadiers, and some squadrons of cavalry and hussars. The town, which was guarded by its own soldiers, surrendered without resistance, on condition of being suffered to observe a sort of neutrality. It was with the same view, that this city had retained a garrison of 5000 men whom the Queen of Hungary had offered them some time before. The city was deceived in its expectations. The King contented to suffer no more than thirty of his grenadiers to enter, and they accordingly followed him with his suite of Princes and Generals. This was all he wanted. His presence and his conduct were such as to banish apprehension, distrust, and every idea of hostility. Frederick, at the age of twenty-eight, possessed all the qualities

which had procured him the character of the most polished man of the age\*, and their splendour was embellished by all the vigour and vivacity of youth. He tranquillized the Catholics respecting the liberty of religion, testified great respect for the Bishop and the Clergy, gave flattering hopes to the members of the Protestant churches, and bestowed every sort of attention and regard on the nobility and principal citizens:—mild, affable, modest, he soon gained the confidence of the Silesians; they became accustomed to see him, and no longer regarded his presence as the forerunner of a dangerous revolution.

"Hitherto everything had passed without rigour, without effusion of blood, without disorder. The Prussians had inspired no dread. The vanquished admired the victor, and were never wearied with discoursing on his great qualities. They were delighted in beholding for the first time the spectacle of a brilliant and well-disciplined army. The King gave entertainments and balls, which he opened himself with the finest women of the province. All these circumstances won the hearts of a nation, lovers of pomp and pleasure; and it may be said, without pleasuring, that Frederick conquered the Silesians rather by feasts and minuets, than by the terror of his arms.

"Breslau, however, was not a Cyprus for the victor. The King quitted assurances to fly to the conquest of Upper Silesia. In the interim, Field-Marshal Schwerin was advancing to the Neisse with the right wing of the army; and the light troops were dispersed along both banks of the Oder, even to the frontiers. At the end of January 1741, Silesia was under the power of Prussia, from Crotzen to Jablunka (the passage from Hungary), and from the mountains to the frontiers of Poland. The fortresses of Glogau, Brieg, and Neisse, were blockaded. The feeble garrisons of some towns which had prepared for a defence, were made prisoners of war. General Brown had collected near Troppan the remainder of the Austrian troops dispersed by fear: but, after a fruitless attempt, he was obliged to pass the Mora to retire into Moravia,

\* Voltaire, being one day at Potsdam, leaning on a marble table, said, in speaking of the King, "He resembles this table, *hard and polished*."

This politeness of Frederick was almost wholly confined to foreigners, and persons from whom he expected some services, or whom it was his interest to conciliate. In general, he was very fond of turning others into ridicule, of shewing them his superiority, and he frequently said point-blank the basest things to persons who did not merit them. Several examples of this are given in his private life.

and abandon Upper Silesia to Field-Marshal Schwerin.

"The winter-quarters lasted not long. The King had gone to Berlin to cover the Marche of Brandenburg from every attack on the side of Hanover. To this effect, he formed on the frontiers near Genth a camp of 30,000 men, commanded by old Leopold of Dessau.

"Towards the end of February, the King returned to Silesia, and soon after received the keys of Glogau, which was taken by storm the 8th of March, by eight battalions commanded by Prince Leopold and the Margrave Charles \*.

"After this, the besiegers rejoined the army, then composed of 60,000 men. The Austrians had assembled likewise an army of 25,000 regular troops, with which General Neuperg came out of Moravia the beginning of April, and passed the Neisse, to enter Silesia. These troops were composed of experienced soldiers, who had already made several campaigns. The Austrian cavalry was renowned, and the army was followed by a band of Hungarians, Slavonians, Croats, Pandours, Warassins, &c. who from attachment to Maria-Theresa had flown to the defence of that Princess.

"We are now at the moment when the

Prussian troops will have occasion to show, in the presence of the enemy, what an army is capable of, which has been exercised for twenty years with the strictest attention, and accustomed to the severest discipline †. The 10th of April 1742, they gave a proof of it in the plain that separates Molwitz from Pampitz, two villages at a small distance from Stieg.

"The 9th, Neuperg had advanced as far as Brög with the design of pushing on to Olau, to get possession of the magazines and heavy artillery of the enemy at that place. Early in the morning of the 10th, the King advanced from Pampitz to meet him, with 31 battalions and 30 squadrons in order of battle. The Austrians were not yet completely formed, when the Prussian right wing had already cannonaded their left near Molwitz. The Austrian cavalry performed wonders. General Rœmer, who commanded it, threw the right wing of the Prussians into great disorder, by five successive attacks he made with three regiments of cuirassiers and dragoons. The cavalry was broken. Schulenburg, the Prussian General, who had posted himself at the head of his dragoons, lay dead upon the field. Every thing gave way—the battle seemed to be lost ‡. The King doubted of the victory

\* The King distributed money to the soldiers who were present at this action, and wrote the following letter to Prince Leopold :

"I thank you a thousand times for the brilliant enterprize which you have just executed, and which will immortalize your name. On this occasion, my gratitude will prove eternal, redoubling the friendship which I had conceived for you. I salute prince Charles, and all our brave officers. Tell them from me, that I never will forget them, and that on every occasion I shall take care to advance them in preference to others.

"FREDERICK."

† Frederick considered discipline and subordination as essential in the conduct of an army. With a susceptible heart, he committed, in order to establish or preserve these qualities, actions which to many persons will appear cruel. But, when he was once persuaded of the necessity of a measure, and had formed his plan, he stifled in his breast every sentiment which might oppose its execution.

In the first war of Silesia, wishing to make some alterations in his camp, during the night, he insinuated every person, under pain of death, to keep, after a certain hour, a fire or other light in his tent. He went himself the rounds. In passing the tent of captain Zieten, he perceived a light. He enters, and finds the captain employed in sealing a letter he had just been writing to his wife, whom he loved tenderly. "What are you doing there?" says the king; "Do not you know the order?" Zieten throws himself on his knees, and begs pardon, but neither could nor would attempt to deny his fault. "Sit down," says the king; "and add to your letter a few words I am going to dictate to you." The officer obeys, and the king dictates, "To-morrow I shall perish on a scaffold." Zieten wrote them, and, the next day, was executed.

‡ The king, who thought the battle lost, had fled as far as Oppeln. An Austrian hussar pursued, and was on the point of coming up with him, when the king suddenly turns about his horse, lets the hussar approach, and says to him, "Make no attempt upon my person, and you shall find me grateful." The hussar, knowing the king again, from the pursuits he had seen of him, is seized with respect and astonishment; he drops his sabre, and replies, "I begain, after the war." "At our next meeting," says the king.—This hussar was afterwards



victory, and was hurried far from the field of battle. General Schwerin\*, however, kept up a constant fire, and so pressed the Austrian infantry, as to oblige it finally to retreat. On the right wing of the Prussians, too, was seen the effects of military discipline. Prince Leopold, who commanded the second line, drove back the fugitives of the first, by firing on them. He reinforced this wing with some battalions of grenadiers, and by this means gave them the advantage over the enemy's infantry, which the cavalry had left exposed and unsupported on the flank, by advancing with too much ardour against the Prussians. General Roemer was slain by a musket-shot, and his cavalry had the boldness to pass before the Prussian front to regain the left wing. Neuperg sent some other regiments of cavalry to the succour of the left wing, which now threw the Prussians into confusion, but the continued fire of the grenadiers at length forced them to retreat. Towards the evening, the Prussians remained masters of the field of battle, after a combat of five hours. Neuperg retreated towards Neisse,

"This day cost the Prussians more than 2000 men, and the Austrians upwards of 1000. Amongst the former was the Margrave Frederick-William. There were present at this battle ten Princes of the House of Brandenburg. The number of wounded was immense, and proves the obscurity with which the battle was fought on both sides.

"Each party did the other justice. The Austrians admitted that they had never seen heavier or better exercised soldiers than the Prussian troops, and the Prussians confessed they should have lost the battle, had the Austrian army been formed when the attack began, and had the infantry supported the cavalry†.

"This victory proved the superiority of the new Prussian tactics, and procured the re-entrance the conquest of Silesia. These brilliant successes excited the attention of all Europe. The Sovereigns by whom it was then governed were divided into two great parties—that of Austria, and that of the House of Bourbon. The preponderance of the one or the other seemed now to depend on the party the King of

wards lieutenant general in the Prussian service, commanded a regiment of hussars, and was a knight of the grand order of Prussia. He was named Paul Werner.

\* Marshal Schwerin entered into the service of Prussia in 1720, in quality of major general. He had been in the service of Holland and of the duke of Mecklenbourg, and learnt the art of war in the Low Countries and Germany, under Marlborough and Eugene. He was wounded at this battle.

† After the battle, an Austrian General wrote a letter, wherein he thus expresses himself respecting the Prussians.

"I never in all my life saw any troops so excellent as the Prussian army. They observe a marvellous order in battle. Their ranks and lines were so well closed, and their evolutions were performed with such equality and precision, that you would have said they were at exercise on the parade. Their fire was so prompt and so equal, that it resembled claps of thunder."

Frederick was concealed in a mill near Ratibor, on the confines of Poland. He was in despair, stretched on a trundle-bed, when one of his chasseurs arrived from the camp at Malwitz and announced to him the victory. This news was confirmed a quarter of an hour after by an *aid-de-camp*. Wits have repeated on this occasion what was said of a French general, who had likewise hid himself in a mill during a battle wherein his troops were victorious: *He has covered himself with glory—and with flour.*

Manpertuis had followed the king to the battle of Malwitz, not upon an ass, as Voltaire says, but on horseback. He ascended a tree for the purpose of viewing the battle. Whilst he was occupied in observing the two armies, a party of Austrian hussars advanced full speed towards the spot where he was stationed. The poor academician, shivering with fear, descended from the tree, and mounted his horse to make his escape, but the animal, which had belonged to an hussar, no sooner perceived the enemy's troop than he set off in a gallop, in spite of the president's efforts, to rejoin his comrades. The hussars, seeing the poor academician trembling with terror, stripped him of the green coat he had on, took his watch, his ring, and silver in his box, and covered him with one of their rigged cloaks. Luckily he was known by the Prince de Litchenstein, who had seen him at Paris, and released him from the hussars.

[Maria Theresa afterwards sent back Manpertuis to the King, in return for his attentions to the Bishop of Silesia, who had become his prisoner.]

After this battle, the king sent, in a letter to the prince of Anhalt, "*I have neither eaten nor slept these two days.*"

Prussia

Prussia should espouse; and all Europe had their eyes turned towards a Power, known before only by the jokes passed on the huge soldiers of parade, with their little blue coats and powdered hair. The King's head-quarters became the rendezvous of the Ambassadors of almost every Court from Petersburg to Madrid. Austria, Russia, England, and Holland, laboured with ardour to persuade the King to form a treaty with the Queen of Hungary, and to divert her from an alliance with her enemies. It was proposed to him to evacuate Silesia, with a promise of satisfying him respecting his pretensions.

"But Frederick was not disposed to relinquish what he had once got into his hands, nor to prefer the doubtful issue of negotiations to that of arms, which decide in a much more efficacious manner. He chose rather to listen to France, Bavaria, and Saxony, whose leading object was the abatement of the House of Austria, and the election of Charles of Bavaria to the Imperial throne. The Duke de Belleisle, who repaired to the Prussian camp immediately after the battle, was the chief instrument of this project.

"The war of Silesia, then, was continued. The first exploit of the Prussians, after the victory of Molwitz, was the taking of Brieg, which was defended by General Piccolomini with two thousand men. This place surrendered the 7th of May, after costing the Prussians no more than two thousand bombs and four thousand balls.

"The King of Prussia was now master of all Lower Silesia, except Breslaw and Neisse. His troops entered the former unexpectedly the 10th of August; and put an end to the neutrality. This city was accused of maintaining a secret correspondence with the Austrian troops. The King was informed of it by an intercepted letter, sent from the town to General Neuperg, who was therein desired to approach with the Austrians, and the gates should be opened to them. The King got the start of them. In the night he introduced eight thousand men into the suburbs, and the next morning into the town. To prevent all violence, and spare the effusion of blood, it was pretended that these troops were only to traverse the town in order to pass the Oder. The Town-Major put himself, as usual, at the head of the Prussian troops, to conduct them. But they very soon saved him that trouble. The grenadiers suddenly faced about, at the bending of a street, let the

Major go on, and advanced towards the great square. The Major, thinking the Prussians had mistaken their way, cried out as loud as he could for them to follow him: they were deaf to his cries; and Prince Leopold approaching, politely thanked him for having been so obliging as to serve as a guide to the troops, begged him no longer to give himself that trouble, but to sheath his sword as the Prussians would remain in the city. The inhabitants tried to shut the gates; and prevent the rest of the Prussians from entering; but every precaution had been taken; and baggage waggons, judiciously placed towards the gates and bridges, rendered every effort useless. In the space of an hour, the squares and streets were filled with soldiers, and by eight in the morning the city was in the entire possession of the King. A quarter of an hour after, the King, who was at ten leagues distance, received the news of this acquisition, by the successive firing of several cannon placed at intervals of a league from each other, between Breslau and his head-quarters.

"The same day Field-Marshal Schwerin assembled at the town-house the councillors and leading citizens: he laid before them in the most gracious manner the reasons which had induced the King to place a garrison in the town; in the name of his Majesty promised them all his protection, favour, and good graces; and concluded by desiring them to take an oath of fidelity to the King upon the spot, and do homage to him as Duke of Silesia. The citizens of Breslau were unable to resist such engaging manners, and took the oath. One head was instantly struck off the Austrian eagles, to convert them into Prussian ones: the cry was, "Long live the King of Prussia, Sovereign Duke of Silesia!" money was thrown to the people, *Te Deum* sung, and orders were given to the Priests to make thanksgiving sermons. General Schwein, who was most attached to his religion, publicly embraced the Lutheran Clergy, and contented himself with giving the Catholics his hand. The Commandant of the city troops was made a General by the King. This man was compared on this occasion to a Grecian orator, who thus replied to one of his brethren who was one day recounting what he had gained by defending a cause, "And I have gained twice as much by holding my tongue."

(To be continued.)

The

**The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church, in relation, principally, to English Catholics.** By the Rev. Joseph Berington. 8vo. 1s. Robinsons.

**T**HIS is a very sensible and well-written pamphlet, and we very heartily acquiesce with the author in the general principle of his work, that "the English Catholics are fully entitled to all the benefits of the Revolution." But we must beg leave to express our dissent from his particular opinions, that "the establishment of national churches seems unauthorised by the spirit of Christianity; does not promote the real cause of religion; is hurtful to the general interest of the State;" and that "the national church of this country is not essential to its civil constitution, which would be equally safe in the hands of the Protestant Dissenters, or of the Catholics." In the first, he has given, in our opinion, the greatest handle to sceptics, and in the latter to sectaries.—"In such establishments," Mr. Berington observes, "I can discover no plan for the extension of virtue; much for the growth of the selfish and worldly passions. Secure in the possession of wealth and preferment, or looking eagerly towards both, the ministers of religion will relax in soft indulgence, or they will be filled with cares, which are not those of a man abstracted from the world, and devoted to his neighbour's service. Ambition, vanity, profusion, will find their way to the soft couch of preferment, while the more indigent and patronless will pine in the humble walk, at the sight of ease and honours to which they may not reach."

**ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.**

(Continued from Page 59.)

Forty-THIRD DAY

Wednesday, May 20.

**T**O render the abstract which we are going to give of this day's proceedings more intelligible, we must go back a little, and inform our readers, that at a meeting of the Council at Calcutta, on the 13th of March 1775, the Governor General being absent, Nundcomar was called in and examined by the Council; and delivered to them several specific charges against Mr. Hastings.

At a meeting of the Council on the 21st of the same month and year, Mr. Hastings being in the Chair as Governor-General, the examination of Nundcomar and the charges brought by him were read at minutes of the preceding meeting of the Council. Then Mr. Hastings at a word transmitted to the Court of Directors, and signed with his

own hand, not, as he said, that he admitted the legality of the proceedings which he witnessed, but merely to authenticate them.

Are not these unfair conclusions against the use of establishments from the particular abuses of them? And if we pursue this sort of reasoning, what part of Christianity will stand unshaken against the subtlety of scepticism?—As to the other proposition of Mr. Berington which we think liable to censure, we have only to remark, that all his reasoning in support of it will never controvert the force of experience; we have had abundant evidence that neither catholicism nor puritanism would be of equal utility to the civil constitution of this country, with the church already established, if (which God prevent!) either of them were to be substituted in its room. In pleading for liberty, Mr. Berington, like many other theorists, opens a very wide door indeed to the most dangerous licentiousness. We must, however, mention to his honour, that his treatment of the Protestant Dissenters is generous and disinterested; and is indeed the more so, since those people in their writings, preaching, and practice, have ever shewn themselves the most intolerant to those of his persuasion. This is acting like a true christian philosopher; and we sincerely hope that neither he nor Dr. O'Leary, and all such candid and liberal men of the present day, will close their eyes in death till they have rejoiced in all the blessings of a full toleration; and every honest man, whether in or out of the Establishment, will heartily and readily say Amen! W.

own hand, not, as he said, that he admitted the legality of the proceedings which he witnessed, but merely to authenticate them.

At the last sitting of the Court, the Managers offered in evidence the charges delivered by Nundcomar on the 13th of March 1775. The Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected to the admission of this as evidence, and the Lords adjourned to take into consideration the arguments urged for and against it.

Accordingly this day, the Lords having previously taken their seats in Westminster-Hall, the Lord Chancellor rose, and thus delivered the Resolution of the Peers, *verbatim*—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
"The Lords have decided, that it  
"is not competent for the Managers  
"of the Commons to produce the examination

"*admission of Nundecomar, as tendered*  
*" in evidence—the MANAGERS not*  
*" having proved nor EVEN STATED any*  
*" thing as a ground for admitting such*  
*" evidence—which, if proved, would*  
*" render the same admissible.*

"And this resolution they have  
 "commanded me to deliver to you."

The Lord Chancellor having twice  
 read their Lordships Resolution, the  
 Managers begged leave to withdraw  
 for a little time.—On their return, Mr.  
 Burke said it was with no less surprize  
 than concern, he had heard the deter-  
 mination of their Lordships on this head,  
 because it would have the effect of  
 throwing many difficulties in the way of  
 the prosecution. However, it was for  
 their Lordships to pronounce, it was  
 for him to submit.

He then desired that the minutes of  
 the Council held at Calcutta on the  
 21st of March 1775, might be read.

They were read accordingly; and it  
 appearing that Mr. Hastings, in a mi-  
 nute delivered at that time, refer-  
 red to the minutes of the Council  
 held on the 13th, Mr. Burke desired  
 the latter might be read.

Mr. Law objected to this. He said  
 that what was now proposed, fell with-  
 in the objection he had already made  
 to the reading of the original minutes  
 of the 13th; for this was done at se-  
 cond-hand, what their Lordships had  
 just determined could not be done at  
 first-hand. If the charges stated in the  
 minutes of the Council held on the 13th  
 were not admissible in evidence, the  
 repetition of them in the minutes of  
 the Council held on the 21st, did not  
 make them admissible.

Mr. Fox observed, that the minutes  
 of the second Council were admitted to  
 be evidence; these minutes stated that  
 some other minutes taken at a former  
 Council were read, which other mi-  
 nutes contained the charges brought  
 by Nundecomar.—Now as the Council  
 referred to these *other minutes*, it was  
 necessary that they should be read, or  
 the former must remain unintelligible.

Mr. Law replied, that if they were  
 produced *solely* for the purpose of ren-  
 dering the minutes of the Council, of  
 the 21st intelligible, and it was under-  
 stood that no inference was to be drawn  
 from them that could affect his client,  
 he would not object to them, other-  
 wise he must call for the judgment of  
 the Court.

Mr. Fox said, that in the first place

their Lordships having ~~desired~~ the  
 minutes of the second Council to be  
 read, admitted them to be evidence;  
 and it necessarily followed, that if this  
 admissible evidence referred to some  
 paper without which it could not be  
 understood, that paper ought also to  
 be given in evidence, and the whole  
 should be taken together; What in-  
 ference could be supported by the evi-  
 dence thus rendered complete and in-  
 telligible, it was their Lordships pro-  
 vince to determine.

The Lord Chancellor said, that what-  
 ever Mr. Hastings had *said*, whatever  
 he had *done*, connected with the sub-  
 stance of the charge then under con-  
 sideration, might be admissible evidence  
 in support of the charge.

Mr. Fox upon this observed, that  
 Mr. Hastings was present at the second  
 Council, when the minutes of the pre-  
 ceding Council, containing the accusa-  
 tion brought by Nundecomar, were  
 read; he afterwards signed them, and  
 transmitted them to the Court of Di-  
 rectors. This circumstance sufficient-  
 ly connected him with the minutes of  
 the charge, and consequently made  
 them good evidence against him.

Lord Kenyon moved their Lord-  
 ships to adjourn to the Upper House  
 of Parliament, and they adjourned ac-  
 cordingly. In about an hour's time  
 they returned to Westminster-Hall; and  
 the Lord Chancellor spoke as follows:—

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
 "The Lords have resolved, that the  
 "*circumstances* of the CONSULTATION  
 "on the 21st of March, and at which  
 "Mr. Hastings was present, does *not*  
 "of itself make the matter of *such*  
 "consequence that the Consultation of  
 "March 13th should be read."

Mr. Burke observed, that, worded  
 as their Lordships' opinion was, he  
 could not say that he perfectly under-  
 stood it; but if he understood it right,  
 and the Court would then re-  
 ceive it, it implied, that, though  
 the *way* in which the Commons had  
 offered the minutes of the Council of  
 the 13th did not make the admissible  
 evidence, still there was a way in which  
 they might render them admissible. In  
 that case he must say, that the Com-  
 mons not only did not understand the  
 law, like *technical* or *professional* men,  
 but that they had always laid in a  
 claim to be considered as a body ac-  
 quainted only with the general prin-  
 ciples of natural justice. They therefore

claimed the same assistance from their Lordships, which was ever granted to men who were pleading their own cause by themselves, and not by Counsel. If therefore there was any way by which the evidence offered by them might be rendered admissible, they called upon their Lordships to point out to them that way.

The Lord Chancellor said, it was necessary that Mr. Hastings should, by some act of his own, give a degree of admissibility to the charges offered by the Hon. Managers, which of themselves they did not intrinsically possess. Whatever was said or done by Mr. Hastings was evidence against him; but if what was said by other persons against him, without his own knowledge, was to be admitted against a defendant, then *slander* and *calumny* might be adduced as *proofs* of guilt. He did not mean by this to say, that what was urged against Mr. Hastings was slander or calumny; he spoke on this occasion in general terms, without any allusion to any particular case.

Mr. Fox would not admit that it was necessary to prove some act done by a person accused in reference to the evidence offered against him, for the purpose of rendering it admissible. Not to do what a man was bound to do, was no less a substantive crime, than to do something that was forbid. *Guilt* was no less attached to *omission* than to *commission*. It was not, therefore, in his opinion, necessary for the Managers to shew that the prisoner had done some act in consequence of the charges brought by Nundcomar: to shew that after having had notice of these charges, he did *nothing*, and took no one step in consequence of them, was of itself sufficient ground for a *presumption*, that he felt a *consciousness* of guilt. The Managers wanted not to prove by the production of Nundcomar's charges, that they were well founded; still less did they want to prove that a *charge* was to be taken as evidence of guilt. But they wished to give the *demeanor* and *conduct* of Mr. Hastings under these charges, as evidence of a *presumption* of guilt, of the weight of which presumption, however, their Lordships were afterwards to determine.

It is not necessary that charges should be brought by persons legally authorised to do so, or even that they should be founded, to entitle a prosecutor to give

in evidence the behaviour of a man when such charges were made in his hearing. Surely then the Managers might give in evidence that the prisoner, whose duty it was to enquire into acts of speculation and corruption, not only did not enquire into them, but when charges of that very nature were brought against himself, no matter whether true or false, he did all that lay in his power to stifle the enquiry, and never once attempted to defend himself against the charges, or so much as to deny them.—It was on this ground that he would beg leave to offer in evidence the minutes referred to in the minutes of Council of the 21st of March, and not merely because they had been read to the prisoner. This, he conceived, took them entirely out of their Lordships' last determination, and left the Managers to offer these minutes upon other grounds than those which their Lordships had already determined would not make them admissible.

Mr. Burke said, that by a special Act of Parliament, the Governor-General was bound to pay obedience to the orders he should receive from the Court of Directors. That Court sent the prisoner orders to make enquiry relative to acts of speculation and corruption.—This he was bound by law to do; but when his colleagues in obedience to those orders set on foot enquiries, which at last reached the person of the Governor-General himself, that man, instead of concurring with them, as he was in duty bound, and as a regard for his own honour should have prompted him, did all that lay in his power to prevent them from proceeding, by dissolving the Council, and absenting himself from their meetings. His absence, instead of affording a reason for rejecting the information brought against him, should be rather considered as an aggravation of his guilt, for his absence was *voluntary* and *contumacious*.

It was not ignorance of the existence of the charges that had prevented the prisoner from answering them; for he had heard them read, and had signed them. But he would have it thought that it was by the *contempt* in which he held Nundcomar, his accuser, he was restrained from answering the accusations brought by him: He forgot however, that he had said to the Court of Directors, that he considered Sir John Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Fran-

as his accusers, and Nundomar only as their instrument.—Surely he could not have held such men as these in contempt, or consider a charge brought by them, even if it was false, as so light and trivial as not to be entitled to an answer.

Now tho' this charge was brought by the Commons of England, who considered it of so much weight as to make it the ground of an impeachment, was Mr. Hastings inclined to answer it?—No. He was fully satisfied with escaping from punishment even at the expense of *honour*. He rested his defence upon quibbles and legal objections to evidence, and not upon the merits of his cause. He appeared not to look for any thing more honourable than an OLD BAILEY acquittal; where, upon some defect in the evidence, the prisoner is acquitted by the jury, receives a severe reprimand from the judges, and carries away with him the execration of the whole Court.

The Lord Chancellor said, that if the Hon. Managers could shew that evidence offered could apply, by connecting it with some CRIMINAL act done by the prisoner, they would make use of it.

Mr. Fox said, that if the Managers should attempt to do that, the evidence ought to be first before their Lordships, as it was from the detail of the evidence connected with the prisoner's conduct under the charge, that the Managers could shew the application of it.

Mr. Burke insisted that it was not necessary that any one of the attesting links of a chain of *circumstantial* evidence, leading to the proof of a crime, should be in itself criminal. In laying down this position, he had the authority of a judge who was still alive, he meant Mr. Justice BULLER. In his address to Captain DONNELLAN after conviction, he stated the several circumstances, which, in the opinion of the learned Judge, had put the proof of his guilt beyond a doubt, viz. the letter he had sent to Sir William Freeman—the different accounts he had given of his conduct—the rinsing of the bottle.—Now, said Mr. Burke, the sending a letter to a gentleman, and the rinsing of a bottle, are acts in themselves not criminal; nor was it criminal in a man not to turn his own accuser; but from these acts, in themselves harmless, was to be deduced the guilt of the accused.

He begged leave to apply the principles of Judge Buller in Capt. DONNEL-

LAN's case to the present. Poisoning was a crime contrived and executed usually with great secrecy; and consequently it could rarely be traced to its author but by *circumstances*. The case was exactly the same in *bribery*. When Mr. Hastings was accused of this crime, he did acts which, considered in themselves, were not criminal—he dissolved the Council, and refused to be present at the meetings of his colleagues. But why did he do this? The *presumption* was strong, that he acted so with a corrupt and criminal intent, to stifle enquiry into his own conduct. Here then, as in the case of Captain DONNELLAN, were acts in themselves harmless, leading to the proof of an heinous crime. If this kind of evidence was now to be resisted, if circumstantial evidence was to be rejected, and none to be admitted that was not *positive*, then he would give joy to all East India delinquents. He would say to them, "The laws intended to restrain you are mere scarecrows—Plunder on, and accumulate wealth by any means, however illegal, profligate, or intemperate, you are sure of impunity; for the natives of India are debarred by their religion from appearing against you out of their own country, and circumstantial evidence will not be received against you. Plunder therefore, plunder at will, impunity is sure to await you."

Mr. Fox reminded their Lordships, that the eyes of the world were upon them, and their own and their country's honour at stake. If their Lordships adhered to the principle laid down by them, there was no doubt but they would secure impunity to all peculators in India; for all that such persons would in future have to do, would be to take no notice whatever of any accusation, and then they might bid defiance to justice. According to the new principle to which he alluded, acts of *omission* not being considered as evidence, it would of course be always in the power of a delinquent to secure himself from punishment; and therefore, when in future charges should be brought against individuals in India, instead of making any defence against them, they would take no notice at all of them; and this *omission*, which in reason and common sense ought to be considered as a tacit confession of guilt, would be the most effectual way to set justice and punishment at defiance.

Their Lordships should therefore ponder

der well on what they were going to determine, as upon their determination it would depend, whether delinquents in India should in future be placed beyond the reach of public justice. Parliamentary impeachments were first ordained to the end that persons who might be too powerful for the ordinary course of law, might be brought to justice in this extraordinary way: and therefore it never could have been intended by the wise framers of our constitution, that the High Court of Parliament should be bound by any rules but by those of the High Court of Parliament; and consequently that it should not be fettered by those rules of law which prevail in inferior Courts, and which between man and man may be extremely proper; but in cases like the present would tend rather to defeat than promote the ends of public justice. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum* was a fine maxim, but it might be carried too far. The object of those who brought the impeachment, and those who were to try it, was to do *substantial* justice between the public and the accused. Whatever rule of evidence would promote that great end ought to be rigidly and strictly observed by their Lordships: Whatever rule of law stood in the way of such *substantial* justice, could not, and ought not to be binding upon them.

Mr. Law rose merely to protest in his own name, and in that of all the people of Great Britain, against the doctrine with which the Hon. Manager had concluded, and to offer to prove that the High Court of Parliament was bound by the same rules of evidence that obtain in the Courts below.

The Lord Chancellor said, that their Lordships had twice already given their opinion upon the evidence which was offered: if the Commons wished them to consider it again, there must be further consultation.

And for this purpose their Lordships adjourned.

#### FORTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, May 21.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Managers, that their Lordships having taken into consideration the question which arose the preceding day upon the admissibility of the Minutes of the Council of the 13th of March 1775, had come to the following resolution:—

“ That the consultation of the 13th of March cannot *now* be read.”

Mr. Burke said, that though he was sorry to hear that such had been their Lordships' determination, he derived no small degree of consolation from the word *now*, which he was glad to find made part of it: for he considered this as a word rather of *limitation* than of *exclusion*; and consequently he understood by it, that though their Lordships saw no reason for admitting the proposed evidence now, yet they would not reject it, if cause should be shewn hereafter why they should admit it. He trusted that the word *now*, which formed part of the resolution read by the noble and learned Lord, would not be found to resemble that *now* described by the Poet—

“ Which *now* is, and shall for ever last.”

Having premised this, he said he would acquiesce in the judgment of their Lordships, until he should be able to shew them cause for reversing it.

He then desired that the Minutes of Council of the 20th of March might be read. They were read accordingly. And from these it appeared that CANTO BARRON, a native of India, in the service of Mr. Hastings, had been ordered by Sir John Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis, to attend the Council; that he had not obeyed their summons at first; and when he afterwards attended the Council, he assigned for the reason of his non-attendance at the first summons, that he had received an order from the Governor General not to obey it.

This point being established, Mr. Burke went back to the minutes of the 13th of March, and desired that they might *then* be read.

Mr. Law resisted the wish of the Manager; he said their Lordships had repeatedly given judgment on this point, and he claimed the benefit of it.

This produced another debate, differing but little in substance from that which took place the preceding day on the same subject; and therefore we shall be the less diffuse in our account of it.

Mr. Burke insisted that the Commons had now intitled themselves under the decision of their Lordships, to read those minutes. They had now connected the charges brought against Mr. Hastings with the personal conduct of that

that gentleman. An enquiry had been set on foot into acts of *corruption* and *persecution*, in which Mr. Hastings was implicated; CANTO BABOO, the prisoner's *Banyan*, had been mentioned as being concerned in, or having some knowledge of some of these acts, and was therefore ordered to attend the Council; but more particularly, because he had made some endeavours to get at a letter sent by MUNNY BEGLUM, signed with her hand, and sealed with her seal, in which some of those acts of corruption were mentioned. This *Banyan* however at first contumaciously resisted the order given for his attendance by the majority of the Council; and when at last he did attend, he said, that his reason for having refused to obey the former summons was, that he had received an order from the Governor General, forbidding him to attend. This, Mr. Burke said, was a strong ground for the admission of the evidence offered by the Commons to prove that the prisoner had endeavoured to stifle the accusation brought against him, by doing all that lay in his power to keep back the testimony of those who could give information on the subject. This proved a presumption of guilt against the prisoner, and laid the best ground for the admission in evidence of that accusation from which he had shrunk, and which he had endeavoured to stifle and suppress.

Mr. Fox maintained, that the evidence which had been this day read, took the minutes of the 13th of March so completely out of the different decisions made by their Lordships, that he trusted they would now admit, on the grounds of what they had heard this day, that very evidence which they had rejected hitherto, not because it was in itself inadmissible, but because their Lordships did not conceive that sufficient grounds had been established, on which its admissibility might be supported. The evidence given this day shewed, that Mr. Hastings, finding a charge brought against him, endeavoured to suppress that charge, by keeping back the evidence which was thought necessary to the support of it. Now, that their Lordships might see the degree of guilt which this act might fix upon the prisoner, it was absolutely necessary that they should hear the charge read, which he had, as it had been this day proved, endeavoured to stifle.

Mr. Sheridan observed, that there was a very striking distinction between the *materiality* or *weight* of evidence, and its *admissibility*. This distinction would appear the more marked by a reference to the practice of the Courts below.—There the *materiality* or the *force* of evidence was left to the jury; its *admissibility* on the contrary was left to the judgment of the Court.—Their Lordships ought not therefore, in the present instance, to consider the *weight* of the evidence, but solely its *admissibility*: when the whole was before them, and they were called upon for judgment, then of course they would weigh the *credit*, and try the *force* of the evidence; but in the present stage of the business, its *admissibility* alone should be considered. If they insisted, however, upon the former, and wished to know the whole force of the evidence, before they pronounced upon its admissibility, it would be no difficult matter to connect the minutes of the 13th of March with the conduct of Mr. Hastings, and to prove by his subsequent conduct that he himself considered the charges stated in those minutes, as but too well-founded: this would appear strikingly by his conduct towards *Nundoomar*, whom, for the purpose of destroying the weight of his accusation, he caused to be indicted for a *conspiracy*.

The Lord Chancellor asked Mr. Law, what he had to urge against the admission of the minutes of the 13th, now that some new ground seemed to have been laid for the admission of them, which had not been established when their Lordships made their last decision.

Mr. Law said he was in possession of their Lordships' decision, and would claim the benefit of it. They had declared that the minutes in question could not *now* be read, and by that judgment he would abide.

Mr. Burke conjured their Lordships to weigh well, and seriously consider the question which was then before them. If, in a business of the magnitude then under their consideration, they adhered to those rules which in a cause *ad nisi prius* might be the guides of their deliberations, they would destroy the very essence of justice, by an ill timed and ill judged adherence to *forms*. They should consider the nature of the country in which the crimes imputed to the prisoner were committed,



ted, and the nature of its connexion with this. The capitals of other Empires had usually been crowded with natives from its most distant provinces, led thither by curiosity or interest. In the capital of the British Empire, to which a country containing 24 millions of inhabitants belongs, one might expect that, from similar causes, the streets would be blackened with hordes of Indians: but they were restrained by the religious and customs of their country, which would not suffer them to come to Europe, without a sacrifice of their cast, or rank in life, which would as it were excommunicate and banish them from society. Only one single Hindoo had ever been in London, whose name was *Gulsham Doss*; he returned home Mr. *Gulsham Doss*, but no longer a *Hindoo*: for, by having left his own country, he was driven from his cast, and had no further rank among his countrymen, but was an outcast even amongst his own relations. The only way then by which the government of this country could know or redress the grievances of the natives of India, who would never appear at a Tribunal in England to complain of their Governors, was by receiving in evidence the complaints of these people, recorded in the books of the East India Company, and transmitted to Europe. This was the only communication which the nature of the religion and customs of Hindostan rendered possible between the European Governors and the governed. If their Lordships cut off that only communication, which must be the case if such evidence as was now offered was rejected, then they would leave the oppressed natives of India to be plundered and ruined without the possibility of redress: and such conduct on the part of this country, would amount, in reason and in justice, to an *abandonment of the Government of India*. Our possessions in India were not to be governed by *arbitrary* rules: nor were Governors to be left at liberty to plunder the wretched natives, because the poor people did not know that the rules which prevail in the determination of suits in England, made it necessary that the evidence should be upon oath.—This circumstance might be unknown to them when they made their complaints; and it might be as much unknown to them, that the complaints preferred by them even in the Council-Chamber of Cal-

cutta, before three out of the five members of that government, could not be considered as made *in Council*, and must consequently be passed over without redress, because, forsooth, the Governor, who contumaciously, and for a bad purpose, absented himself, was not present.

He reminded their Lordships, that their conduct was now open to the view and consideration of all mankind; and to the judgment of mankind even the highest tribunals upon earth must bow. But it was not the world alone that looked on; the SOVEREIGN OF THE WORLD, the Father and Refuge of the whole human race, the Avenger of wrongs, and the Protector of the oppressed, was a party in this business: their Lordships, as his *Vicerents* in the judgment-seat, were bound to do justice; to Him they were responsible for their conduct; and though they should disregard the opinion of the world, yet the fear of God should ever be before their eyes, when they were executing the sacred trust of administering justice.

—*Si mortalia temeritis arma,  
At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.*

The Lord Chancellor wished the Managers would state all the grounds on which they thought the minutes of the 13th might be made admissible evidence.

Mr. Fox said, there might be many grounds which would occur in the course of the proceedings upon the present article, though at this moment they might not occur to the Managers. It was sufficient if they stated one ground on which these minutes might be made admissible. That ground was the interference of Mr. Hastings, to prevent the attendance of his own servant, *Canto Baboo*, when the Council wanted to examine him respecting one of the charges against Mr. Hastings recorded in the minutes which the Managers wished to have read. On this one ground the Managers craved their Lordships' judgment.

The Lord President (Earl Camden) said, that the judgment which then Lordships had already pronounced, was misunderstood by the Counsel for the defendant, if he imagined it went the length of declaring that the minutes in question were in no case admissible. All that their Lordships meant

meant to say in that judgment was, that at the time when it was pronounced, nothing had been stated by the Hon. Managers, or given in evidence to prove that the Lords ought to suffer the minutes to be read. But since that judgment was given, the Hon. Managers had certainly laid before their Lordships some evidence relative to Canto Baboo, which might make it proper for them to review the judgment they had pronounced. At the same time he wished the Hon. Managers could find it convenient to state to the Court *all* the grounds on which they conceived the minutes of the 13th of March ought to be received in evidence.

The Managers hearing this, begged leave to withdraw for a while to consult.—On their return, Mr. Fox said, it would give the Managers great pleasure if they had been able to comply with the wish of the noble and learned Lord. But they conceived that the principle on which they now called for their Lordships' judgment, would occur so frequently in the course of the trial, that they wished once for all to have a decision upon it; and this they were sure would save a great deal of time and trouble to the Court.

He said, an Hon. Manager had shewn with true precision the distinction between the *effect* of evidence and its *admissibility*.—In Courts where the jury pronounced upon the former, and the Court upon the latter, the Judges knowing what effects improper evidence might have upon the minds of men not sufficiently informed to be able to ascertain the evidence which they ought to reject, and that on which they ought to found their verdict, never suffered inadmissible evidence to be given at all, or heard by the jury. But when evidence was in itself admissible, no matter how slight, how frivolous, or how incredible it might be, the Judge was bound to suffer it to go to the jury, whose province it was to determine the degree of credit to which it was entitled. But this caution was not necessary in such a Court as was that in which he then had the honour to stand: they need not be afraid to hear admissible evidence, however trifling or nugatory it might prove, because they were themselves the very persons who were afterwards to decide upon its *weight* and *effect*.

He was happy, he said, that he had it in his power to fortify his opinion with the authority of living Judges.

Lord Mansfield, in a case reported in Burrows, observed, that the distinction between *admissible* and *credible* evidence was built on very subtle reasoning: for his part, he felt himself inclined to overlook the distinction, and to concur with those, who, of late years, had judged it best to admit all evidence which could possibly have any relevancy to the cause, and suffer it to go to the jury, taking care to accompany it with such remarks as would prevent it from producing improper effects on the minds of the jurors. Such was the substance of the opinion read by Mr. Fox, delivered, as he said, by a Judge who had so long presided in the first criminal court with so much honour to himself and advantage to the public, in which however, *to the regret of his country*, he no longer presided. In this opinion Mr. Justice Ashurst and Mr. Justice Buller had concurred. Mr. Fox then read another and a more recent case, in which Lord Kenyon sat as Judge, and in which he conformed to, and adopted the opinion of, his able predecessor Lord Mansfield.

Having stated these different arguments, Mr. Fox pressed their Lordships to give judgment with respect to the admissibility of the minutes of the 13th, on the ground of the evidence given this day from the minutes of the 20th.

After some little conversation, their Lordships adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament, to take the case into consideration.

Mr. Law took an opportunity before the rising of the Court to observe, that *Gulshan Doss*, mentioned by an Hon. Manager to have lost his *cast* by coming to England, had had no cast to lose, for he was no more than a common ship-builder at Bombay.

Mr. Burke maintained that what he had stated respecting *Gulshan Doss* was founded in *fact*—but *tho'* it was not, the representation of his case, as given by the learned gentleman, would prove all that he wanted to prove, as well as the statement which he himself had made; for it would shew that no Hindoo who had any cast to lose, had ever ventured to come to England; and that no Hindoo could come to it who was not the outcast of his country. This would have exactly the same weight as a proof that no Hindoo had visited England but *one*, and that for so doing he had forfeited his cast.

[To be continued.]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE purpose of writing, at least publicly, is to inform the world what it did not before know. "*Non bis repetita placebit*;" and every author should be ashamed to write except he can give either information or improvement. This reflection arose from an accidental perusal of a paper, called "The Peeper," vindicating the writings of Sterne from some strictures of Mr. Knox. Of the moral character of Sterne I know nothing; but if the subsequent similar passages in his Sermons, and those \* of the † Dean of Sarum, are worth insertion, I take the trouble to copy them and send them to you.

STERNE in his 28th Sermon.—"There are two opinions which the inconsiderate are apt to take upon trust. The first is, a vicious life is a life of liberty, pleasure, and happy advantages. The second is, and which is the converse of the first, that a religious life is a sterile and most uncomfortable state. The first breach which the Devil made upon human innocence was by the help of the first of these suggestions, when he told Eve, that by eating of the tree of knowledge she should be as God; that is, she should reap some high and strange felicity from doing what was forbidden her. I need not repeat the success. Eve learnt the difference between good and evil, by her transgression, which she knew not before; but then she finally learnt, at the same time, that the difference was only this: that good is that which can only give the mind pleasure and comfort; and that evil is that which must necessarily be attended, sooner or later, with shame and sorrow."

THE DEAN in his first Sermon, "The Safe Way to Happiness," begins thus:—"There are two opinions which the Devil has been always busy to propagate in the world. The first is, that a sinful life is a state of true liberty, and sincere pleasures, and happy advantages. The second is, on the contrary, that a religious life is a sterile and uncomfortable state. He made the first breach upon human innocence by the former of these suggestions, when he told Eve, that by eating of the tree of knowledge she should reap some high and strange felicity, from doing that which was forbidden her to do.† But we know the success: Eve learnt the difference between good and evil, by her transgression, which she knew

not before; but she learnt the difference to be this: that good is that which gives the mind pleasure and assurance; and evil is that which must necessarily be attended, sooner or later, with shame and sorrow."

STERNE continueth.—"As the deceiver of mankind thus began his triumph over our race, so has he carried it on ever since by the very same argument of delusion; that is, by possessing men's minds early with great expectations of the present incomes of sin, making them dream of wondrous gratifications they are to feel in following their appetites in a forbidden way."

THE DEAN—"As he thus began his kingdom, so he has carried it on ever since by the same imposture; i. e. by possessing men's minds with vast expectations of the present incomes of sin, making them dream of golden mountains, mighty gratifications and advantages they shall reap in following their appetites the forbidden way."

The imitations are continued considerably further, and equally gross. I will only collect an instance more, from his character of St. Peter, Sermon 31, taken partially from THE DEAN's of "Nature and Grace."

"This great Apostle was a man of distinction among the disciples, and was one of such virtues and qualifications as seemed to have recommended him more than the advantages of his years or knowledge."—STERNE.

"Peter, we know, was a man of precedence, and above the rest of the disciples: and he was likewise of such virtues and qualifications as seem to have recommended him to that precedence more than did the advantage of his years."—DEAN OF SARUM.

"On his first admission to our Saviour's acquaintance, he gave most evident testimony that he was a man of real and tender goodness; when, being awakened by the miraculous draught of the fishes, as we read in the 5th of St. Luke, and knowing the author must necessarily be from God, he fell down instantly at his feet, broke out into this humble and pious reflection, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord."—STERNE.

"He was a man of real and tender goodness; and this is sufficiently evident from that passage at his first admission to our Saviour's acquaintance (St. Luk.

\* Published 1703.

† E. Young, father of the Poet,

5th); when, being awakened by the miraculous draught of fishes, and knowing the author must necessarily be from God, he fell down at his feet, and broke out into this humble and pious ejaculation: "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord."—THE DEAN.

"The censure, you will say, expresses him a sinful man; but so to censure himself, with such unaffected modesty, implies, more effectually than any thing else could, that he was not, in the common sense of the word, a sinful, but a good man."—STERNE.

"The censure, indeed, expresses him a sinful man; but so to censure himself implies, more effectually than any thing else could, that he was a good man."—THE DEAN.

STERNE continues. "And though the words 'Depart from me' carry in them the force of fear, yet he who heard them, and knew the heart of the speaker, found they carried in them a greater measure of desire. For Peter was not willing to be discharged from his new guest, but, fearing his unsuitness to accompany him, longed to be made more worthy his conversation."

"And though the words 'Depart from me' carry in them the force of fear, yet he who heard them, and knew the heart of the speaker, found that they carried in them a greater measure of desire:

# ON OLD AGE.

OF every period of life, that of old age is the most subject to pain and anxiety. The powers of the body and mind become weak and languid, and a superior degree of resignation is required to prevent the mind, at an advanced season of life, from acquiring that peevishness and moroseness occasioned by a disposition to view things on their dark side. Others indeed give into a contrary extreme, and from a mistaken notion of the unloveliness of age affect the levity or youth. But were age as much honoured and revered in England as it is in Egypt, I flatter myself so many would not sacrifice at the shrine of folly, and at the age of fifty affect as much youthfulness in dress, understanding, and behaviour, as at fifteen. They who are early accustomed to reading, reflection, and rational amusements, will find themselves enabled to render the winter of their days calm and pleasant. Music, drawing, and dancing, form a pleasing part of a lady's education. Perhaps nothing has more power to quell tumultuous passions, to relieve the mind, and harmonize the soul, than music.

for Peter was not willing to be rid of his new guest, but only longing to be made more worthy of his conversation."—THE DEAN.

I will not trouble you or myself further by the accumulated instances that follow of imitation. Should you, however, think there is a striking similitude in the expression of Sterne in his 11th Sermon, and a passage of Swift, be pleased to insert it. The sentiment is similar.

"Could it be established as a law in our ceremonial, that whenever characters in either sex were become notorious, it should be deemed infamous either to pay or receive a visit from them, and the door were to be shut against them in all public places."—STERNE.

"That women of tainted reputations find not the same countenance and reception in public places with those of the nicest virtue, who pay and receive visits from them."—SWIFT.

The real merits of Sterne I leave to those who can weigh them. He is novel in his manner, whatever may be his matter; and his "vehicle" is the source of infinite pleasure. Whatever may be his morality, I can read him without danger; and whatever be his original genius, I never read such a genius in my life as my Uncle Toby.

O. P. Q.

"Music has charms to soothe a savage breast,  
To soften rocks, or round a knotted oak."  
And, as the immortal Shakspeare beautifully says,

"He that has no music in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet  
sounds,  
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

They who possess the beautiful art of drawing from nature, cannot well be sensible that dull vicinity too often attendant on minds uninformed. To them the shades of autumn, the yellow tints which nature at that season throws over her declining bloom, have equal power to please with the blooming verdure of cheerful Spring. The ruin over which she has cast her dark gloom, the craggy rock or the distant blue hills, the humble cottage or the rustic spire that peeps above the grove, these fill the mind with agreeable sensation. The heart that can be thus amused cannot, I think, be either vicious or ill employed. But the first great pleasure of human life, which improves while it delights, is that of reading: to that every other

amusement must yield; it is that which expands the soul, enlarges the ideas, and teaches us to see men and manners in the most pleasing point of view. Does the pious and afflicted mind require comfort and consolation? Let it peruse the writings of our most eminent Divines, and it must feel soothed and relieved. By history we learn the manners of other nations; and while we give to the sons of Rome their due applause, pay the tribute of a tear to Africa's dark race; and while we contemplate the magnificence of an Asiatic monarch, pity the needy wretch who treads the burning sands of Arabia. Does the mind seek amusement by lighter studies? Poetry must charm and delight. Had every one in their youth been taught to look upon reading as their greatest source of pleasure, there would not be so many contemptible beings, who in their grand climatic exposure themselves to the pity of the thinking, and the ridicule of the inconsiderate.

In support of my arguments, I will introduce the characters of EVELINA and AMELIA.

The youth of EVELINA passed with improvement in a circle of select friends, with a sufficient intercourse with the world to give that ease and polish to the manners, which is not to be acquired in perpetual retirement.\* Her situation obliged her to move in the gayest scenes of life. There, if beauty did not gain her universal admiration, her elegant deportment, her amiable disposition warmed every virtuous heart in her favour, and struck the malevolent tongue of Envy dumb.

Far different were the pursuits of AMELIA. Accustomed from her earliest days to the flattery of servants and fawning dependents, she fancied herself a second Helen. Her reigning passion centered in dress, show, and admiration. In the daughters of Folly her splendid appearance might excite envy; but in the breast of Virtue it could raise no other sensation but that of pity or contempt.

EVELINA had sacrificed her youth and happiness to a brutal husband, whom she married to oblige her parents. The

only consolation left her was that of having done her duty: by her conduct she so softened the heart of cruelty as to gain the blessings of a dying husband. Once more left at liberty, she retired from the great world, to form the minds of her children.

Time and dissipation destroyed the beauty of AMELIA, yet still she went on in the same gay career; but no longer is she an object of admiration to the beaux, or of envy to the fair; no longer does she hear the soothing voice of Flattery. The young ridicule her, the old despise her. She cannot look forward with pleasure, because she cannot reflect on the past with comfort. Devoured with spleen, envy, and ill-nature, all avoid her, and leave her to drag out her days with the reflection, that she leaves not one heart that will lament her fate.

The happy, the pious EVELINA enjoys every comfort arising from a virtuous heart and a well-spent life. By people of all ranks and ages her company is solicited, for her conversation is at once pleasing, cheerful, and instructive. Her religion is not of that austere kind, which, by throwing a gloom over society, drives from its terrific presence the young and gay; her's is the dear companion of her private hours: it enables her to instruct the unimproved, and cheer the heart borne down by affliction. Her charity is not displayed with ostentation; her's is genuine philanthropy: it is exercised on its objects in a manner private as just; and thousands feel her beneficence without being permitted to declare her worth. Thus she cannot appear without exciting the most pleasing sensations in every breast where virtue has taken up its abode.

Let the young and gay reflect, that a youth spent in folly, idleness, and dissipation, cannot fail of making an old age of pain, anguish, and despair. Let them remember the fate of AMELIA, and by the exertion of every virtue be as equally happy, pious, and deserving, as the truly amiable EVELINA. SENEX.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

*Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum  
Intatum Palladia.*

S I R,

IN my \* last I sent you some remarks on a late publication by Mr. HEWLETT; I now send you some observations on an article in the ANALYTICAL REVIEW

for JUNE, in which the author has thought proper to mention the "Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle" with some injurious animadversions.

\* See p. 19, & seq. of this Volume. ERRATA. In page 21, col. 2, l. 17 and 35, for the Author of the Parian Chronicle, read, the Author of the Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle.

This

This critic informs us, that "he has enabled his reader to judge for himself of the question concerning the authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, by a comparison of the present article and that inserted in the Analytical Review of October last."

The article in October was written by Mr. H. who was, at the same time, preparing to publish a book upon the same subject; and his account of the Dissertation was calculated to bias the reader in favour of his own opinion. His critique, instead of being a fair and candid analysis, was nothing more than a transcript of the author's general propositions, with some crude observations at the conclusion. The reader was not favoured with one of the arguments, by which those propositions were supported; he was therefore to form his judgment of the Dissertation by the partial representation and the dogmatical assertions of an adversary\*.

On the other hand, the reviewer of Mr. H's publication in June draws out the arguments of that writer (such as they are) to a considerable extent, and places them in the most advantageous light. He very cordially repeats some of the sarcasms and misrepresentations of his associate, and compliments him on *imaginary* advantages founded on mistakes. He then pretends he has enabled the reader to JUDGE FOR HIMSELF!

At the beginning of the article he tells us, that "the English version of the inscription is taken from the Dissertation with some variations." Whereas, if he had been impartial, he would have observed, that the very few alterations which the Vindicator has made, are perfectly insignificant; that some of them are merely expressed; and the republication of the whole, an absolute PLAGIARISM.

Few writers, perhaps, on a subject of critical learning, have been guilty of more gross inaccuracies than the author of the Vindication; yet his absurdities are quoted with approbation by his obliging reviewer. Take an example.

Mr. H. speaking of the time when the Parian Chronicle is supposed to have

been written, makes this remark: "In that age, the *only* remnants of literature, *that deserve notice*, are a few epigrams and hymns of Callimachus, and the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius. Nicander, indeed, flourished about 130 years after; but surely no notice of the Parian Chronicle was to be expected in his Theriaca or his Alexipharmaca."

If Nicander flourished 130 years after the date of the Chronicle, it is of no use to mention his name. The Dissertator never expected any account of the inscription in his Theriaca or his Alexipharmaca; or in the works of any other poet. But when the *learned* critic informs us, that "of the age above-mentioned the *only* remnants of literature, which *deserve notice*, are a few epigrams and hymns of Callimachus, and the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, he seems not to know, that we have still some valuable remains of Archimedes, Apollonius Pergeus, Eratosthenes, Antigonus Carylus, Lycophron, Aratus, Theocritus†, and several others who lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—The classical knowledge of these critics is very extraordinary. Theocritus, though a common school-book, has escaped their researches, or is thought unworthy of "notice."

As it would be a waste of time to attend these notable critics through all their speculations, I shall confine my remarks to the following paragraph.

"The Essay de Consolatione by Silius," says the reviewer of the Vindication, "was rejected by Bentley, before the passage of Lactantius had proved it to be spurious; *not*, as far as we are informed, had any imposition of this kind ever succeeded; except that of the six Latin lines ascribed to Quintus Fabius, composed by A. Muretus, and communicated to J. C. Scaliger; and if such a man as Muretus dared not venture upon more than six lines, can it be supposed, that the quantity of lines which still remain genuine on our monument, in its present mutilated state, could have been the work of one or more moderns?"

\* How different is this conduct from the equitable professions of the Analytical Reviewers, in their Addrets to the Public! See No. I.

† Theocritus, Idyl. xvii. 90. informs us, that the Cyclades were under the jurisdiction of Ptolemy Philadelphus. How then can we account for the very particular notice which the author of the Parian Chronicle has taken of Athens, and many other countries, and his profound silence relative to the ancient history of Egypt, the great and opulent kingdom of Philadelphus?

"The *Essay de Consolatione* by Siganus," says our learned critic, "was rejected by Dr. Bentley before the passage of Lactantius had proved it to be spurious."

In this short sentence there are no less than two inaccuracies, and one egregious blunder.

1. There are *several* passages in Lactantius, and not *one only*, as our critic asserts, which do not appear in the *Consolatio* now extant, and are therefore so many proofs, that it is not the genuine production of Cicero.

2. Any reader would suppose from the words above-cited, that Bentley was the first who detected the imposture. Whereas this discovery had been made, by a considerable number of writers, in the sixteenth century †.

3. Lipsius produced the passages from Lactantius, by which he proved the present *Consolatio* to be a forgery, above half a century before Bentley was born. What consummate ignorance is it then to assert, that "this *Essay* was rejected by Bentley, *before* the passage of Lactantius had proved it to be spurious!" — Bene est, says Le Clerc, quod vel hinc fraus, minimè cerè condonanda, adpareat; neque enim forte deesset alioquin febriculosus criticus, qui ejus γυναικα defendere si sinit.

Our critic proceeds

"Nor, as far as we are informed, has any imposture of this kind ever succeeded"—except one.

In this half sentence there is a violation of grammatical propriety, and one

of the wildest assertions that ever was advanced by a professed critic.

1. The negative conjunction *nor* after an affirmative clause, is an enormous solecism.

2. A thousand supposititious pieces have been published under the names of the ancient Greek and Roman writers, many of which maintained their credit for several ages, and many, without doubt, still remain undetected. Our critic, it is true, only answers for what *he knows*, but if he wants any farther information, we can only refer him to such books as Placcius de *Scriptoribus Pseulonymis*, or the *Bibliothecæ* of Fabricius, where he will meet with an ample refutation of his opinion.

"Nor," continues our author, "has any imposture of this kind ever succeeded, except that of the *Ætæ* lines, ascribed to Quintus Traheus, composed by A. Muretus, and communicated to J. C. Scaliger."

Besides the assertion already mentioned, there are two glaring indications of ignorance in this short sentence.

1. Muretus not only imposed *five* lines upon Scaliger, which the latter published as a fragment of Traheus, but, at the same time, *eight* others, which he likewise gave the world as a fragment of Accius. He was so fully persuaded of their authenticity, that he introduced them in his notes on Varro, with many high encomiums. But some time afterwards finding, to his mortification, that they were the compositions of Muretus, he omitted them in his subsequent editions of that author.

† See Riccoboni *Judicium de Consolat.* 1784.—Jan Gualelmi ad Sigon. *Asinio.* 1784.—Lat. Latini Lucub. p. 128.—Gothofredi *nota* margin. ad *Consol.*—Misc. *Clus.* Fori. v. p. 119, &c. &c.

§ Vid. *Consolat. ad Fragmenta germana*, ex ipso libro M. T. Ciceronis. Lipsii *Opera* tom. 4. p. 971—974. edit. 1675.

|| For the reader's satisfaction, I shall transcribe the whole passage, as it stands in Sciliger's notes on Varro, edit. 1573. p. 211, 212. Scaliger, in commenting on these words, *Ubi poma veneunt, consistit a nemine imaginem*, says: "Producam autem locum veteris comici Traheæ, ex fabula *Harpece*, ubi hoc loquendi genus usurpatur, tum propter sententiæ elegantiam, tum etiam, quia versus nondum vulgo noti sunt;

Hero, si querelis, esulato, floribus,

Medicinis fiet miseris mortuum,

Auro parandæ huiusmodi contra forent.

Nunc hæc ad minuenda mala non magis valent,

Quàm nenit perficere ad excitandos mortuos.

Res turbidæ consilium, non fletum expetunt.

Quis enim tam aversus à musis, tamque humanitatis expertus, qui horum publicatione offenderet? Quod si hi placent, non gravabor, et alios ejusdem notæ, sed aliis poetæ, adhibere, qui tanquam supererogiam gemini et germani sunt. Sunt autem Accii, veteris ac gravissimi tragici, ex Oenomaio,

Our admirable critic informs us, "that these six Latin lines were communicated to J. C. Scaliger." By J. C. Scaliger he can only mean Julius Cæsar Scaliger; but surely an Analytical Reviewer ought to have known, that the editor of Varro's works and the verses of Muretus was not *Julius Cæsar*, but the celebrated *Joseph Scaliger*.

"If such a man as Muretus dared not to [durst not] venture upon more than six lines, can it be supposed, says our reviewer, that the quantity [the number] of lines which still remain genuine on our monument, in its present mutilated state, could have been the work of one or more moderns?"

It has been already demonstrated, that the supposition concerning Muretus is not true; and, with respect to the latter part of this remark, it may be reasonably asserted, that, as far as the style is concerned, the composition of the Chronicle required no greater skill in the Greek language than that which many modern writers have possessed. The whole inscription is but a bare enumeration of facts and dates, in the plainest and the simplest expressions.

At the conclusion of his criticisms, our author, with an air of triumph and insolence, observes, that he must have no taste, who cannot distinguish the compositions of the moderns from those of the ancients. This discrimination will undoubtedly depend very much on the merits of the compositions in question; but infinitely better judges than this

gentleman, or his brother-reviewer, have been deceived. The Latin satire *DE LITÆ* was mistaken by H. Stephens, Caspar Barthius, Boxhornius, and other eminent critics, for a valuable piece of antiquity, and, as such, was illustrated by comments. Yet it was afterwards found to be the work of Mich. de l'Hospital, the chancellor of France\*.

A poem on the Trojan war by Rhodoman was published by Fred. Morel, quoted by Petavius, and received by many learned writers, as the work of some old Greek poet†.

The *Argonautica*, by the same hand, was likewise mistaken for the production of some ancient Greek poet, by many celebrated critics, and, among others, by an eminent professor of the Greek language at Cambridge, Mr. Barnes, in his edition of Euripides, ad Med. p. 175.—A variety of other examples, to the same purpose, might be produced, were it necessary.

From this short specimen of the learning and abilities of the critic, who supports the cause of Mr. H. some may probably imagine, that he is the author of the *Vindication*. The accuracy and erudition of both are indeed perfectly similar. If they are *two* congenial heroes,

Qui Bævium non odit, amet tua carmina  
Mævi.

From a society of reviewers (some of whom are scholars of the highest distinction) it was reasonable to expect a fair and liberal account of a publication,

Nam si lamentis allevaretur dolor,  
Longoque fletu minueretur miseria,  
Tum turpe lacrimis indulgere non foret,  
Fractæque voce diis Æm obtestari fidem,  
Tabifica donec pectore excesset lues.  
Nunc hæc neque hilum de dolore detrahunt,  
Potiusque cumulum miseriis adjiciunt mali,  
Et indecoram mentis molliam arguunt.

Qui versus hæcenus latuerunt, eosque nunc primum in vulgus publicamus; quorum priores Trabeæ mihi ad verbum à Philemone mutuati videntur, qui eandem sententiam extulit.

Εἰ τα δακρυῖ ἡμῖν τῶν κακῶν ἐν φαρμακῶν,  
Αἰ θ' ὁ κλαυσα; τοῦ πονοῦ ἐπαίετο,  
Ἡλιδόμοισθ' αὖ δακρυα, δότες χρυσιοι.

Nam tertius versus ad verbum redditur tertio Trabeæ,

Auro parandæ lacrimæ contra forent.

Fortasse de hæc nimis. Illud quod in manu est agamus."

Scaliger then proceeds—"Hic est, inquit, ille, qui non solum, &c." as the note now stands in the edit. of 1619. Vol. ii. p. 196. lin. 4.

\* J'ay ouï dire à M. Vossius, que Boxhornius avoit corrigé & commenté une Satyre de *Litæ*, qu'il croyoit ancienne, qui est du Chancelier de l'Hospital. Ce que j'ay vu depuis avec grand plaisir. Pricæus, critique Anglois, fait la même faute sur l'*Apologie d'Apollon*. p. 54. Recueil de Particularitez, par M. Colomier, p. 123. Fabric. B. L. i. iv. c. 2. § 2.

† Theod. Rickii Dissert. de primis Cal. Colon. p. 448.



which breathes no spirit of self-sufficiency, arrogance, or acrimony, which abuses no preceding writer, which demolishes no article of faith, which proposes the author's doubts with diffidence and moderation, which is not destitute of learning, and which opens a new and extensive field for the entertainment of the reader, and the investigation of the curious in this case, I flattered myself it would meet with a fair and impartial review. But I was deceived. It was tried by sophists and wranglers in the court of criticism, and censured with a degree of petulance and injustice unbecoming the character of judges on the bench.

When the literati of other countries see such indications of ignorance in one of our most pompous literary journals, they must form a very disadvantageous idea of the state of critical learning in this country.

The University of Oxford cannot think it any honour to have the authenticity of the *Arundelian Chronicle* supported by such *defenders*; and, in such hands, the *A. R.* must inevitably sink into contempt.

I am, Sir, your's,

THE AUTHOR of the *Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle.*

[ To be continued occasionally. ]

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, July 3.

THE order of the day for the second reading of the County Election Bill was opposed by Earl Stanhope, who entered into a short discussion of the principle of the Bill, and moved, "That the Bill be rejected." Ordered.

Earl Stanhope then moved the commitment of his Bill for regulating the collection of tythes. Though there was an Act of King William III. that tended to relieve Quakers and others by suffering distresses to take place for tythes under 10*l.* instead of an action at law, yet this Act was not put in force; for the Clergy took tythe causes into consideration in the Ecclesiastical Courts, which were used as engines of malice and oppression. A Quaker at Worcester had been imprisoned for a tythe debt of 5*s.* and had already been two months in prison on that account. Six Quakers of Coventry had also been lately confined for very trifling tythe debts; and one of these sectarists had been put by the Proctors to the expence of 300*l.* for the paltry sum of 4*l.* These oppressions ought not to be suffered; and the Spiritual Courts ought not to be permitted to exercise any jurisdiction in matters respecting tythes. His Bill, therefore, tended to subject these causes, when for trifling sums, to the decision of the Quarter Sessions. The Right Rev. Bench ought to concur in this Bill not only from a regard to the substantial convenience of the Clergy, who, though they might lose by it those opportunities of gratifying their avarice which they now had, would be enabled to recover their tythes more effectually, but also from motives of public spirit and national justice.

Lord Kenyon was of opinion, that the 3d day of July was too late a period in a Session to bring in a Bill that required the most serious discussion. The Noble Lord found fault with the litigations that were frequently caused for small tythes; those small sums, however, were the chief support of the inferior Clergy; and to do away the possibility of obtaining those tythes, would be depriving several of the Clergy of their subsistence. At the same time that his Lordship was complaining of hardships on the community from the Clergy, he wished his Lordship to look to the Laity; he wished his Lordship to recollect the many quit-rents, heriots, &c. which were payable to many of the Laity, and he considered that those were enforced in as oppressive a manner as tythes.—His Lordship had said that persons were imprisoned for sums as low as one shilling; this he could not consider to be an oppression, for if any were so obstinate as to refuse the payment of legal dues, the laws were necessarily to be enforced: on the payment of those dues, however, the persons imprisoned could be released. He objected to the innovations now proposed, and could by no means be of opinion that his Lordship had advanced sufficient reasons to warrant the House to pull down a fabric which had existed for so many years. He objected to the principle of the Bill, as it would empower a Justice of the Peace to decide on tythe causes, with an appeal to the Quarter Sessions. To leave the right of the Clergy in such hands, he said, was a regulation not to be borne; it was in his opinion very strange that a proposition should be made to subject the rights of the Clergy to the decision of a Justice, without suffering

suffering an appeal to any of the higher Courts. He moved that the Bill be rejected.

Earl Stanhope replied to Lord Kenyon, and ridiculed the futility of his observations.

The Earl of Abingdon opposed the Bill, as he saw no sufficient reason for destroying so important a part of the ecclesiastical system. The imperfections that might exist in the church establishment, ought to be touched with a more delicate hand than that of the Noble Earl, who had talked on a former day of removing the rubbish of the laws relative to the church in carts, wheelbarrows, and shovels. He hoped his Lordship would not cut out work for the incendiaries of the nation, by idle attempts at reform. Let him rather move for a Committee of both Houses, and direct their views to reformation, not by pulling down and destroying, but by building up and improving. Let him weigh his zeal in the scales of judgment, and not in the balance of a heated imagination.

The Duke of Norfolk was friendly to the Bill, of which the principle was good, though some of the clauses might require amendment. The Clergy ought not to have the power of imprisoning or excommunicating for civil causes. He knew instances of persons whose minds had been rendered extremely uneasy by their being *cursed out of the church*, as they styled it. This practice of excommunication produced much anxiety to persons religiously disposed; and in the minds of those of a contrary turn, it increased a contempt of all religion. He hoped that the Prelates, if they disapproved of the present Bill, would bring in one more conformable to their sentiments on the subject; for something ought to be speedily done towards regulating the collection of ecclesiastical dues.

The question for committing the Bill was negatived without a division, and the Bill was instantly rejected.

MONDAY, July 6.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of a Bill for the Relief of the Poor, Lord Stanhope rose and recommended a postponement.

It was accordingly moved, "That the said Bill be read a second time on the 24th day of September next;" the same was carried in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The House being resumed upon the Trial of Mr. Hastings,

Earl Camden moved, "That the further proceedings be postponed to the first Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament;" which motion was put and carried.

MONDAY, July 13.

The Royal Assent by Commission was given to the Tontine Bill, the Lottery Bill, and to a great many others.

The Bill for regulating the importation and exportation of corn was, on the motion of the Duke of Leeds, rejected, as another Bill, more efficacious, his Grace said, was preparing in another place, and would speedily be presented to their Lordships.

Lord Hawkesbury concurred in the motion.

The question on the second reading of the Horse and Carriage Duty Bill being put,

Lord Rawdon took it as an avowed pretext to bring before their Lordships a discussion of the most important nature, he meant the state of the Revenue. His Lordship then entered on the subject generally, in the manner in which it had been entered on by Mr. Sheridan in the House of Commons. His Lordship condemned the keeping of the state of the finances in darkness. He considered the estimates of the revenue of 1786 to have turned out fallacious, and by his calculations, which were made from documents on the table, he declared, that upon an average of the three last years the expenditure of the country, excluding the annual million for the reduction of the national debt, had exceeded our income by above one million; that from the year 1786 we had discharged of our debt 3,000,000*l.* and had increased our debts in other ways to at least an equal amount; and that upon a fair statement of the whole of our finances, it would appear our expenditure exceeded our income by 2,110,000*l.* annually.

The Duke of Richmond rose in refutation of the statement of the noble Lord, and called upon his Lordship to declare, if such an excess of the expenditure had existence, where the deficiencies were, or the services unpaid. His Grace entered into a general comparison of the Revenue Report, which he declared to have, by experience, turned out most accurate. His Grace said, that so far from the revenues being in a bad state, they were actually most promising.

Lord Loughborough spoke of deficiencies in the land and malt duties.

Lord Walsingham supported the statement of the Duke of Richmond in opposition to that of Lord Rawdon's, and justified the Report of the Revenue Committee.

Lord Stormont supported the statement of Lord Rawdon, and argued on the fallacy of the Report.

Lord Bathurst condemned the attempts made to lower the credit of the nation; and considered that those men, whoever they might

might be, that attempted to misrepresent our finances, were neither patriots, or well-wishers to their country. His Lordship referred the noble Lords opposite him (Rawdon, Stormont, and Loughborough) to form an opinion of our revenue and credit by the price of Stocks, and to the people in Exchange-alley.—Since the year 1786, Stocks had risen above 10 per cent. and above three millions of the national debt had been annihilated. At the end of six years 14,000,000l. would be discharged, the simple and compound interest arising from which would raise the Sinking Fund upwards of 500,000l. annually. To this prospect of our revenue might be added the resources we should derive from the East-India Company when their debts should be wholly discharged, which would be completed in six years. As a farther aid also might be considered the reduction of the four per cents. to three and a half, which would be on the three per cents. reaching 86, which he said they would most probably do in less than three years, by which the revenue would gain 300,000l. per ann.

Lord Loughborough urged the necessity of enquiring into the state of the national finances, the neglect of which he said was the cause of the distress of France. His Lordship's statement made an annual deficiency, including the million, of 1,909,000l.

Lord Rawdon said, as their Lordships differed so much in their statements, it would be best to submit the papers to a Committee.

The Duke of Richmond conceived it too late in the session to go into such a Committee; his papers were however at the noble Lord's service.

The question was at length put and carried, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Their Lordships met, and having gone through and passed the Newspaper Duty Bill, and several others, returned them to the Commons without amendment.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, July 20.

The Tobacco Bill was read a first time, ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

Lord Stormont moved, that Counsel be heard on the second reading of the Tobacco Bill, in compliance with the prayer of the petition presented yesterday to their Lordships.

Lord Cathcart begged the House to consider, that there was a standing order on their Journals against hearing Counsel on Bills of Supply. He was therefore averse to the noble Viscount's motion.

The Lord Chancellor observed, with some warmth, that if such an order had been established ever since the Conquest, it ought on this occasion to be dispensed with. The other House had thought proper to hear Counsel on this Bill; and there was no reason that their Lordships should refuse to hear them. He would even go farther, and say, that if the above-mentioned order really existed, it ought to be rescinded from the Journals. But the fact was, that there was no order against hearing Counsel on Bills of Supply, when they did not relate to the Supplies of the current year; and it ought also to be considered, that the present Bill was rather a Bill of Regulation than of Supply.

Lord Cathcart spoke in reply; after which the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 23.

Mr. Beaumont brought up from the Commons the Act for appointing a day of General Thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom for commemorating the great event of the Revolution in 1688. This Bill first recites at full length the statute called the Bill of Rights, and then orders that the 16th of December in every year, if it falls on a Sunday, should be a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God in all our churches and chapels, for the many mercies, blessings, and deliverances we received from the glorious Revolution in 1688; and when the 16th of December does not fall on a Sunday, then the Sunday next to it, whether before or after, is to be the day of thanksgiving.

Lord Hopetoun moved for leave to give a first reading to this Bill, upon which

The Bishop of Bangor rose, and observing that several Lords, with whom he had conversed since he came to the House, being of opinion that this Bill ought not to pass into a law, but that it should be opposed at the first reading, and their opinions coinciding with his, he desired the indulgence of the House whilst he gave some reasons against this Bill, such reasons as had principally occurred to him since he came into the House, as he did not know that the Bill was to be brought up this day, much less that it was to be debated.—After this short preface his Lordship proceeded to observe, that there did not appear to be the least occasion for such a Bill, as the great and glorious event of the Revolution in 1688 was commemorated every year on the 5th of November, in a most grave, solemn, and affecting manner. The Bishop then observed, that it was very wise and judicious in the King and his Council, in the 2d of William and Mary, to couple the great event of the Revolution in 1688 with that of

our deliverance from the Powder-plot in 1605, and to return our sincere thanks to Almighty God at the same time, and in the same form of prayer, for those two signal instances of the Divine goodness to these kingdoms, in saving us in both cases from popish tyranny and arbitrary power.—It has been often said, that this great event of the Revolution is but barely mentioned in the service appointed for the 5th of November, and considering what great blessings we derived from that event, a more full and pointed service ought to be made use of. This the Bishop observed was a great misrepresentation, as that glorious event is expressly mentioned in every prayer which makes part of that service, except one or two at most, if his memory did not greatly fail him; and how much care and attention had been given to this subject in order to adapt and accommodate the service to these two great events, so similar in their consequences, and so evidently marked by the hand of Providence, would appear to any one who would compare the service appointed for the 5th of November, as it stood in the Common Prayer before the Revolution, with that which is now appointed to be used.—The introductory sentences were all added at the Revolution, so also was the hymn instead of the *Veni exultemus*—different psalms also were appointed, and a different gospel; and by means of these alterations and additions, the service for our deliverance from the Powder-plot, and for the happy arrival of King William for the deliverance of our church and nation is as complete, solemn, and affecting as any service in the whole liturgy; and no wonder, as the additions and alterations were finally settled by those eminent divines, who had done more towards bringing about the glorious Revolution by their matchless writings against Popery, than any other order of men in the kingdom. For these reasons his Lordship was of opinion that full, due, and proper notice was already taken of this glorious event, and that there was not the least occasion therefore for appointing another day, as this Bill proposed. His Lordship then observed, that his argument went hitherto against the rejection of the Bill in the whole, and though it was not usual in this stage of a Bill to argue against particular clauses, yet he could not help mentioning his disapprobation of that clause which recites at full length the statute called the Bill of Rights; and there orders the same to be read in all churches and chapels on the day of the General Thanksgiving proposed by this Bill, since if this part of the Bill was to be complied with, our churches would be empty on

this day, as was the case formerly, when his Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality used to be read every quarter in our churches; and for this reason the Clergy have for many years omitted to read it, though they make themselves liable thereby to a penalty. His Lordship said also that there were other objections against inserting this clause as well as the rest of the rites; but this not being the proper time to argue against the clauses, and being also unwilling to give the House any further trouble, he should for these reasons, which had occurred to him on the sudden, move that the Bill be not read a first time.

Earl Stanhope then rose, and expressed his astonishment, that a Protestant Bishop should be against returning thanks to Almighty God for so signal a deliverance as was wrought for us by the divine goodness at the Revolution, to which the nation owes every thing that is near and dear to it, as well in a civil as a religious light; and to which happy and glorious event that Right Reverend and learned Prelate, as well as the rest of his brethren, were indebted for all the valuable privileges they enjoyed.—His Lordship then said, that there was not sufficient notice taken of this memorable event in the service for the 5th of November—that it was not proper to set the deliverance from the Gunpowder-plot in competition with the glorious Revolution in 1688—that we did not return thanks for the restoration of our liberties and franchises as we ought to do in the most ardent manner, but we coldly thanked Almighty God for making all opposition fall before the Prince of Orange—a foreign Prince with a foreign army.—His Lordship then found fault with the service for the 5th of November, and read a short passage from it, and made some severe remarks and animadversions upon it. His Lordship then observed that it was necessary to call the subjects of this country to commemorate this event by one day set apart for this purpose, lest they should grow careless, and forget the liberties to which this Revolution entitled them. He had reason to think that we did not sufficiently attend to this happy and memorable event, and therefore, he thought it highly expedient that the Bill of Rights should be read every year in our churches and chapels, that the people might have a lively sense of their privileges, and be upon the watch against every encroachment on their legal rights.—He then complained very much of this mode of opposing a Bill on the first reading, and thought a Bill of so much consequence, and which related so nearly to the civil and religious liberty of this country, ought

ought not to be treated in such a manner; and hoped the learned Prelate, whose candour and moderation he had often experienced, would withdraw his motion, and let the Bill go on, and appoint a day for a second reading, when the friends of the Bill, as well as those who were adverse to it, might come fully prepared, and adopt or reject the Bill after a full and deliberate discussion.—His Lordship then made two or three allusions, which as we did not understand, we will not pretend to report, as we should be sorry to say any thing that did not fall from the Noble Earl in a debate on so favourite a subject as we know Liberty and the Revolution are to his Lordship. Before the Noble Earl concluded he again expressed his wish that the learned Prelate would withdraw his motion,

The Lord Chancellor then left the woolsack, and observed that the Noble Earl had been rather too free in expressing his astonishment at what had fallen from the learned Prelate, as he knew from the long experience he had of the learned Prelate, that he entertained as strong and lively a sense of the great blessings which were derived from the Revolution, as any Member of that House, and was as ready to join in returning his sincere thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance which was wrought for us by that truly memorable event, as any one of their Lordships; but notwithstanding this, his learned friend did not think it necessary that any other mode of returning thanks, as a nation, was at all necessary, than what was already established; and the reasons which the Bishop had given their Lordships, and the very good observations he had made on the service as it stood formerly, and as it now stands, and which were perfectly new he believed to most of their Lordships, had satisfied him that the Bill was absolutely unnecessary, and these reasons would, he apprehended, prove satisfactory also to the generality of their Lordships. The Chancellor then observed, that the learned Prelate had justly shown that the service of the church in which the great event of the Revolution was commemorated, was in general extremely proper for the occasion, and he was very sure that the particular passage which the Noble Earl had cited, was highly proper, and did not lie open to any of the objections which the Noble Earl had made to it. His Lordship then animadverted with great spirit, mixed with a due degree of severity, on the Noble Earl's saying that in the particular service we returned thanks to Almighty God because all opposition had

fallen before a foreign King with a foreign army; and then remarked, that the learned Prelate never spoke of the Revolution in such terms as these: for he understood the subject too well, and had too just a sense of that glorious event, ever to speak of our deliverer in such language. His Lordship was very pointed throughout his speech, and marked the Bill in the strongest terms as an absurd and ridiculous project; and concluded with saying, that for the reasons which had fallen from his Right Reverend and learned friend, he should vote against reading the Bill a first time.

Lord Hopetoun then rose, and said that he was for the principle of the Bill, and thought it unprecedented to vote against its being read a first time, and hoped the learned Prelate would be prevailed on to withdraw his motion.

On the question being put for rejecting,

|               |   |    |
|---------------|---|----|
| For rejecting | — | 13 |
| Against       | — | 6  |

Majority 7

The Bill therefore was rejected.

A petition from the Lord-Mayor and Corporation of London against the Tobacco Bill was presented by Lord Stormont.

The Lord Chancellor observed that it was repugnant to the forms of the House to receive petitions against a Bill of Supply from persons who were not interested in its contents. If the Corporation of London consisted principally of tobaccoists, or possessed in their corporate capacity an estate that depended on this manufacture, a petition from them ought to be received and attended to.—The petition now offered dwelt on the general principles of Liberty, on which their Lordships certainly required no instruction.—He concluded with moving that this petition be rejected; which was agreed to.

Counsel were then called to the Bar, on the Bill in question.

Mr. Graham harangued their Lordships for some time on the impolicy, as well as oppressive tendency of the Bill. After expatiating on the most reprehensible parts of it he appealed to the justice and wisdom of the House, whether a Bill of so vexatious a nature was compatible with the free spirit of our Constitution.

Mr. Douglas, the other Counsel employed in support of the petition against this Bill, proposed that Mr. Thomas Pottlethwaite should be called in and examined.

After a detail of distinct evidence from this Gentleman, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

**S**IR W. Dolben moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider of proper bounties to be granted in certain cases to the Masters and Surgeons of Slave Ships carrying Slaves from the Coast of Africa to other places.

The question being put and agreed to, the Committee came to the resolution of granting the same bounties as were allowed last year; after which the House was resumed, and the report ordered to be made to-morrow.

Mr. Sheriff Curtis presented at the Bar a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London against the Tobacco Bill, praying to be heard against the same by Council.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the hearing of Council, as the petitioners were not immediately interested in the object of the Bill, and moved, as an amendment, to leave out the words "and the petitioners be heard by their Council."

The question was then put on the amendment, which was carried without a division.

The order of the day was then read, for a Committee of the whole House to consider of the East-India Revenues, and Lord Frederick Campbell took his seat as Chairman.

Mr. Dundas rose to bring forward the Oriental Budget, which is briefly comprized in the following aggregate state of the Revenues of all India.

In 1787 and 8, current rupees 63,959,998  
Sterling — — £. 6,396,000

Charges of all India, current  
rupees — — 48,355,061

Sterling — — 4,835,506

Net Revenue, current rupees 15,604,937

Sterling — — 1,560,493

From which, deducting the charges of Benccolen and Penamy, there remains 1,560,493

The net Revenues of all India, exclusive of the interest on the India debts, contained in No. XVI. on the Table, and which being deducted—the net Revenues of all India in 1787 and 8 amount to 1,019,791

This being added to the amount of sales of European goods 1787 and 8 produce 1,341,237

By which it appears, we have a clear surplus of Revenue in India of 1,341,237<sup>l</sup>. and every thing, said he, concurs to make me believe that I state the estimate of our Revenue at a period by no means so prosperous as that which we have reason shortly to expect

Vol. XVI.

He concluded with asserting, that there was at this moment in India the most flattering appearance of a long and lasting peace; that the native powers were ambitious of our alliance; that they courted our protection.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 2.

Sir William Dolben brought in his Bill for renewing an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for regulating vessels employed in the Slave Trade, which was read a first time.

The Bill for granting additional duties on horses and carriages, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Jolliffe brought in a Bill for improving the commonable lands in that part of Great Britain called England, which was read a first time.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 3.

Mr. Gascoyne presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool against the Tobacco Bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Newspaper duty Bill. The blank from which day the duty was to take place of *three fillings* on each Advertisement, and *twopence* on each Paper, was filled up with the words "First Day of August"—The clause being read, restraining Hawkers from lending papers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and argued in support of it, as neither inconvenient to the public, nor oppressive to the hawker, and as necessary to support the Revenue.

Mr. Drake, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Hussey, and Sir Watkin Lewes spoke against it, as oppressive to the hawker, and not likely to raise the Revenue, after which the question being put, the Committee divided; for the Clause, Ayes 29, Tellers 2—31; Noes 9, Tellers 2—11; Majority for the Clause 20.

The remaining clauses were then read and agreed to.

MONDAY, July 6.

The report of the Westminster Committee was brought up, stating that the petitioners had withdrawn their petitions; and that Lord John Townshend was duly elected to serve in Parliament for Westminster. The report was ordered to be registered.

Mr. Pulteney observed, that a report had been propagated that, in consequence of a great scarcity of grain in France, an application had been made by the French Government to the Administration of this country, to

S

supply

supply them with a certain quantity of corn. He wished to know of the Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Pitt) if there was any foundation for this report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that an application had been made by France to Government for 20 000 sacks of flour; that the Privy Council had examined the principal Corn-factors on the subject, and upon the whole of the information his Majesty's Ministers had not yet determined on granting this request. It was undoubtedly a most desirable object to grant this supply if the House were of opinion this country would suffer no material inconvenience from it.

After a short conversation on this head, the Speakers being Mess Wilberforce, Watson, Dempster, Ord, Wyndham, Drake, Pys, Anstruther, Newnham, Sir Grey Cooper, and Major Scott, it was resolved that accounts should be immediately laid before the House of what had been done by the Privy Council in this business, that something might be determined on without delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt piece-goods woven in this kingdom from the duties on sales by auction, to which they were now liable.—The same was agreed to.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 7.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Lords of the Treasury to appoint officers to investigate the annual amount of the fees of the different officers of the Customs; the purpose of which Bill was for the bringing forward of a plan early in the next session, to relieve Merchants from the present complexity of the coastwise duties, which was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the minutes of the examination taken before the Privy Council, of the stock of wheat and flour now in the country for the supply of the kingdom, and moved, "That the papers be referred to a select Committee." Ordered.

The Committee appointed immediately withdrew, and, having considered the minutes of the examination, came to the following resolution; "That from a comparative view of the prices of wheat and flour in France and England, that 20,000 sacks of flour ought not to be exported."

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of Licences to be granted to the Manufacturers of Tobacco, Snuff, and Tobacco Stalks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and moved, "That every manufacturer of

Tobacco, Snuff, and Tobacco Stalks shall, previous to the 10th day of November, 1790, pay a licence duty of 40s."

"That every manufacturer &c. after the 10th day of November, 1790, shall take out a licence of 40s. yearly, if his manufacture of snuff in the preceding year did not exceed 20,000 pounds weight."

"3l. if above 20,000 and under 30,000.

"4l. if above 30,000 and under 40,000.

"5l. if above 40,000 and under 50,000.

"6l. if above 50,000 and under 60,000.

"7l. if above 60,000 and under 70,000.

"8l. if above 70,000 and under 80,000.

"9l. if above 80,000 and under 90,000.

"10l. if above 90,000 and under 100,000.

"12l. if above 100,000 and under 120,000.

"15l. if above 120,000 and under 150,000.

"20l. if above 150,000."

These motions were all agreed to, the House resumed, and the report ordered to be brought up.

The resolutions were then read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 9.

The Speaker not being able to make a House by four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, July 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that on Monday he should move some resolutions relative to the exportation of corn to France. At Shoreham, they fell the price of corn for a few hours from 48s. to 44s. to entitle them to export with a bounty of 5s. while the price was at 48s. round the country, and entered for exportation 8,000 sacks of corn to Havre-de-Grace, in the name of a London merchant. The exportation had been stopped by the officers at Shoreham, which made it necessary to bring in a bill on the occasion, which he hoped might be speedily passed.

Sir Grey Cooper approved of the bill, and said, if Mr. Pitt had done anything illegal, an indemnity bill should be brought in.

Mr. Sheridan said, the motion he was about to offer to the House, was, in his consideration, a matter of great importance, and which, he said, it was to be wished had been much earlier brought forward. In what he was about to submit to the House he stood upon facts, and did not dread refutation from the two Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite him (Mr. Pitt and Mr. Grenville), whatever might be their abilities, and he allowed they were great, though unable to bear them out against incontrovertible facts. Whatever, he said, was the actual situation of the country, that situation ought to be known: the House in a matter of such importance, ought not to give

give their confidence to any man ; but as the guardians of the property of their constituents, and of the resources of the country, examine into the finances of the country themselves. In the course of the present discussion, he should lay down four propositions to the Rt. Hon. Gentleman :

First, That for the three last years, the expenditure had exceeded the income two millions annually, and would continue for the two following years.

Secondly, That the report of the revenue Committee of 1786 had failed in every important point.

Thirdly, That no progress had been made in reducing the national debt, but that we were more in debt than in 1786.

Fourthly, That no reasonable expectation appeared, on the present state of expenditure and income, that we should be enabled to make any reduction of the national debt.

Mr. Sheridan having laid down these propositions, proceeded next in attempting to substantiate them. He entered largely into the report of the Revenue Committee. He contended that they had no idea of the necessity of any loan during the peace, that they had provided visionary resources for what they knew to be absolute demands, that the Right Hon. Gentlemen (Mr. Pitt) had, for the purpose of bolstering up the report, and making the deficiencies appear less glaring, smuggled several taxes under wrappers of regulations. After stating a number of particulars, which we have not room to insert,

Mr. Sheridan said, the income of the country had been gradually declining, and in proportion as our revenue had failed in rising, the Right Hon. Gent. had been squandering them in the greatest prodigality ; our expenditure had been in a progressive state of increase for the last three years, and enormously so in its three great branches, the army, navy, and ordnance. He then entered into a comparison of the sum for miscellaneous services for the year, which was 640,000*l.* with that of 78,000*l.* estimated by the Committee as the sum for the miscellaneous service for the peace establishment of the year 1792, and insisted that it would be preposterous and absurd to contend that so great a sum as 640,000*l.* could be, by the year 1790 or 1791, reduced so low for the same service as 78,000*l.* The public expenditure in the three last years he stated to be 47,790,000*l.* to which was to be added, an increase of 600,000*l.* on the navy debt, making that debt upwards of a million, which, added to the other expenditure, made the whole 51,000,000*l.* and upwards ; he averaged the

Annual expenditure at *£*17,144,000  
Annual income at *£*15,203,000

Leaving an annual deficiency of 1,941,000

He ridiculed the idea of coming to the level suggested by the Revenue Committee, either at the end of 1790 or 1791 ; before which level could be obtained, it would be necessary, he said, to expend 12,000,000*l.* more than stated by the Committee before every thing could be wound up ; and then ere we could arrive at the period at which the Rt. Hon. Gent. had long been vainly boasting we were already arrived, of our income exceeding our expenditure, our income must be raised 1,100,000*l.* or the expenditure lessened to that amount.

Having said so much, he declared his intention of moving for a select Committee, which he would form with to much impartiality, that he would even name in it a majority of those Gentlemen who mostly voted with the Minister. He concluded by moving, " That a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the public income and expenditure, and into the progress made in the reduction of the national debt, and to report the same to the House ; and that the said Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen,

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Henry Bankes, Esq.     | James Marlow, Esq.    |
| D. Parker Clarke, Esq. | Alderman Newnham      |
| Geo. Dempster, Esq.    | — Pelham, Esq.        |
| W. Drake, jun. Esq.    | Edward Phillips, Esq. |
| W. Hussey, Esq.        | Sir G. A. Shuckburgh  |
| Sir William Lemon,     | Alderman Watton,      |
| — Lowther, Esq.        | Earl Wycombe."        |

The question having been read from the chair and put,

The Secretary of State (Mr. Grenville) said, he should have no hesitation whatever to submit the proposed investigation to the Gentlemen named, if the House could be of opinion to agree with the statement of the Hon. Gentlemen opposite him ; that he did not think, however, any impartial man would. He took a general view of the arguments of Mr. Sheridan against the report of the Committee respecting the national income, and stated, that so far from its decreasing, the amount of that of the last year was 13,670,000*l.* which was 42,000*l.* more than the preceding year. Having said so much in refutation of the Hon. Gentlemen's assertions relative to the income, he next followed him to the expenditure, in which he could not refute him with facts, as he had before done with respect to the income, the time not having arrived for which the Committee had formed an estimate of the expenditure, namely, at the end of 1791.

The increase of the navy debt was not, he said, to be looked on with regret, when our great increase in ships was considered, and when it was remembered that our harbours were so abundantly full, that we had to the value of above 1,000,000*l.* sinking of new ships.



stores in our dock yards; an abundance never before known. The Hon. Gentleman had formerly ridiculed and scouted, as absurd, the resources pointed out by the Committee; those despicable resources had, however, produced no less than 2,571,000*l.* in the three years.—In the miscellaneous services so much dwelt upon by the Hon. Gentleman, he would find for the Prince of Wales's debts a very considerable sum; he would find other expenses of which there had been no probability, to such an amount as made necessary the loan of a million. After dwelling for some time on the prospect of the report of the Committee being fully justified by experience, he concluded by deprecating the motion, for which he saw no necessity whatever, as the accounts of the finances of the country were regularly laid before the House every session.

Mr. Fox rose in support of the motion, and observed upon the conduct of the Hon. Secretary, who declared he wished for the report and the finances to be investigated, yet deprecated the only way that that investigation could be coolly gone into. He was of opinion that the Hon. Gentleman feared a revision. A new Committee, he said, ought to be appointed, if for no other reasons than those advanced by the Hon. Secretary himself, who had stated the encroachment of army and navy, which might be permanent, and which the former Committee, not seeing the necessity for, could not have provided. Upon that statement alone, every independent man in the House could not avoid giving his vote in favour of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to Mr. Fox.

Mr. Sheridan again rose, and replied to what had fallen from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Steele spoke in opposition to the motion, and supported what had been said by the Secretary, relative to the discharge of the National debt.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan again spoke, and were answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Roeb.

The question was then put, and negatived without a division.

MONDAY, July 13.

Mr. Secretary Grenville moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better regulating and ascertaining the importation of corn and grain &c.

Leave was given, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

TUESDAY, July 14.

The Speaker again kept his word, for not being able to make a House by four o'clock; he made his bow, and retired.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

An account was presented of the expenses which had attended the trial of Mr. Hastings since the delivery of the last account. The sum now stated as due was 20,312*l.*

The report of the Committee on the India Company's Petition was brought up and the resolutions were read, by which leave was given to the Company to add a million to their credit.

The report of the Tobacco Bill was brought up, and the question being put that the Bill be engrossed, the House divided, when there appeared for the Bill, 70; against it, 20; majority, 50.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Mr. Dundas brought in a Bill for enabling the East India Company to borrow a million sterling in compliance with their late Petition. The Bill was read a first time, as was also a Bill for regulating the importation and exportation of coin.

Mr. Bugege moved the Commitment of his Debtor and Creditor Bill, but he said he should not press the Bill to decide finally upon it this session. It might pass through a Committee of the whole House, and he pointed with the alterations it had received from the Committee above stated; and Members would have ample time to consider every part of it by the beginning of the next session.

This Bill was accordingly committed, reported, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bugege gave notice that he should bring forward, early in the succeeding session a proposition for preventing the oppressions prevalent in the County Courts.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 17

Read a second time, and committed for Monday, the Bill to enable the East India Company to add one million to their capital.

The House in a Committee of Supply, Mr. Gilbert in the chair, came to the resolution of granting to his Majesty the sum of 20,312*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* to make good a like sum issued to defray the expenses of the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. which was agreed to, and the report was ordered to be made on Monday.

Mr. Bugege moved, That the several Sheriffs of Counties do lay before the House early in the next Session of Parliament, an account of fees received in their respective Courts. Ordered.

The remaining matters of the day were deferred to Monday, to which day the House adjourned.

MONDAY, July 20.

On the motion for the third reading of the Revolution Army Bill, it was opposed by Sir Joseph Mawbey, who considered both that,

that; and the projected Pillar at Runnymede, as catches at popularity.

The House divided on the motion, when there being but twenty-five Members present, the House was of course adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 21.

Mr. Beaufroy moved, that his Bill for commemorating the Revolution, be read a third time.

Sir William Dolben opposed this motion.

Mr. Courteney, in answer to Sir William Dolben, observed, that there was no absurdity in having two commemorations of the Revolution, as the first was only an incidental one, connected with another part of our service; whereas that which was now proposed was a separate commemoration.

A division now ensued, when the numbers were,

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| For the third reading of the Bill | 23 |
| Against it                        | 14 |

Majority 9

The Bill was therefore read a third time. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.

Sir Peter Burrell brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the buildings adjoining to Westminster-Hall. It stated, that some of these buildings were in a decayed state, particularly to the north and east of the Hall; and that it was a matter worthy of the consideration of the House, whether it would not be advisable to erect a new set of buildings in the room of them. An appendix respecting the particular state of these structures, signed by Wyatt, Holland, Dance, and other eminent architects, was subjoined to the Report.

This Report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dundas moved the third reading of the India Loan Bill; and, before its passing, he said it was his duty to correct a misrepresentation which had appeared in some of the public prints, as if Government had pledged itself to a renewal of the Company's charter, on its expiration in 1794. No such pledge had yet been given by him or any of his colleagues, though there was no doubt but that such steps would be taken on that occasion as would best conduce to the relative interests of the Company and the public.

The Bill was then passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Before the House entered into a Committee on the Bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire further into the claims of American Loyalists,

Mr. Dempster mentioned a case that merited compensation. Some Merchants had been induced, in consequence of a proclama-

tion from Sir William Howe, to export some commodities from this country to New-York; but as this was done before the port was opened after the capture of the place by the King's troops, the vessels freighted by these Merchants had been seized and condemned on an Act of Parliament that prohibited all intercourse with the rebel Colonies. This was a hard case, as the Merchants had sent these goods on the faith of a Proclamation issued by one of our Commanders.

Mr. Wilmet replied, that as these persons did not come under the description of Loyalists, and did not suffer the seizure above-mentioned in consequence of their loyalty, there was no valid ground for including them. Their case had therefore been disallowed by the Commissioners.

Mr. Rose spoke to a similar purport.

The Bill was now committed; and after a few words from Mr. Rose, Mr. Brett, and Mr. Dempster, it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wyndham called the attention of the House to the subject of the application lately made by France for 20,000 sacks of corn; a supply which a Committee of this House had thought proper to refuse. It had been imagined, that this quantity was desired for the use of the troops in France. This opinion, however, was now found to be very different from the truth. The supply, it appeared, was really needed by the nation at large, and he was sorry to add, that our refusal had occasioned no little disgust. He had always been against referring this subject to a Committee, which he was convinced might have been settled by his Majesty's Ministers, in whom the House would, on this occasion, have reposed every confidence. If, however, Ministers wished not to take upon themselves a measure of this nature (and he was convinced they would not impute to him any wish to embarrass them by his proposal) he hoped there was no impropriety in again referring it to a Committee. In either case, he doubted not, when every circumstance was considered, the requested supply would be granted; and he was satisfied the dangerous consequences talked of could never be felt, from allowing to the necessities of a neighbouring nation the amount of a single day's consumption of this country.

Mr. Grenville said, no man felt more than he did for the distresses of France; but it was the duty of Government, and of that House, to watch over the good of this country. With regard to the subject having been referred to a Committee, he certainly thought Ministers could not have done otherwise; nor, while Parliament was sitting, would they have been justified in settling the matter without applica-

action to the Legislature.—He would further observe, that the reasons which had before appeared for withholding the proposed Supply, were strengthened and confirmed by an advance in the price of corn, and an increasing prospect of an unproductive harvest.

Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr. Rose, Mr. Cayne, Sir James Johnstone, and Sir Watkin Jones, said a few words in support of the propriety of withholding the desired Supply, from an apprehension of a scarcity in our own country.

Mr. Courteney and Mr. Dempster spoke on the other side of the question, and recommended the Supply is an act of favour and generosity, in which case it would be selfish to regard a trifling inconvenience to which our countrymen might be exposed.

This conversation ended in fume.

The Corn Bill was then committed, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Read a third time and passed, the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Corn Regulating Bill.

The American Loyalists Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir John Miller stated to the House, that notwithstanding the utmost exertions on his part, he had been unable to bring forward the business he had promised of an equalization of weights and measures, but was convinced of the great utility and benefit it would be of to the country in general, and the poor in particular, and gave notice, that he would early next Session move for the appointment of a Committee to consider of the state of weights and measures throughout the country, Adjourned.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

### PROLOGUE

To the FAMILY PARTY

By the AUTHOR.

Spoken by Mr. J. BANNISTER.

**STRANGE** there's such magic virtue in a name,

Which deists out censure, or dispenses fame!

And that a *rising* title tends to raise

Dicks—Spuff—Quick Med'cines—Pam-

phlets—Peers, and Physic!

**Drick—dick** call'd—Dentifrice, will current pass;

And motion feet for—*Powder de Grasse!*

Some cry, "Corruption undermines a nation,"

Start at a *bride*, but touch a—*compensation*.

Poor Lady Muzzy can't a dram endure,

Drifts faint at *brandy*, but can sip—*Liquor*.

Thus, a mere name can give a nauseous pill,

Inflame our reason, and direct our will!

So wide extends this empire of caprice,

Our Author safely, his miscell'd his Piece!

**The FAMILY PARTY**, cries Sir Squander Dash,

"Oh, 'tis some wretched matrimonial bath,

Where two poor devils whine and mope together,

"Loll—pick their teeth—look glum—and

blame the weather!"

His Lady Listless with her spoon sits,

Stares full at nothing—nods, and starts by

its;

While her *gay* Lord reclin'd on sofa lies!

Twirls round his watch-key—yawns and

rubbs his eyes

Dismissing from the great—suppose we pop

into the snug back parlour thro' the shop,

Where a funt twilight o'er the dainty room,  
Peeps from the dirty pines congenial gloom;  
Old Gub, with warm plaid gown and velvet

cap

Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

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Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

Wt *Direct* k his ster dinner up,

Bring

Bring Candour with you, a most welcome guest,  
To two slight dishes, by no French cook drest!  
With those, our friends we gratefully invite  
To our domestic party here to night.

## AUGUST 1.

Miss Style, a Lady who had rendered herself conspicuous at some late Masquerades for her representation of a few dramatic characters, made her first Theatrical attempt at the Haymarket, in the character of Polly Honeycombe. Her figure is rather short than elegant, she possesses a pleasing voice, and is mistress of an easy deportment. Her talents however, seem entirely without cultivation; and she has much both to learn and unlearn, before she can be entitled to any extraordinary portion of approbation.

5. *The Friends, or, the Perseus at Planters*, a musical Prelude, by Mr. Bellamy, was acted the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. K. Noble. This is one of those performances which, from the subject as well as the occasion of its performance, requires every indulgence. What is intended to serve the cause of humanity, should be exempt from criticism.

10. *The Comet; or, How to Come at Her*, a Comic Piece, of three acts, was performed the first time at the Haymarket, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun. The characters as follow:

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Kickly,              | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Belmont,             | Mr. Williamson.     |
| Stitch,              | Mr. Burton.         |
| Sir Credulous Testy, | Mr. Baddeley.       |
| Emily,               | Mrs. Taylor.        |
| Lady Credulous,      | Mrs. Webb.          |
| Maid,                | Miss Braugin.       |

The story of this piece is as follows: Belmont is passionately in love with Emily, (the ward of Sir Credulous) who feels a reciprocal affection for him; but, through the incivility of Sir Credulous, he is obliged to have recourse to stratagem, to carry on his suit to his mistress, and obtain her guardian's consent. Kickly (Belmont's valet) is the grand scheme to forward his master's design. He first introduces himself as a dancing-master, Belmont attending as his servant, but they are discovered. He next borrows the dress of Tom Stitch, the Clerk, and, affecting to be drunk, writes on Sir Credulous; and, once vowing to give Emily a letter, is again detected. His last plan proves successful. The old Knight pretending to study philosophy and having a sufficient portion of credulity, Kickly dresses himself as a doctor from the island,

and engaging with him as a tutor, fills his mind with strange stories about a monster in the fun, and the approach of the expected comet; and, by a concerted preparation of devices, imposes on the Knight, and, in the moment of his apprehension and terror, prevails on him to subscribe his name to a paper without reading it. The paper proves to be his consent to the marriage, and the piece concludes.

11. *The Battle of Hexham; or, Days of Old*, a Play, by Mr. Colman, jun. was acted the first time at the Haymarket. The characters as follow:

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Gondibert,             | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Seneschal of Normandy, | Mr. Williamson.     |
| Earl of Somerset,      | Mr. Johnson.        |
| Duke of Montague,      | Mr. Gardner.        |
| Second in Command,     | Mr. Illiff.         |
| Barton,                | Mr. Aickin.         |
| Pool,                  | Mr. R. Palmer.      |
| Corporal,              | Mr. Baddeley.       |
| Drummer,               | Mr. Moss.           |
| Enter,                 | Mr. Barrett.        |
|                        | Mr. Bannister,      |
|                        | Mr. Davies,         |
|                        | Mr. Matthews,       |
|                        | Mr. Chapman,        |
|                        | Mr. Chambers,       |
|                        | Mr. Reeves,         |
|                        | Mr. Lyons,          |
|                        | Mr. Abbot, &c.      |
|                        | Mr. Edwin.          |
| Gregory,               | Mrs. Goodall.       |
| Adeline,               | Miss Gaudry.        |
| Infant Prince,         | Mrs. Kemble.        |
| Queen Margaret,        |                     |

Other vocal parts by Mr. Reeves, Mr. Chamber, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Giffard, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Aylmer, M. Shaw, M. Linton, Mr. Dorrien. Miss George, Miss Illiff, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Plomer, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Franch, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Gaudry, Miss Crawford, and Miss Bannister.

The Scene of this Play is Northumberland, the time, the reign of Henry VI. Queen Margaret, the wife of Henry VI. is solving to drive King Edward IV. from the throne, and restore her husband. Raising an army of adventurers in Scotland, but is defeated at the battle of Hexham. After this, she flies into the forest with her son, is discovered by robbers, and soon after meets with a murderer, as she supposes, whom she informs of her condition, and the title of her son. By this man she is protected, and through him her escape is secured.

The remaining incidents are invented, and prove the fertility of Mr. Colman's genius. The character in general are well preserved, and the mixture of history and romance is managed

sponsored with address and judgment. The author has denominated his performance a play; it is, therefore, not to be judged by the common rules of the drama. The departure from these rules will not, however, be regretted by the spectator, who, on this occasion, as in many of Shakespeare's Plays, will find the violation of the unities more than compensated by the variety which Genius unrestrained will always present to his view. It should be observed that this incident has been already produced on the stage by Mr. Jerminham, in an Interlude acted for Mrs. Pope's benefit, and which is printed in the last edition of his works

### WARGRAVE THEATRE

The private Theatricals and entertainments at Lord Barrymore's, commenced on Monday, August 17.

We insert the *dramatis personæ* as cast on the two last nights; but must observe, that the *Romp* was not played on the concluding evening, owing to the performance beginning at a later hour than usual

### BEAUX STRATAGEM

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Archer,         | Mr. Dive        |
| Amwell,         | Mr. Blackstone. |
| Gibbet,         | Mr. Edwin.      |
| Boniface,       | Mr. Angelo.     |
| Sollen,         | Mr. Rider       |
| Sir C. Freeman, | Mr. A. Barry,   |
| And Scrub,      | Lord Barrymore. |

A Prologue to be spoken by Mr. Angelo, and an Epilogue by Mr. Blackstone.

After the Play, a Scene from *Tafta*, by Mr. *Engels*, in the character of Lady Pentecostle. To which will be added, a Farce, called

### The ROMP.

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Young Cockney, | Lord Barrymore. |
| Old Cockney,   | Mr. Ximenes.    |
| Capt. Sighly,  | Mr. Angelo.     |
| And Bonacie,   | Mr. Edwin.      |

The Prince of Wales arrived at Wargrave from Brighton on Friday the 21st about four o'clock, and dined with Lord Barrymore — His Royal Highness rode post for the greatest part of the way, but took a chaise for the two last stages of his journey. His Highness dined after dinner, and prepared for the Theatre.

The Comedy did not begin till after nine. On the Prince entering the box prepared for his reception, the following Prologue, written by Mr. O'Bryen, was delivered by Mr. Angelo.

Of all the schemes the weak or wicked use,  
Is there the wisest talent to abuse.

Some charms, the best are apt to halt;  
If one can find or make a fault;  
Some in other arts succeed,  
In comedy, the best, like the Lord.

How much the world to Cass, its homage pays!

How hang the fate of empires on a phrase!

The modish critic, void of force and fire,  
No common fool—Lord—at least a Square,  
Wrapt in the vapours of unsocial pride,  
And high contempt for all the world beside,  
Cold, careless, vacant, vain, serene, and sad,  
Thus ekes his wondrous judgment—" 'Tis  
TOO BAD "

" 'Tis monstrous bad," cries chattering  
Lady Bridget,

Her tongue a mill clack, and her frame in  
fidget

She who can twelve stout beaux at once en-  
gage,

And gaze, beside, at all things—but the  
stage,

'Twixt mirth and malice, ever pet or mad,  
Just spares from smut and scandal—" 'Tis  
TOO BAD "

" 'Tis very bad, the Cornhill critic cries,  
' Damme—too bad,' the Wapping sage re-  
plies,

—Thus Courtier, Sailor, Gilt, decide the case,  
In one spruce term that suits in every place,  
(Whether immortal Shakespeare planned the  
play,

Or some dull driv'ler of the present day)  
These useful words on all occasions fit,  
Thus save the toil of learning, sense, and wit,  
And man's own bias lets the arrow fly,  
Prone to each other's hurt—we know not  
why!

But stings like these, let London wights an-  
noy,

Here no black rancour blights the budding  
joy,

Avant, vile phrase!—it is—it must be  
good,

With harmless mirth to cheer one's neig-  
bourhood,

To spread the generous bliss, is always right,  
Which fills the social circle with delight,

Power thus employ'd, the fairest end pursues,  
And proves—e'en luxury of moral use.

For sure no railer can with truth deride  
The genuine joys of wealth when well applied.

Our zealous leader has no scheme in view,  
Save this—the HEARTFELT PRIDE OF  
PLeASING YOU;

They who taste most delight, the most regard  
him,

Be all content—and then you BEST reward  
him.

And sure to-night, no vulgar fame we boast,  
A splendid tribute to our generous host!

Superior lustre glows our humble scene,  
When princely Brunswick shows his manly  
mien;

—Not that the Muse a servile flattery pays,  
To him—the first to spurn a faltering praise;

—Oh!

And where he moves, may all just honours  
greet him; [him;]  
And nothing—but the fame he MERITS, meet  
Then must his worth the coldest breast con-  
vince,  
Add ALL applaud the PATRIOT in the  
PRINCE.

When the Comedy ended, the following  
Epilogue from the pen of Mr. Blackstone,  
was spoken by that gentleman.

CLOSE at the heels of ev'ry scenic treat,  
Follows the EPILOGUE—grace after meat;  
Indulgencies to ask for misbehaviour,  
T' extenuate faults, and sue for future favor.

But though, all anxious, ev'ry nerve we  
strain,  
How can we hope your plaudits to obtain?  
Here the spectator no dark BASTILE fees,  
Passboard VERSAILLES, and canvas THUIL-  
LERIES,

No keen remarks concerning French affairs,  
No dancing Turkies, and no drumming Hares,  
Nor (as most fit in a gymnastic age)

Does BEN with JOHNSON fift to fift engage;  
Nor HUMPHREYS here, *Anteus*. like, renew  
His stubborn contest with the rival Jew—  
But then, in lieu of these, you know, you've  
got

PRISCILLA TOMBOY boxing little WAT.—  
Then be content—whoever dares to frown,  
GIBBET—the curtain dropp'd—shall knock  
him down:

And if the lovelier sex should look reproaches,  
HOUSLOW and BAGSHOT shall attack their  
coaches;

And rise from the tender trembling things,  
Their trinkets, jewels, necklaces, and rings;  
Tear ev'n the circling bracelets from their  
arms,

And leave them—glowing in their native  
charms!

But, lest our threats should fail, I'll ev'n  
try pray'r,  
And trust our sentence to the gen'rous fair;

Halting, like ver'ran, on a broken leg,  
Our noble host thus sends us forth to beg,  
(And let not all his pleasing hopes be  
wreck'd)

That good intention may supply defect;  
Though fearing much, yet hoping more, he  
sends,

For in this gay party sure all are friends—  
Candid he found you—hopes you'll be so still,  
And measure—not abilities—but will.

This boon the *Critic's* spleen alone denies,  
But milder judgments beam from *Beauty's* eyes  
What tho', untaught in the theatre air,  
We want the measur'd step, the practis'd  
stare—

Fearful to offend, solicitous to please,  
We fail t' attain an unembarrass'd ease;  
Their gentle bosoms never will condemn  
Those, whose first object is—the pleasing  
them.

And if our mimic efforts can beguile  
Their blooming features of one happy smile,  
Or chase one moment hence "loath'd *Melan-  
choly*,"

Come, clap your hands—approve us with one  
volley!

But hold—while trifling thus, can we forget,  
(In ev'ry Briton's heart 'tis recent yet)  
When, darkly gath'ring o'er the land, of late  
The low'ring Tempest menac'd BRITAIN'S  
State;

His Virtues then his first best hope unveil'd,  
And tho' restricted, of his Powers curtain'd,  
Resentment spurn'd—his private sale with-  
stood,

And gave up Comfort for his Country's good—  
And if, to-night, this Prince, by all approv'd,  
By STRANGERS honor'd, but by BRITONS  
lov'd,

Deign to accept our faint attempts to please,  
Shall not our grateful Breasts the moments  
seize,

By long'd TRUTH the noblest Trophy raise!  
For here the voice of TRUTH's the voice of  
PRAISE.

## P O E T R Y.

### ODE ON CAPRICE.

By the Rev. Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton.

OFFSPRING of Pride and lawless Pow'r,  
Whom Folly, in an evil hour,  
The gifts of Fortune to defeat,  
Brought forth; the torment of the great!  
CAPRICE! go vest thy little rage  
On Vice, Deformity, or Age!  
There tyrannise with boundless sway,  
Nor Youth and Beauty make thy prey.

Vol. XVI.

With those bright Eyes, that blooming Face,  
That shape, and air, and winning grace,  
With all that Wit and Taste impart,  
To hold in captive chains the heart;  
Yet, LAURA, with what fatal haste  
Your fleeting moments run to waste!  
Your spring of life, alas! is o'er,  
That joyous age that coaxes no more!  
You captives make—yet not a swain  
But soon, disgusted, breaks his chain.  
Caprice those brilliant eyes disarms,  
An antidote to all your charms;

T

Fraught

Frailty with the pow'rs to save or kill,  
 You Lovers gain, to treat them ill :  
 To-day you smile, to-morrow frown ;  
 You raise our hopes, then spurn them down ;  
 Now spread, and now contract your sail,  
 As Fancy and Caprice prevail.  
 Would any wretch embark for life  
 With such a fair, fantastic wife ?  
 No—rather let me stem the tide,  
 Without a helm my bark to guide,  
 The sport of waves and varying winds,  
 Than trust to such capricious minds,  
 Where Whim and Passion hold the rein,  
 And slighted Reason pleads in vain.  
 Though Fortune on our prospects smiles,  
 Caprice our fairest hopes beguiles ;  
 Though blest with friends, with youth and health,

And all the gay parade of wealth—  
 With equipage, a mansion fair,  
 With turrets glitt'ring high in air ;  
 Our lawns extend, our waving woods  
 Inverted nod from silver floods ;  
 With ev'ry earthly means of bliss,  
 Our roads to happiness we miss.  
 Capricious Fancy's dazzling light  
 Misleads us like a dancing sprite ;  
 Thro' woods and wilds we vagrant roam,  
 And never reach our destin'd home.  
 Nature decks out a various feast,  
 To humour each fastidious guest ;  
 But Fancy, like a wayward child,  
 By too indulgent parents spoil'd,  
 Indignant kens the offer'd treat,  
 Tho' urg'd by hunger, scorns to eat ;  
 Turns from Mamma with angry eye,  
 And frets and pouts, it knows not why.

#### TASKER'S ODE to the KING on his ARRIVAL at WEYMOUTH.

##### I.

THE Nation's loyal vows shall not be vain !  
 Goddess of Health, Hygeia ! from the main  
 Waked by healing breezes rise ;  
 — And the mild influence of the skies :  
 Expand thy Zephyr's gentle gales  
 O'er Dorset hills, and Melcombe's vales :  
 Pure air from strength'ning ocean bring  
 Fragrant and fresh for Britain's King ;  
 Pure air imbued with native power,  
 Unfold'd by noxious herb or flower.

##### II.

God of the Sea ! (whose torrents cease to  
 roar,  
 And in slow tide,  
 Delighted glide  
 On Royal Melcombe's \* circling shore)

From hidden treasures of thy wealth,  
 Give that most precious jewel—health :  
 And yield it as a tribute free,  
 Great Ruler of the deep, from thee :  
 Establish'd health—most brilliant gem,  
 That can adorn a Monarch's diadem.

##### III.

God of the Sea ! since George hath deign'd  
 to lave  
 In thy salt stream, and vigour giving wave ;  
 Brace with new strength his scepter'd hand,  
 Strongly to grasp the Ensign of Command,  
 And raise it high—'till distant realms obey,  
 And equate the umpire of its righteous sway :  
 Second to thee, let him controul the main,  
 But o'er his Subjects' hearts without a rival reign.

##### IV.

Great God of healing, heat, and light !  
 O Sol ! elate in beaming car,  
 In radiant course conspicuous far,  
 Resume thy wonted splendours bright ;  
 Bid the foul mists and vapours fly,  
 That late obscur'd thy piercing eye ;  
 Bid the ripe corn-fields laugh and sing,  
 In joyful sympathy with Britain's King ;  
 Dislodge o'er Charlotte's cheek the lasting  
 smile,  
 Thence let the chearing beam illumine Albion's Isle !

##### V.

Ye maids on Pindus' flowery top who dwell,  
 Attune to dulcet notes the sounding shell ;  
 Exert your magic power, and charms divine,  
 With thy finger'd Morn, harmonious Nine !  
 Round George's patriot brow the wreath  
 of health to twine.

##### VI.

While nobler bards may strike the lyre  
 Impregnate with extatic fire !  
 Permit thy humble votary to bring  
 His mite of song to thee, O King !  
 I en as the gentle rivulet of Wey  
 Rolls his small current to the mighty Ser.

Addressed to Miss G——, on the BRANCH  
 of a TRILB having hit one of her EYELS.

AS lovely Harriet chanc'd to stray,  
 Unconscious of all danger nigh,  
 Too near the hedge—a villain spray  
 Dar'd rash encounter with her eye.  
 Behold the lid half clos'd with pain,—  
 Behold the tear that trickling flows ;—  
 Ah ! Harriett, hence soft pity gain,  
 And learn to feel for *warper* woe.

Now, mortals, now in triumph sing ;  
 The *divided Nymph* defenceless lies,  
 Heaven surely thought it *not the thing*,  
 One Beauty should have two such eyes.

\* The ancient name of Weymouth was Melcombe Regis, or King's Melcombe.

Now come, and without danger view  
What yet remain of Harriet's charms;  
Nor longer fear what Love can do,  
Spend't as he is of half his name.

I said—but soon she! 'twere scarce  
His power was undiminished still  
That eye which smiling could the world  
Fill with a soft and sweet smile.  
G. C.

CLYSTERS belonging to the MONASTERY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW  
THE GREAT, situated on the N. E. side of WEST SMITHFIELD.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THESE Cysters with the Monastery were built by Robert, St. Robert, a gentleman of the Court of Henry I. who from being a disciple himself became religious, was made Prior, and founded the Hospital of St. Bartholomew: his tomb is still to be seen in the parish church of the above parish. The Cysters consisted of two ailes, extending from the church, now the church, at the extremity of that side of the great clove nearest West Smithfield. This Monastery was of such consequence, that at the dissolution of Religious Houses, it was valued at 500*l.* per annum. Among other privileges granted by Henry I. to the Prior and Canons of the above Monastery, and to the poor of the Hospital, was that of keeping a fair in Smithfield on the eve-day and morrow of St. Bartholomew. It is said Canonbury House was the summer residence of the Monk and Canons abovementioned. What tends to corroborate this assertion is, when

one Bolton became Prior, his arms, which is a Bolt and Tun, was figured in various parts of the parish, and which arms is still to be seen on different parts of Canonbury.

The Priory was again rebuilt in 1420, and was surrendered to Henry VIII. and the church being demolished to the choir, that was by the King's order annexed to the old parish church to enlarge the same, and so was used until the reign of Queen Mary, who gave the remainder of the Priory church to the Black Friars, and it was used as their conventual church until 1534, when these Friars were expelled, and all the church with the old parish church was in the year 1550 given by Parliament, to remain for ever a parish church called Great Bartholomew, being at first dedicated to that Apostle. It had the good fortune to escape the fire in 1666, and was new beautified in the year 1696.

ACCOUNT of the GLOBE THEATRE on BANK-SIDE, SOUTHWARK.

[WITH A REPRESENTATION OF IT.]

THE Globe Theatre, on which many of Shakespeare's plays were performed, was situated on the southern side of the river Thames. It was an hexagonal building, partly open to the weather, partly covered with reeds. It was a public theatre, and of considerable size, and there they always acted by day light. On the roof of the Globe and other public theatres, a pole was erected, to which a flag was affixed. These flags were probably displayed only during the hours of exhibition; and it should seem from a passage in one of the old comedies, that they were taken down during Lent, in which season no plays were presented.

The Globe, though hexagonal at the outside, was probably a rotunda within, and perhaps had its name from its circular form. It might however have been denominated only from its sign; which was a figure of Hercules supporting the Globe. This theatre

was burnt down in 1613; but it was rebuilt in the following year, and decorated with more ornament than had been originally bestowed upon it.

The exhibitions of the Globe seem to have been calculated chiefly for the lower class of people, those at Black Friars for a more select and judicious audience. A writer on the theatre informs us, that one of these theatres was a winter and the other a summer house. As the Globe was partly exposed to the weather, and they acted there usually by day-light, it was probably the summer theatre. The exhibitions here seem to have been more frequent than at Black-Friars, at least till the year 1604 or 1605, when the Bank-side appears to have become less fashionable and less frequented than it formerly had been. This theatre probably was one of those which fanaticism destroyed during the civil wars,

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. BOTHERHAM, who is noticed in your last Obituary, was the author of the following pieces:

The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity, drawn from a col-

lective View of Prophecy: In three Parts. Occasioned by Dr. Middleton's Examination of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses. 8vo. 1754

A Sketch of the One Great Argument  
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formed from the several concurring Evidences for the Truth of Christianity. 8vo. 1754.

The Origin of Faith. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Peter's, Oct. 28, 1761. 8vo. 1761.

On the Wisdom of Providence in the Administration of the World. A Sermon, before the University of Oxford, on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Inauguration, Oct. 25, 1762, at St. Mary's. 8vo. 1762.

An Apology for the Athanasian Creed. 8vo. 1762.

The Influence of Religion on Human Laws. A Sermon, preached at the Assembly at Oxford, March 3, 1763. 8vo. 1763.

An Essay on Faith and its Connection with good Works. 8vo. 1766.

Government a Divine Institution. A Sermon, preached at Oxford, 29 May, 1766. 8vo. 1766.

An Essay on Establishments in Religion. With Remarks on the Confessional. 8vo. 1767.

A Sermon preached at St. Nicholas Church, at Newcastle upon Tyne, July 27, 1771, before the Governors of the Infirmary. 8vo. 1772.

Against Persecution. A Sermon, preached at Houghton-le-Spring, July 16, 1780. 8vo. 1780.

An Essay on the Distinction between the Soul and Body of Man. 8vo. 1781.

An Essay on Human Liberty. 8vo. 1702.

#### MINUTES of the COURT MARTIAL held on COLONEL DEBBIEG.

FIRST-DAY—JUNE 29.

FRIDAY, at ten o'clock in the morning, a Court Martial assembled at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, to try Colonel Debbieg, of the corps of engineers, on three separate charges, adduced against him by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, &c. Master General of the Ordnance, &c. &c.

MEMBERS forming the COURT MARTIAL. Lieutenant General CHARLES LORD SOUTHAMPTON, Colonel of the Third Regiment of Dragoons, PRESIDENT.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS

Launcelot Baugh, 6th regiment of foot.

Sir David Lindsay, Bart. 53th foot.

Edward Maxwell Brown, 67th foot.

Charles Rainsford, 44th foot.

MAJOR GENERALS

Honourable William Gordon, 7th foot.

West Hide.

James W. Adcane, 45th foot.

George Garth, 1st. foot guards.

Richard Granville, 23d foot.

Wynter Blathwayt, blues.

COLONELS

Charles Gaydickens, 3d foot guards.

George Morgan, 2d foot guards.

James Maith, 77th foot.

Matthew Dixon, engineers.

William Martin, artillery.

Edmund Stevens.

Sir Charles Gopld, Judge Advocate.

The Members being sworn in, the Duke of Richmond arose about a quarter before eleven o'clock; and, after reading from a MS. a detail of the various provocations received from the prisoner, his Grace produced and read a letter left at his house by Colonel Debbieg himself on the 16th of March, 1789, a copy of which, for the elucidation of this subject, we subjoin:

(COPY.)

To his Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND, &c. Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance.

MY LORD DUKE,

YOUR rejecting my assistance at the Board of Sea and Land Officers appointed by your Grace under the Vote of the House of Commons to consider the state of the defences of the kingdom although I was expressly nominated in that Hon. House, and included in that vote to make one of *that Board*, was a declaration to me at once inauspicious and hostile in the extreme. I had formed (having authority to do so) opinions upon the subject of the defences of the country, long before your Grace came first into the Ordnance, and at the time that your mind was employed upon providing for a secondary object, the Security of the Dock-yards, simply as such, mine soared to the same objects of defence, as connected and combined with those of the Empire, the prosperity of her Marine and of her Commerce, all at present so imminently threatened with mischiefs, impediments, and difficulties, unfelt by this nation heretofore, *from the indefatigable, and but too successful efforts of our active, warlike, and insidious neighbours*. In the height of your zeal for erecting military works, like the architect who built an elegant Town Hall, and forgot a stair-case to ascend to it, your Grace, wishing to give extraordinary attention to preserve the stores for equipping our fleet, forgot that *that Fleet* wanted a fortified harbour. Great Britain possesseth but one, and upon *the indefeasible* *is* *it* *thereof* depends her principal strength, power and resources; upon the security of which, with the honest indignant feelings of an Englishman, it is with great pain I must observe, your Grace hath not bestowed due reflection

and attention, nor upon the fatal consequences that will most surely result from the neglect of it. Your system appears to me only calculated to invite the enemy into the very bosom of Britain, where he would soon nestle himself, and, before we could have time to look round us, accomplish the overthrow of the State. Such, my Lord, are my general sentiments respecting your care for the safety of the Dock Yards.—I communicated them early to a friend of Mr. Pitt: that friend urged me to state them in writing—I did so; and on the 20th October 1786, they were put into Mr. Pitt's possession.—I also delivered an improved and better digested copy of the same, with additional notes, and explanatory observations, on the 20th September last, at the Queen's house, for his Majesty; and I have two copies of the latter in my possession.

It has been the spirit of your administration to punish me by the laws of my country: I now offer myself for a second trial, by which I hope to wipe away the stain, if any remains upon me, of the first. Call forth then, I beseech you, my Lord, your magnanimity: be noble, and let a Board of Sea and Land Officers sit and report upon my general principles, as they did upon your plans.—Be generous, and give me an opportunity of satisfying my King and my country what sort of a man he is, whom you have so publicly and unmeritedly driven from your councils, and frustrated his honest endeavours to serve the State, as if his services and experience were in no estimation.—By this act of open justice, you will bind me by the greatest of all favours in your power to bestow.

I have no objection that your Grace shall be President of this Board, as you was of your own; provided I may be regularly summoned as a member thereof, with a privilege of voting and witnessing, by my signature, all proceedings held thereon, in the most full and ample manner; to which I conceive myself fully intitled by the rank I hold, the various services I have seen, and the experience I have acquired during forty-three years.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord Duke,  
Your Grace's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servant,  
(Signed) HUGH DEBBIEG.

*Morning-Post, March 16, 1789.*

The Duke, at the suggestion of Sir Charles Gould, His Majesty's Judge Advocate, delivered the original to the Court.

His Grace then, in a speech of more than half an hour, replete with every sentiment

of moderation, elegance, and dignity, requested the Court would understand, in the first place, that never having been in the habits of intercourse or acquaintance with the Colonel, he was governed by no motives of personal resentment in the prosecution of the charges he had brought against him.

#### CHARGES.

I. Accusing Colonel Debbieg as guilty of disrespect and insult to his Commanding Officer, by his letter of the 16th of March.

II. Publishing the said letter in the *Gazette* of the 3d of June last, by which Col. Debbieg had been guilty of a breach of military discipline.

III. That having been employed by the Marquis Townshend, late Master-General, to inspect the defences of the Island he (Col. Debbieg) had published his opinion on that subject.

The Judge Advocate then informed Col. Debbieg, that now was the proper time to prepare his defence.

The Colonel asked time for it, and was allowed till Monday, on which day the Court met again.

The Court broke up at two o'clock, after going out a considerable time to consider of the Colonel's request.

JUNE 29. The Court returned, and proceeded to the defence. This was but short; the Colonel depended, in a very great measure, upon the witnesses he wished to call, to prove the superiority over those of the Master General of the Ordinance, of the plans he wished to introduce, and on his own experience and long services.

In speaking to the second charge brought against him, of having caused to be published in the *Gazette*, the letter to the Duke of Richmond, which he had previously delivered to his Grace, he imputed it to his anxiety to bring his plans of fortification into effect.

As to the third charge, the Colonel endeavoured not only to exculpate himself from the intention of conveying, by his public letter to the Duke, any hint to the enemy, but likewise to prove that it could have no such effect.

The Court having been cleared, and, on its being again opened, the resolve communicated to Colonel Debbieg, that his witnesses upon the above principle could not be examined, the Colonel declared, that he would in that case call no witnesses at all.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond then begged to reply briefly to the *de* this being granted—

He remarked, as to the attempt to vindicate the second charge, how very offensive it is for an inferior officer to charge, publicly, with ignorance and neglect of duty, his superior.

But the Duke dwelt particularly on the third, and most consequential charge.

The Colonel had said, that he spoke of the want of a fortified harbour, and our weak holds being exposed to our watchful enemy the French, in so general a way, that it could not militate against us.—To this the Duke remarked, that as he himself, and all those who were capable of judging of the tenor of the letter, did understand the allusions, it followed, of course, that our enemies might do so too.

Col. Debbeg had expressed his anxiety to get his plans brought into effect, and said, that he had often been consulted and called upon by the Minister of State, without the privy of the Master-General of the Ordnance. In the present case, the Duke observed, that he had not been called upon, but was a volunteer; that he had taken no proper steps to get his plans introduced; had neither laid them before the Minister regularly, nor before him, nor before the Chief Engineer; and that therefore he was the less excusable, if he could be excusable at all, in having the letter addressed to him (the Duke).

The trial being ended, the Court adjourned to consider of the charges and defence, previous to giving their judgment upon it, which was as follows:

“Upon due consideration of the whole matter, the sense of each Member having

been taken upon the several articles of the indictment, the Court Martial is of opinion, that the said Colonel Hugh Debbeg is guilty of each of the three articles of charge exhibited against him, and doth adjudge, that he be suspended from pay and duty as Colonel of the Corps of Royal Engineers, for the space of six calendar months.

“His Majesty, after expressing his concern that an officer of Colonel Debbeg’s rank and experience should, a second time, have lost sight of discipline and subordination, adverted to the lenity of the former sentence, which His Majesty was pleased graciously to attribute to the opinion entertained by the Court Martial of Colonel Debbeg’s former services and professional merit. His Majesty wished, upon the same ground, to have found an opening for the interposition of his Royal clemency; but, in support of good order, and for enforcing a good observance of the deference and respect which Officers of an inferior degree owe, at all times, to those which are superior to them in rank and command, His Majesty has thought it necessary to confirm the sentence of the Court Martial, and to direct that the same, together with His Majesty’s confirmation thereof, be notified in public order.”

By His Majesty’s command,  
(Signed) Wm. FAWCETT, Adj. Gen.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Constantinople, July 22.*

THE plague appears totally suspended in this city and neighbourhood, but the contagion spreads in many parts of the Moravia, and the last letters from Smyrna advise that it still continues there.

*Stockholm, July 10.* An account was received here yesterday of the Duke of Suderburg having sailed with the fleet from Carlscrona, on the morning of the 6th inst. The fleet consists of 21 ships of the line, nine large frigates, and five smaller ones, three cutters, and four yachts.

*Peking, July 22.* The Emperor had a return of his fever on Thursday last, which continues, though not in so violent a degree as it has been at former periods of his illness.

*Paris, July 30.* M. Necker arrived at Versailles on Tuesday evening last, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of respect and distinction. He was escorted from the Hotel de Ville by a large party of horse and foot, and returned with him to the same place.

On Tuesday last the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be distinguished.

*Punna, July 25.* The Emperor’s fever is considerably abated, and yesterday his Majesty was so well as to be able to take an airing in an open carriage.

The last intelligence received here mentions that Marshal Haddick still retained his position at Weiskirchen, from whence he had sent several detachments to join the Prince of Hohenlohe, in Transylvania, as that province was menaced with an irruption of the Turks, who were assembled in considerable force near Rimunk, in Wallachia.

The letters from Moldavia state that Prince Potemkin had arrived at Yassy towards the end of last month.

*Naples, July 21.* The Marquis Giamciolo, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at this Court, having been for some time in a declining state, died on Friday last. His Sicilian Majesty has for the present appointed General Acton to execute the business of the foreign

Foreign department, and the Marquis de Marco is to direct the affairs of the Casa Real, until a successor to the late Minister is named.

*Madrid, July 27.* The distress which had begun to be felt in some of the provinces of this kingdom from the scarcity of corn, has already been relieved, in a great measure, by the provident exertions of the Spanish Government, and is likely to be entirely removed by the good harvest which has been gathered in in the South, and by the favourable appearance of the crops in the North.

*Vienna, Aug. 2.* The Emperor's fever has now entirely left him, and his Majesty was on Thursday so well, that he took an airing on horseback, for the first time since his recovery.

Intelligence has been received from the Bannat, that the Turks have totally abandoned that province, and retired into their own territories.

*Florence, Aug. 1.* On the 6th ult. a French ship of war arrived at Leghorn from Corsica, and brings accounts that the Algerines have declared war against France.

*Copenhagen, Aug. 4.* An engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish fleets near Bornholm, on the 26th ult. which commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till eight in the evening. The particulars are not yet known here, save further than that the Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Tchitchakoff, bore away, and that the Duke of Sudermania afterwards sailed from Carlscrona. Letters of the 2d inst. received this morning, mention that his fleet was seen off that harbour.

The Russian squadron, commanded by Admiral Kollinoff, weighed anchor on the 30th ult. from Kioge-bay, and steered to the westward; and nearly at the same time the whole Danish squadron also weighed anchor, and steered the same course. A junction of the two divisions of the Russian fleet is now said to have been effected between Carlscrona and the Isle of Gotland.

*Paris, Aug. 6.* On Tuesday last the King notified to the National Assembly the following appointments, viz. the Archbishop of Vienna; Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Benefices; the Archbishop of Bourdeaux; Garde des Sceaux; M. de la Tour du Pin, Minister for the War Department, and the Prince de Beaufort, a Member of the Council.

The Evening Assembly met at eight o'clock on that day, and continued sitting till near two in the morning, having passed, by a very great majority, twenty-two articles, forming in part the basis of the Constitution, which were submitted by the National As-

sembly this day. These articles include the equal taxation; a renunciation of all privileges, whether personal, provincial, or municipal; redemption of feudatory rights; various suppressions and abolitions of particular jurisdictions, duties, and services; abolition of the sale of offices; justice free of expence for the people; admission for all citizens to civil and military offices; a medal to be struck in commemoration of this event; *Te Deum* to be performed in the King's chapel, and throughout the kingdom; and his Majesty to be proclaimed the Restorer of French Liberty.

*Copenhagen, Aug. 6.* The junction of the two Russian squadrons was effected between the islands of Christiansoe and Bornholm, the day after the division which lay in Kioge-bay, and the Danish fleet, had put to sea; and yesterday evening all the Danish ships returned to their former station at Kioge, and cast anchor this morning before Copenhagen.

*Paris, Aug. 13.* The unexampled violences every where committed in this country, though the capital at present enjoys a state of tranquillity, have induced the necessity of putting the Provost Law into immediate and full force, for the speedy execution of justice; and his Most Christian Majesty's Edict to that effect was yesterday registered in Parliament. The new Code of municipal Laws, comprehending the general police of this city, is completed, and its operations are directed at the Hotel de Ville to begin from this day.

*Stockholm, Aug. 4.* Accounts received from Finland mention a very smart action, which took place on the evening of the 4th of July, near Parkumaki, between the corps commanded by Brigadier-General Sedgus, and the Russian troops under Lieutenant-General Schultz, in which the Russians were forced to retreat, with the loss of 200 killed, and between 4 and 500 taken prisoners, with the cannon, ammunition, and baggage.

*Brussels, Aug. 18.* The ferment in this country increases every day. On the 14th inst. a tumult happened at Tournay, where a person having bought a considerable quantity of corn at the market, was taken into custody as a monopolist. The alarm bell having been rung, the populace assembled, and pillaged five houses; but the few troops that were in the town, assisted by the Bourgeois, and a party of the regiment of Murray, which arrived from Mons, soon restored tranquillity, though not without bringing upon the insurgents, by which five of them were killed.

A great number of young men having acquired suspicion from the Magistrates of the town,

towns, are gone towards the frontiers; but this morning orders are issued by the Government to prohibit the Magistrates from grant-

ing any more passports, unless to persons well known.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

AUGUST 11.

**T**HIS day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Hon. House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, That the Lords authorized by virtue of his Majesty's Commission for declaring his Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of the Hon. House in the House of Peers, to hear the Commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the Royal Assent was given to all the Acts then ready. After which the Lord Chancellor made the following speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction with which his Majesty has observed the continued proofs which you have given, during the present session, of your uniform attachment to the public interest, and of your zealous concern for the honour and interests of his Crown, and the welfare and prosperity of his people.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

His Majesty has particularly directed us to return you his thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the several branches of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Although the good offices of his Majesty and his allies have not hitherto been effectual for restoring the general tranquillity of Europe, he has the satisfaction of seeing that the further extension of hostilities has been prevented, and that the situation of affairs continues to promise to this country the uninterrupted enjoyment of the blessings of peace. Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure at this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 29th day of October next.

### ROYAL TOUR.

13. This day their Majesties and suite left Weymouth. All the respectable inhabitants attended them to the end of the town.

At Axminster, a visit was paid to the carpet manufactory, and the Royal Travellers staid to see the whole in full work.

The King and Queen refused to be drawn in their coach, but walked upon the platform. An order was given for several pieces, and a liberal sum left for the work people.

When they approached Honiton, they were surprised at the turpitude with the appearance of near 400 female children, neatly dressed with white ribbands, &c. headed by the young ladies of the boarding-school, in white; a sight so nouvelle and striking, that it drew tears from the Queen and Princesses. It is needless again to say that the whole country came to pay their respects.

From Honiton they proceeded to Sir G. Yonge's, at Eastcot, where a magnificent entertainment was prepared for dinner. The Royal visitants staid to coffee after dinner, and then proceeded to Exeter.

At seven in the evening the King, Queen, Princesses, and suite, reached the ancient city of Exeter. At the bounds of the liberties the Mayor and Corporation met them, with an excellent band of Music; and at the entrance into the city, presented the city keys, which were returned with a compliment, *That they were already in very good hands*. They were conducted amidst an immense concourse of people to the Deanery, with bills ringing, &c. After shewing themselves at the windows, to satisfy the anxious populace, their Majesties partook of an entertainment at the Dean's.

In the evening a general illumination took place. Many elegant transparent scenes were displayed; the Guildhall was most grandly illuminated with 1200 lamps of various colours, which, with the transparent scenes interspersed, made a most brilliant appearance. By the vigilant endeavours of the magistrates of the city the whole was conducted with great order and propriety.

15. At eleven the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter attended with an address, and were graciously received. This was followed by an address from the Clergy of the diocese, which met with the same reception.

Their Majesties attended divine service at the Cathedral this morning; from thence went to the Bishop's palace; and afterwards walked on the town walks, by which they gratified, in an high degree, some hundreds of spectators.

17. This morning, about nine, their Majesties and the Royal Family and suite went from Saltram through Plymouth to view the dock-yard.

Their

Their Majesties alighted at Commissioner Laforey's, where they took some refreshments, and then proceeded in their barges on board Admiral Bickerton's ship, the Impregnable, of 90 guns.

His Majesty's barge, which was steered by Capt. Byard, the Admiralty Captain, had the standard flying, and was preceded by the Admiralty barge. The rest of the barges followed in their different stations, to the number of about forty, which, together with the prodigious number of pleasure-boats, and the fineness of the day, formed the most beautiful sight imaginable.

As their Majesties ascended the quarter-deck of the flag-ship (Impregnable) a Royal salute was fired, as well from her as from every other ship in the harbour and in the Sound; the citadel and the small forts around did the same; the *Lyx*, a Dutch sloop of war, lately from the East-Indies, also dressed and saluted.

The King continued on board near an hour, perfectly pleased with the high order of the ship, and his handsome reception by the Admiral. The Royal Family then visited the ships in the dock, particularly the Gibraltar, which had been fitted up for their accommodation; this ship, which had been taken by Lord Rodney, in the presence of the Duke of Clarence, struck them wonderfully, being one of the finest two-decked ships his Majesty can boast. They next visited all the store-houses in the yard, and every thing worthy attention, which took them up till near three o'clock.

An exceedingly handsome cutter was rowed by six young women, and steered by a seventh, all habited in loose white gowns, with nankeen safeguards, and black bonnets, each wearing a sash across her shoulders, of royal purple, with "long live their Majesties!" in gold. They kept with their Majesties barge till it returned to the shore.

#### ROYAL REVIEW.

The ships were the following, divided into two squadrons.

First division, Eastward.

Cumberland, 74, Capt. M'Bride Bedford, 74, Capt. Mann. Orion, 74, Capt. Sutherland, Carnatic, 74, Capt. Ford

Second Division, Westward.

Director 74, Commodore Goodall. Goliath 74, Capt. Dickson. Bellona 74, Capt. Hartwell. Hebe frigate, Capt. Goodall.

They lay to in Bigland Bay on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning at nine, hoisted in sight, wind E. S. E. by E. a gentle breeze.

The King and attendants went from Saltram on board the Southampton at nine, and were saluted by the forts and shipping; and

at half after nine weighed anchor and stood for the fleet, then off Scatten heights. The Magnificent of 74 followed, and the Lowestoffe frigate speedily afterwards.

After the Southampton had passed the Mew-stone Point, she descried the fleet, and fired one gun. Upon approaching in full view, and the two commanders observing the royal standard, a general salute took place. The fight by the sea was exquisite, there being above a hundred ships, vessels, and sloops in motion, and the Sound as tranquil as Old Thames. The Haw, which is near three miles in length, the battlements of the garrison, and the adjoining hills, were covered with people. After the proper manoeuvres, the fight began with a furious attack by the Director upon the Cumberland. The action became general, and the Magnificent and Lowestoffe joining the second division, the first gave way, and were pursued, but suddenly M'Bride wore ship, and his squadron tacked and renewed the combat with great violence. The Southampton all this time lay to windward, east of the fleet.

The fight continued for somewhat more than three hours, when the English conquered. M'Bride and all the fleet were taken and brought in triumph into Plymouth Sound, where they all shook hands (if the figure is allowable) and again saluted their Sovereign. The King returned at five to Saltram to dine.

During the King's return by water, a sloop overfet, and ten or twelve persons perished. His Majesty was much affected when he heard of the accident. The goodness of his Majesty's heart shone conspicuously. The King sent to enquire if any persons were rendered widows or orphans; if they were, he would provide for them.

21. This day the King, Queen, and Princesses, dined at Mount Edgcumbe. Their reception was in the highest style of elegance and magnificence. Sixteen young females, dressed in white, strewed the path with roses, myrtles, carnations, and jessamines, and each of them, before the King ascended the steps, presented an elegant bouquet, which was most graciously received. The noble Viscount, after his Royal Visitation, had taken refreshments, conducted them through the walks of this enchanting spot to the Heights of *Monk*, where an astonishing view at once burst upon the sight. To attempt a description would be in vain. The King, Queen, and Princesses, beheld it with raptures.

The dinner was all that sumptuousness and elegance united could produce. At the first table, the King and Royal Family, attended by the noble Viscount, his son, and beauti-

ful Spouse (lately Miss Hobart) — The second table, the Duke of Richmond, Earl Chatham, Lord George Lenox, and a few of the Viscount's particular friends. The King stood to coffee, and at six left the house, highly delighted with the day's entertainment.

At night Mount Edgcombe House was most brilliantly illuminated. From the opposite shore it realized the idea of an en-

chanted castle. Mr. Parry at Stonehouse, testified his loyalty to the King, and his attachment to the noble Earl, by a display of sky-rockets and illuminations.

His Majesty's health is so perfectly re-established in all points, that he is able to walk more (an exercise till lately he was not very fond of) than ever he was in his life, and with less fatigue.

## P R O M O T I O N S.

**T**HE Rt. Hon Sir William Wynne sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Thomas Denton, of Warnell Hall, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Cumberland.

The Rev Richard Beidon, D. D. to be Bishop of Gloucester, vice Dr. Halifax, translated to St. Asaph.

The Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, vice Lord Sidney.

*Esplishment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, St. James's, June 1.*

Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, The Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, Captain in the royal navy.

Grooms of the Bedchamber, Sir John Forlase Warren, Bart. Charles Morrice Esq., esq. Captains in the royal navy Colonel William Calrymple, of the Queen's Regiment of foot.

Equerries, Hugh Cloberry Christian, esq. Captain in the royal navy The Hon John Rodney, Captain in the royal navy. Col. John Byde, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Chaplains, The Rev. George Waddington, The Rev. Thomas Lloyd, The Rev. William Tuting.

Physicians, Dr. Gilbert Blane. Dr. Benjamin Moseley.

Surgeon, Thomas Keate, esq.

Physician to the Household, Dr. Benjamin Moseley.

Lord Viscount Sidney, Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, parks, and warrens on this side Trent.

The Hon. Thomas Francis Wenman, L.L.D. to be the Professor of the Civil Law, in the University of Oxford, vice Dr. Robert Vassittart, dec.

The Hon. John Trevor, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Turin, the additional character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

The dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain to the Right Hon. Thomas Sydney, and the heirs male of his body

lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount Sydney, of St. Leonard's, in the county of Gloucester.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Euseby Cleaver, Bishop of Cork and Ross, translated to the united Bishopricks of Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland.

The Rev. William Forster, A. M. to the united bishopricks of Cork and Ross, vice Dr. Cleaver.

The Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, B. D. to be Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, vice the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, resigned.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

Coldstream reg. of foot guards, Lieut. Colonel George Lord Strathearn, from the 35th, to be Captain of a company, vice Lieut. Col. Charles Lenox.

7th reg. foot, (or the Royal Fusiliers) Brevet-Major John Delpard to be Major, vice William John Darby.

Captain Thomas Saumarez, from the half pay, to be Captain of a company.

35th reg. foot, Lieut. Col. Charles Lenox, from the Coldstream reg. of foot guards, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Lord Strathearn.

41st reg. foot, Major William John Darby, from the 7th, to be Lieut. Col. vice Col. Henry Hope, dec.

45th reg. foot, Hon. Major Frederick St. John, from half pay, to be Major, vice Peter Drly, who exchanges.

19th reg. foot, Major Henry Barry, from the 52d reg. to be Major, vice Colbrook Neffitt, who exchanges.

65th reg. foot, Cornet J. Earl of Strathmore, from the Royal reg. of horse-guards, to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice George Anson Nutt, who retires.

Coldstream reg. of foot guards, Major-General Anthony G. Martin to be Lieut. Col. vice Major General Harry Trelawney, who retires.

Hon. Major General Chapel Norton, to be First Major, vice Anthony G. Martin.

Col. George Morgan to be Second Major, vice Chapel Norton.

Capt.

**Capt. Thomas Bosville to be Captain of a company, vice George Morgan.**

2d (or Queen's) reg. of dragoon guards, Major Thomas Garth, from the half-pay of the 26th dragoons, appointed Major, vice Cathcart Taylor, made Lieut Col. of the 3d (or King's own); reg. of dragoons, vice Col. Francis Edward Gwyn.

John Griffith, esq. of Brynodynol, in Caernarvonshire, Receiver General of the Crown revenues of North-Wales and Cheshire.

The office of Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Board, vacant by the death of Mr. Corbett, has been given by Lord Chatham to Sir William Gibbon, bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex.

Scrope Bernard, esq. Member for Aylebury, Bucks, appointed Under Secretary of State, in the room of the Hon. John Townshend, made one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Adam Gordon, to be Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, vice General Mackay.

General James Grant to be Governor of  
Stirling Castle; and

General James Murray, Colonel of the 13th reg. to be Colonel of the 21st.

The Right Hon. Alicyn Fitzherbert, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, vice Lord Malmfbury.

Capt. George Brodie, from 21st reg. foot,  
to be Major.

26th reg. of foot, Major H. Erskine Knight, from 21st, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Lieut.-Col. Ferguson, dec.

Major-General George Ainslie, to be Colonel of the 11th reg. of foot, vice General James Murray, promoted.

21st reg. foot, Capt. Colin Graham, from the 16th foot, to be Major, vice Major Erskine Knight, made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 27th foot, vice Lieut. Col. Ferguson, dec.

51st reg. foot, Major John Moore, from 60th foot, to be Major, vice Boothby, exchanged.

52d reg. foot, Major Colebrooke Nesbitt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Col. Turner Straubenzees, who retires; and Capt George Brodie, Major, vice Colebrooke Nesbitt.

Colonel Dundas, Adjutant-General to the army in Ireland; and Col. Fawcett, Quarter-Master-General, vice Colonel Dundas.

A grant unto the Rt. Hon. John Fitzgibbon, Chancellor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body, of the dignity of a Baron, by the name, title and style of Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Castle, in the county of Limerick.

**His Grace the Duke of Bedford to be Recorder of the Town of Bedford.**

John Cox Hippisley, esq. Barrister, LL. D.  
to be Recorder of the borough of Sudbury,  
in the county of Suffolk.

John Taylor, esq. of Hatton-street, Oc-  
cullit to his Royal Highness the Prince of  
Wales.

General Meadows, who is now Governor of his Majesty's castle and island of Bombay, to be Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, in the room of Sir Archibald Campbell, returned to England.

The Rev William Bingham, M. A. to the Archdeaconry of London void by the promotion of Dr. Beadon to the See of Gloucester.

**Dr. T. C. Hope, to be Assistant and Successor to Dr. Alexander Stevenson, Professor of Medicine at Glasgow.**

The Rev. Henry Harrison, to be one of the Duke of Clarence's Chaplains; and Mr. Robinson, of Pall Mall, to be Apothecary to his Royal Highness's household.

John Lloyd, esq. of Gray's Inn, and John Mitford, esq. of the Inner Temple, to be his Majesty's Justices for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan, and Haverfordwest.

The Rev. Mr. Weston, Rector of Whitney, to a Prebend of Durham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Chaytor. •

Morton Eden, esq. his Majesty's Envoy to the court of Dresden, to the character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at that court.

Alexander Straton, esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

Francis James Jackson, esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Charles Yorke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn,  
Barrister, to be Chief Justice of the Isle of  
Ely.

James Poole, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, is appointed Attorney-General of the Brecon Circuit in the room of — Griffin, esq. deceased.

The office of his Majesty's Post-Master-General of Ireland to the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Loftus, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Earl of Bellamont, K. B.

Edward Tighe, esq., Sir Francis Flood, bart. Charles Henry Coote, and John Reilly, esqrs. together with the Auditor of Imprest Accounts for the time being, to be his Majesty's Commissioners of Extraordinary and Imprest Accounts in Ireland.

Peter Holmes, Richard Townsend Herbert, Edward Fitzgerald, Samuel Hayes, and George Rawson, esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the stamping and marking  
H. A. Vellom.



Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, and for managing the duties thereupon in Ireland.

Thomas Bayley, esq. Clerk of the Bristol road, to be Clerk of the Chester road, void by the death of Jacob Shann, esq. and Samuel Ardron, esq. Bye-Night Clerk, to be Clerk of the Bristol road.

Lord Chesterfield, to be Master-Worker of the Mint, in the room of Lord Effingham, appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Col. Abercrombie, to be Governor of his Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay.

Timothy Cidwall, esq. Member for Brackley, to be a Commissioner of the Customs, in the room of Anthony Lucas, esq.

The Right Hon. James Marquis of Graham, to be one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-council.

In the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, the Right Hon. James Marquis of Graham, to be President of the Committee appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

The dignity of Marquis of the kingdom of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. James Earl of Salisbury, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of Salisbury.

The dignity of a Marquis of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Marquis of Bath.

The dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. George Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Villetout, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

The dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Hugh Lord Fortescue, and his heirs male, by the name, stile and title of Ebrington, of Ebrington in the county of Gloucester and Earl Fortescue.

28th regiment of foot, Major-General Robert Prescott to be colonel, vice Paterson, deceased.

Robert Johnson, esq. to be barrack-master of Dublin.

Edward Burrow, esq. collector at Glasgow, to be Surveyor-General of the Customs at London.

Sir James Campbell, M. P. to be collector of the Customs at Glasgow.

3d regiment of foot-guards, Captain Lord Charles Fitzroy, from 45th, to be Captain of a Company.

58th regiment of foot, Major William Barrington, from 64th foot, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

65th regiment of foot, Capt. Lieutenant Robert Compton, from 14th of dragoons, to be Major.

4th regiment of dragoon-guards, Lieutenant-colonel Nugent, from 13th of foot, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

7th regiment of dragoon-guards, Major John Dillon, from the 5th of dragoon-guards, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

13th regiment of foot, Major John Francis Cradock, to be Lieutenant-colonel.

The Rev. Dr. Pearce, Master of the Temple to the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Lord Apsley appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

On Joseph Ewart, esq. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin, the additional character of Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court.

Sir Francis Drake, Bart. the Right Hon. Robert Viscount Belgrave, and the Hon. John Thomas Townshend, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland.

Lord Mulgrave and the Marquis of Graham appointed Receiver and Paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land-forces.

Lord Palmworth to be Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests beyond Trent, vice the late C. W. Cornwallis, Speaker of the House of Commons.

James Bland Burges, esq. Member for Heltone, appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of James Fraser, esq. who retires, owing to ill health.

The Rev. Mr. Woolley to be Chaplain of the Mathusalem.

The Earl of Clermont, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

#### IRISH PROMOTIONS.

Earl of Clanricarde, to be Marquis of Clanricarde.

Earl of Antrim, to be Marquis of Antrim.  
Earl of Tyrone, to be Marquis of Waterford.

Earl of Hillsborough, to be Marquis of Downshire.

Viscount Glerawly, to the dignity of Earl Annesley.

Viscount Enniskillen, to the dignity of Earl of Enniskillen.

Viscount Erne, to the dignity of Earl Erne.  
Baron Carysfort, to the dignity of Earl of Carysfort.

Lord Earlsfort, (Chief Justice) to the dignity of Viscount Cornwall.

John Newport, of New-park, Kilkenny, esq. Robert Bateson Harvey, of Killoquinn, Captain

esq. Samuel Hayes, of Drumboe-castle, esq. and Robert Hodson, of Hollybrook, esq. and their heirs male, to the dignity of a Baronet.

The Earl of Glandore, and Lord Carysfort, K. S. P. to be Guardians and Keepers of the Rolls, Records, &c. of the High Court of Chancery.

The Right Hon. Arthur Wolfe, to be his

Majesty's Attorney-General; and John Tiler, esq. to be his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

The Hon. Joseph Hewitt, to be his Majesty's Second Serjeant at Law, and Henry Duquerry, esq. to be his Majesty's Third Serjeant at Law.

The Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, to be Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Ordnance.

# MARRIAGES.

MR. Henry Richardson, jun. of Derby, to Miss Gould, daughter of the late John Gould, esq. of Macclesfield.

Dr. Thomas Pym Weeks, physician in the island of Nevis, to Miss Isabella Livingston, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Livingston, of Aberdeen.

The Rev. Charles Lethbridge, Rector of Landulph, Cornwall, to Miss Brent of Plymouth.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge, aged 75, to Miss Mary Wheeler, widow, aged 23.

Captain Thomas Powell, of Llowes, in Radnorshire, to Miss C. Williams, of Herefordshire.

Capt. Irvin, of the royal navy, to Miss Phipps, eldest daughter of the late Roger Phipps, esq. of Rushampton.

Sir Charles Watton, Bart. son to the late Admiral Watton, to Miss Juliana Copley, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

The Hon. William Finch, to Miss Brouncker, daughter of the late Henry Brouncker, esq. of St. Christopher's.

Mr. Smith, master of the academy at Tooting, to Miss Gould, of Eling.

John Campbell, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carlisle.

John Hemlyn, jun. esq. of Clovell-court, Devon, to Miss Whitaker, of Manchester-square.

Charles Drummond, esq. of St. James's-square, to Miss Lockwood.

The Hon. Col. Fane, to Miss Lowe.

Arthur Miller, esq. of Manchester-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Christina Sholey.

The Rev. Rd. Birch, jun. Vicar of Mayland, to Miss Bate, of Bradwell Lodge.

Mr. Tomlin, jun. of Nott's Down, to Miss Cramp, with a fortune of 60,000*l.* their ages together making nearly two and thirty.

The Rev. Thomas Redman Hooker, of Tunbridge, to Miss Mary Cooke, fifth daughter of the Rev. R. Cooke, late Vicar of Boxted.

At Queen-Camel, Mr. D. Willis, a farmer, aged 50, to Maria Wright, aged 18.

James Fox Lane, esq. to the Hon. Miss Pitt, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Rivers, at his Lordship's house at Stratfield-say.

Dr. John Underhill, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Bate, of Wolverhampton.

Rev. Thomas Dolben, of Ipsley, Warwickshire, to Miss Harries, of Marybone-street.

Mr. John Pike, jun. of Bridgewater, merchant, to Miss Griffiths, of Carnarvon.

Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. Member for Poole, to Miss Vaue, daughter of Sir H. Vane, Bart.

Charles Cameron, esq. banker, to the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Hay, daughter to the late Earl of Errol.

At the Quakers Meeting, White-Hart-Court, Gracechurch-street, Oldgood Humbery esq. banker, to Miss Susannah Willet Barclay, daughter of the late John Barclay, esq. of Tower-street.

The Rev. Unwin Clarke, Rector of Monk-silver, Somerset, to Miss Majendie, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Majendie, Canon of Windsor.

The Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Hadnock, near Monmouth, to Miss Barfoot, of Maddington-place, Hants.

The Rev. John Johnson, Minister of the Anabaptist Chapel in Liverpool, aged 84, to Mrs. Lynch.

Laurence Palk, esq. M. P. for Ashburton, only son of Sir Robert Palk, to Lady Mary Bigh.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, Vicar of Bitterwell, Leicestershire, to Miss Twining, eldest daughter of Mr. Twining, of Illeworth.

Dr. John Yulle, physician, in Kendall, to Miss Catherine Campbell, daughter of the deceased John Campbell, esq. late of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Osborne, surgeon, of Reading, to Miss Savage.

At Durdley, Mr. Holloday, aged 80, to Miss L. Nichols, aged 26.

The

The Rev. John Henry Jacob, to Miss Mary Rothwell, daughter of Mr. Rothwell, of Salisbury.

The Rev. Samuel Bateman, A. M. Rector of Farthingstone, to Miss Anne Aglionby, of Nunnerly, Cumberland.

Dr. Jones, physician, of Lichfield, to Miss Paines, of Aldershaw.

William Butler, esq. of Inch, in the county of Tipperary, to the Hon. Miss Massey, daughter of the late Lord Massey.

Charles Stirling, esq. of the royal navy, youngest son of Sir William Stirling, to Miss Charlotte Grote, second daughter of the late Andrew Grote, esq. of Blackheath.

Christopher Nevill, esq. to Miss Mann, niece to the late Hon. Sir Horatio Mann.

The Rev. Rd. Colhoun, Rector of Kingweston, Somerset, to Miss Davies, of Littleton.

George Bentley, esq. of Brigg, Lincolnshire, to Miss Anne Milne, of North Colingham.

The Rev. George Bosley, Vicar of Cheshamfield, to Miss Dainty.

Sir Patrick Blake, Bart. of Langham-hall, to Miss Phipps, of Bury, with a fortune of 50,000l.

Henry Cavendish, esq. to Miss Cooper, niece to the Lord Bishop of Kildare.

At St. Peter's, Cornhill, Lord Malfareone, to Madame Barcier, the Lady who accompanied him to England; to whom he had been twice married in France.

Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Wright, of the Poultry.

Wilkughby Lacy, esq. late joint-patentee of Drury lane theatre, to Miss Jackson, of Hanwell.

William Basset, esq. of Neath, to Miss Lloyd, of Killehehill-place, Glamorganshire.

Mr. James Robs, iron-master, of Bristol, to Miss Anna Easton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Easton, of Long-Ashton.

In France, Thymas Lister, esq. Member for Clitheroe, to Miss Adelaide Farmer.

William Foster, esq. of Newington, near Newcastle, to Miss Furnell, daughter of Caleb Furnell, esq. of Bear-street, Leicester-square.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for AUGUST, 1789.

JULY 9, 1789.

**PATRICK MAXWELL**, esq. Secretary to the Island of Grenada.

11. James Leslie Johnstone, esq. aged 91.

13. The Rev. Mr. Harper, of St. Agnes, near Truro, Cornwall.

15. Marquis Carracciolo, Prime Minister and Secretary of State to the Neapolitan kingdom.

17. At Hardwick Grange, near Shrewsbury, Lady Hill, wife of Joseph Foster Barham, esq. and on the 20th likewise Mr. Barham.

18. The Countess of Lauderdale, at Hatton.

Robert Semple, esq. at Kilbarclian, Scotland, aged 106.

20. Captain Duncan Aire, Commander of the Royal Charlotte Excise cutter, in Cromatic Bay.

23. George Power, esq. Colney Hatch, Middlesex.

Lewis Davies, esq. surgeon to the Tower garrison.

Lady Viscountess Say and Sele, aged 94.

Mr. Pack, wholesale oilman, Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Fairbrother, cabinet-maker, Saffron-hill.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Quick, Rector of Louth, Devonshire.

Lately, Captain Owens, of Carlisle. He was drowned whilst bathing at Bowdies.

24. Mrs. Stockdale, mother of Mr. Stockdale, Piccadilly.

Richard Barber, esq. of Duffield, in Derbyshire.

At the Charter-house, aged 84, Mr. James Horne, formerly a merchant at Canterbury, and father-in-law to Lord Viscount Allen of the kingdom of Ireland.

John Rowand, esq. of Broomloan.

The Rev. John Salter, Rector of Chorlton, and Master of the College-school at Manchester.

At Gouthurst, near Bridgewater, the Rev. James Minifie, Rector of that place, Norton Fitzwarren, and Staple Grove.

25. Mr. Samuel Heywood, attorney, at Nottingham.

Mr. William Statham, of Burton upon Trent.

John Bachelor, esq. of Horsfield, Norfolk.

Mr. Otho Gatfield, at Hedgefield-hills, Staffordshire, aged 40.

Mrs. Martha Tillotson, at Sowerby, grand niece of the Archbishop.

The Rev. Mr. Adams, Rector of Queen Charkon, Somersetshire.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Booth, Vicar of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.

26. Joseph Stovin, esq. of Wharfedale, Yorkshire, one of the Justices of that county, and of Lincoln.

Mr. Hague, son of Jonathan Hague, esq. of Walkley-hall, near Sheffield.

27. Mr. Roberts, brewer, Wapping.

Mr. Wilham Partridge, America square.

Mrs. Herring, wife of William Herring, esq. of Croydon.

Oswald Mosley, esq. eldest son of Sir John Mosley, Bart.

28. The Right Hon. the Countess of Charleville.

Samuel Divy Liptrap, esq. of Mile-end.

The Rev. Mr. Birch, of the Clove, Salisbury, Rector of Berwick St. James, Wiltshire, and Alkerwell in Dorsetshire, and Chaplain to the 4th regiment of foot.

Lieut. Gen. Lengefelt, Governor of Magdeburgh, and Knt. of the Black Eagle, at Berlin, in the 72d year of his age.

29. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Member for the county of Denbigh, aged 40.

He married first Lady Harriet Somerset, sister to the Duke of Beaufort, and second Miss Grenville, sister to the Marquis of Buckingham.

Lately, Mrs. Greville, authoress of an Ode to Indifference, and wife of Fulk Greville, esq. formerly Miss Fanny Macartney.

30. Mr. John Foxcroft, merchant, at Lancaster.

Mr. Zumbrook, a clerk in the house of Mess. Thelluson and Co. a respectable character, and one who had the principal hand in translating Captain Cooke's Voyages into the German language.

Lately, Mr. Henry Jump, of Knowsley, in Lancashire.

31. The Hon. General John Fitzwilliam, Colonel of the 5th reg. of dragoon guards.

Mr. Davies, fishmonger, in the Strand.

The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Cattlehaven, relict of the late Earl of Cattlehaven. She was daughter of Thomas Eile Drax, esq. of Dorsetshire.

The Right Hon. Richard Hamilton, Lord Viscount Boyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.

AUGUST 1. Mr. Joseph Bullmer, merchant, at Woodford, aged 82.

Mr. Richard Boycott, one of the clerks of the India-House.

Mr. Samuel Walker, of Leeds.

Captain Robert Cubitt, of South Town, near Yarmouth.

Lately, Mrs. Lovelace, wife of Mr. Lovelace, banker.

2. Mr. Harris, Common-councilman of Broad-street Ward.

Mr. Bentley, Red-lion square.

Lately, in Ireland, John Blakeney, esq. Member of Parliament for Athlurvy.

Lately, at Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne, late Rector of that place.

3. Mr. Bishop, horse-dealer, in Mount-street.

William Savage, esq. of East-street, Red-lion-square. He was formerly organist to the parish church of Finchley: his superior abilities as a singer induced Mr. Handel to engage him as a performer in his Oratorios, an employment which he quitted on being appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapels. In 1748 (on the demise of Mr. Charles King, M. B.) he was elected Almoner, Vicar Choral and Master of the Children of St. Paul's, which places he resigned in 1773 and 1784. He was Senior Gentleman of the Royal Chapels.

At Taddington, William Simpson, esq. late of the Middle Temple.

Sir John Goodrick, of Ribston-hall and Bramham-park, in the county of York, Bart. Member for Rippon, and formerly Ambassador to the Court of Sweden.

Mrs. Simpson, music-seller, St. Swithin's-lane.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Dowager Cathcart, aged 98.

4. Mr. William Killington, at Mile-end, formerly a contract butcher at Wapping.

Mr. Turnbull, son of Dr. Turnbull.

Mr. Thomas Burfoot, Esqell, Surry, aged 86.

Mr. Cole, of Dulwich, an ingenious mechanic in steam engines and pumps. About a month since he expressed a wish that he might die in his sleep, and on Thursday the 30th last went to bed seemingly in good health, but not rising at the usual time his servant went to his bed-side and found him in a sound slumber. It being late in the day he was called to and shaken but without effect. Remaining in this state on Sunday some of the faculty were called in, who prescribed blisters, five of which were immediately applied to his head and feet, but to no purpose. All this time he had a florid countenance and breathed regular until this day, when his countenance changed and his pulse stopped. He was buried at Streatham.

Mr. Peter Wyatt, Marlham-street, Westminster.

5. Timothy Otble, esq. Collector of the Customs at Scarborough.

Lately, Mr. Bennet, attorney, at Barton.

6. The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Carberry.

Mr. John Boden, of Horsley Woodhouse, Derbyshire, aged 67.

Wade Preston, esq. of Seacroft, near Leeds, aged 71.

The Rev. John Clothier, M. A. Rector of Lymington,

Lately.

Lately, Richard Hatley, esq. St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

7. Mrs. Sophia Middleton, wife of Mr. Middleton, comedian.

Mr Samuel Jones, of Hatton, aged 70.

Near Caerphilly, in Glamorganshire, William Edward, architect and bridge-builder. The celebrated bridge on the river Taaff, called Pont y tu Pridd, by the English New Bridge, was constructed by him. It is the segment of a circle, whose chord at the surface of the water is one hundred and forty-seven feet, and is the boldest and largest arch in Europe. He was then a common mason and a methodist preacher. His fame was diffused through the kingdom, and his assistance sought wherever difficulties occurred in constructing bridges. He retained his passion for religious exercises; and passed the slight boundaries dividing the Methodists and Independents, by the latter of whom he was ordained. He conducted a very large and mingled congregation, among which the methodists predominated, and built bridges to the age of 71, at which time he died.

Dr. Thomas Skinner, Chantor of the Cathedral at Exeter.

Joseph Randall, at York, formerly Master of an Academy at Heath, near Wakefield, aged above 80 years.

8. Mr. John Wilson, of Stenston, Derbyshire.

The Marchioness of Lansdown, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory and niece to the Dutchess of Bedford.

Mr. Robert Young, of Mile-end, late of Bishopsgate-street.

At Woodborough, in Somersetshire, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Lansdown, esq. Justice of Peace for that county.

William Veale, esq. of Trevuler, near Penzance, in Cornwall.

Richard Anaphlett, esq. at Four Ashes, Staffordshire, late Lieutenant of the 29th regiment of foot.

John Hooper, esq. of Halcot, near Bath.

At Chewton, Mr. Edward Hicks the younger, attorney, at Lymington.

10. The Rev. Mr. Lawson of Chelsea.

11. Richard Alnutt, esq. at Eltham, Kent.

Mrs. Nelme, wife of Mr. Samuel Nelme, of St. John's Tavern.

12. Mr. Townley, hop-merchant, Tower-street.

Mr. Thomas Kempe, General Post-office. Mr. Abraham Van Neck, President Burgomaster, at Amsterdam.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Davy, Rector of Glynde, near Lewes.

13. Charles Yarburch, esq. of Hefling-ton, near York.

At Wilsdon Green, Mr. John Wale, formerly Surgeon, in Oxford-street.

Mrs. Cleere Rand, relict of Bennet Cleere Rand, esq. aged 84.

Mr. Roughledge, grocer, Blackmore-street, Clare-market.

Lately, at Eling, near Southampton, Pearce Galliard, esq. formerly Counsellor at Law.

14. Edward Ruffel, esq. Maize-hill, Greenwich, Justice of Peace for Surry.

Mr. Joseph Harris, at Stratford ground, Westminster, aged 37. He was the author of several productions under the signature of Nauticus Junior.

Mr. Barrow, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal and of the Choir at Westminster-Abbey. He was in his 67th year, and by Mr. Savage's death had become Senior at the King's Chapel.

Mrs. Smyth, of Colehill, mother of John Richmond Smyth, esq.

Mrs. Southwell, sister to Lord Clifford.

15. Peter Delme, esq. Member for Morpeth, Northumberland, and brother in law to the Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Deafon, formerly a tea-broker.

John Watts, esq. late of New-York, many years Member of his Majesty's Council in that province.

Mrs. Spurgeon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and daughter of Dr. Cooper, of Yarmouth.

16. At Longley-park, Kent, in her 93d year, Mrs. Burre, grandmother of Sir Peter Burrel, the Duchess of Hamilton and Northumberland, and Lady Louvain.

17. James Mantland, Earl of Lauderdale. He was born 1718, succeeded his father in 1744. He formerly served in the army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, but resigned in disgust. In 1749 he married Mary Turner Lombe, daughter of Sir Thomas Lombe. She died the 18th of last month.

18. Mr. Munro, at Fulham, formerly gave lectures in music and dancing at Oxford.

Lately, at Falkland, Fifeshire, William Miller, esq. senior Captain of the 3d regiment of foot.

19. Charles Vere, esq. banker, at Sunbury, aged 73.

20. Lord Carlington, only son of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

Lady — Cole, daughter of the Earl of Inniskilling. Her death was occasioned by her drinking cold lemonade when heated with dancing.



# THE European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE. And 2. View of BROAD STAIRS, between MARGATE and RAMSGATE.]

CONTAINING

|                                                                                                                                                         | Page  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Page    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Some Account of Will. Julius Mickle                                                                                                                     | 153   | Inscriptions in the Album of La Grand Chartreuse                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 191     |
| Original Letter of Oliver Cromwell                                                                                                                      | 158   | Journal of the Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great-Britain · including Lords Debates on the Tobacco and New India Loan Bills, &c. and Close of the Session                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 198     |
| Canine Anecdotes                                                                                                                                        | ibid. | Revolution in France; including a Journal of the Daily Votes and Proceedings of the National Assembly; together with a Letter from the Duke of Dorset, addressed to the Count Montmorin, and transmitted by him to the Duke de Liancourt; with the Duke's Answer—Report of the Committee appointed by the National Assembly to digest a Form of Constitution, presented by the Archbishop of Bourdeaux—Correspondence between the King and M. Necker, as well as between that Gentleman and the National Assembly, previous to M. Necker's Return to Paris—M. Necker's Address to the National Assembly, with the Answer of the Duke de Liancourt, President—Celebrated Speech of M. Moreau de St. Mery to the armed Citizens of Paris, July 29—M. Necker's Speech on visiting the Electors of Paris at the Hotel de Ville, after his Return to Paris—Letters between the celebrated M. Mirrmontel and M. Bailly, the new-elected Mayor of Paris | 199—213 |
| The Hive a Collection of Scraps. No. VIII.                                                                                                              | 159   | Poetry · including Edwin and Rena—Sonnet, from the Spanish of Cervantes. By Mr. Pye—Bonnder's Ghost. By Miss H. More—A Fable. Imitated from the Italian. By Mrs. Piozzi—Sonnet to France on her present Exertions By Anna Seward, &c. &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |         |
| Original Letter of the late rev. pious and learned Mr. James Hervey                                                                                     | 161   | Theatrical Journal: including Account of a "Thimble's Flight from the Shop-board"—Prologue to "Family Party"—Occasional Address (spoken by Miss Fortenelle at Brightelmistone—and of the new Performers since the Opening of the Winter Theatres                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |         |
| The Peeper, No XII.                                                                                                                                     | 162   | Description of Broad Stairs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |         |
| Memoirs of John Wesley [concluded]                                                                                                                      | 164   | Foreign Intelligence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |         |
| Original Letters from Mr. Locke, Mr. Nelson, and Dr. Barrow, to Dr. Mapletoft [concluded]                                                               | 167   | Monthly Chronicle, Marriages, Obituary, Prices of Stocks, Grain, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |         |
| Some Account of the Life of James Gibbs, Esq. the celebrated Architect                                                                                  | 168   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| An Abstract of his Will                                                                                                                                 | 169   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors                                                                                                            |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Dr. Owen's Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated                                                                  | 169   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| J. P. Andrews's Anecdotes, &c. ancient and modern, &c.                                                                                                  | 172   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Poems. By Canisius                                                                                                                                      | ibid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Shaw's Tour to the West of England                                                                                                                      | 173   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Sir J. Dillymple's Queries concerning the Conduct which England should follow in Foreign Politics in the present State of Europe. Written in Oct. 1788. | ibid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Nisbett's Illustration of various important Passages in the Epistles of the New Testament, &c.                                                          | ibid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| A Layman's Observations upon the Liturgy, with a Proposal for its Reform                                                                                | 174   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Burney's General History of Music. Vols. III. and IV. [continued]                                                                                       | ibid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Gilpin's Observations relative chiefly to Picturèique Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great-Britain, &c. [concluded]                 | 178   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France                                                                           | 180   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including his Dairy [continued]                                                                            | 181   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Buch's Abbey of Ambresbury. A Poem                                                                                                                      | 184   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Dr. Lettison's History of the Effects of Hard Drinking                                                                                                  | ibid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| A Moral and Physical Thermometer; or, a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance                                                            | 185   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. [continued]                                                                                               | 186   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |
| Account of and General Description of "La Grande Chartreuse"                                                                                            | 190   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |         |

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from J. G. complaining of the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for refusing his answer to Dr. Priestley. With the conduct of our brethren we have laid it down as a rule not to interfere. It is sufficient for us to attend to ourselves.

C.—Hints from Worcester are received. We see no reason to suppose there is any inaccuracy in our account of the Globe Theatre. His rural Biography shall be made use of; but we wish for more particulars of the person, and some dates.

G. D. and several others are under consideration.

G.'s Tale is not sufficiently finished.

**ERRATUM** in JULY Magazine, p. 16, for *General Officer*, read *English Officer*, there being no General Officer in that part of the country.

| AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from Sept. 14, to Sept. 19, 1789. |          |       |       |       |       |                          |        |       |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------------|
|                                                           | Wheat    | Rye   | Barl. | Oats  | Beans | COUNTIES upon the COAST. |        |       |              |
|                                                           | s. d. s. | d. s. | d. s. | d. s. | d.    | Wheat                    | Rye    | Barl. | Oats Beans   |
| London                                                    | 6 5 2    | 11 2  | 10 2  | 1 2   | 10    | Essex                    | 6 3 3  | 2 2   | 9 1 12 2 9   |
| COUNTIES INLAND.                                          |          |       |       |       |       |                          |        |       |              |
| Middlesex                                                 | 6 9 0    | 0 3   | 0 2   | 6 3   | 2     | Suffolk                  | 6 0 3  | 0 2   | 7 1 11 2 7   |
| Surry                                                     | 6 5 3    | 3 2   | 9 2   | 4 3   | 8     | Norfolk                  | 5 6 3  | 3 2   | 5 1 11 0 0   |
| Hertford                                                  | 7 0 3    | 7 0   | 0 2   | 2 3   | 5     | Lincoln                  | 6 0 3  | 7 2   | 10 1 10 2 10 |
| Bedford                                                   | 6 7 3    | 6 2   | 8 2   | 1 3   | 4     | York                     | 6 2 3  | 7 3   | 1 1 11 3 7   |
| Cambridge                                                 | 6 7 3    | 3 0   | 0 1   | 11 2  | 9     | Durham                   | 6 1 4  | 3 3   | 0 2 1 3 6    |
| Huntingdon                                                | 6 5 0    | 0 0   | 0 2   | 0 2   | 9     | Northumberland           | 6 1 3  | 8 2   | 9 1 9 3 0    |
| Northampton                                               | 6 8 3    | 10 3  | 3 2   | 2 3   | 6     | Cumberland               | 6 8 3  | 8 2   | 7 1 10 3 10  |
| Rutland                                                   | 6 10 3   | 9 3   | 4 0   | 0 4   | 0     | Westmorl'd.              | 6 0 0  | 0 2   | 9 1 9 0 0    |
| Leicester                                                 | 6 9 4    | 0 3   | 3 2   | 0 3   | 8     | Lancashire               | 6 6 0  | 0 0   | 0 2 3 4 2    |
| Nottingham                                                | 6 8 3    | 10 0  | 0 2   | 0 3   | 3     | Cheshire                 | 6 9 0  | 0 3   | 5 2 3 0 0    |
| Derby                                                     | 6 8 0    | 0 0   | 0 2   | 4 4   | 0     | Monmouth                 | 7 2 0  | 0 2   | 9 2 2 0 0    |
| Stafford                                                  | 7 2 0    | 0 3   | 4 2   | 5 4   | 5     | Somerset                 | 6 10 0 | 0 3   | 0 2 6 3 8    |
| Salop                                                     | 7 5 4    | 8 3   | 10 2  | 9 3   | 4     | Devon                    | 7 3 0  | 0 3   | 3 1 9 0 0    |
| Hereford                                                  | 0 0 0    | 0 0   | 0 0   | 0 0   | 0     | Cornwall                 | 6 2 0  | 0 3   | 3 1 8 0 0    |
| Worcester                                                 | 7 5 4    | 2 3   | 2 2   | 10 3  | 8     | Dorset                   | 7 7 0  | 0 3   | 0 2 3 4 3    |
| Warwick                                                   | 7 2 0    | 0 2   | 10 2  | 8 3   | 10    | Hants                    | 6 4 0  | 0 2   | 11 2 0 3 7   |
| Gloucester                                                | 7 0 0    | 0 2   | 10 2  | 0 3   | 5     | Suffex                   | 6 2 0  | 0 2   | 2 2 0 3 9    |
| Wilts                                                     | 7 6 5    | 1 3   | 1 2   | 6 4   | 5     | Kent                     | 6 3 0  | 0 2   | 8 2 2 2 9    |
| Berks                                                     | 6 7 3    | 9 2   | 10 2  | 4 3   | 6     | WALES.                   |        |       |              |
| Oxford                                                    | 7 4 0    | 0 2   | 9 2   | 3 3   | 9     | North Wales              | 7 3 4  | 5 3   | 9 1 11 4 9   |
| Bucks                                                     | 6 11 0   | 0 2   | 10 2  | 2 3   | 5     | South Wales              | 6 11 4 | 6 3   | 8 2 0 4 0    |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| AUGUST.    |    |          |   |          |                                 |                                         |              |
|------------|----|----------|---|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| BAROMETER. | 1  | THERMOM. | 2 | WIND.    | 3                               | 4                                       | 5            |
| 30—29      | 71 | 64       | — | E.       | 19—29                           | 35                                      | 50 — W.      |
| 31—29      | 66 | 61       | — | N. N.E.  | 20—29                           | 25                                      | 51 — W.      |
| SEPTEMBER. |    |          |   |          | 21—29                           | 78                                      | 52 — N.      |
| 1—29       | 65 | 61       | — | S.       | 22—30                           | 05                                      | 57 — S.W.    |
| 2—29       | 53 | 64       | — | S. S.W.  | 23—29                           | 97                                      | 59 — S. S.W. |
| 3—29       | 50 | 62       | — | S. S. E. | 24—30                           | 20                                      | 51 — W.      |
| 4—29       | 41 | 64       | — | S.       | 25—30                           | 21                                      | 53 — S.      |
| 5—29       | 72 | 65       | — | S. S.W.  | 26—30                           | 20                                      | 52 — S. S.W. |
| 6—29       | 87 | 64       | — | S. W.    | PRICES of STOCKS,               |                                         |              |
| 7—30       | 00 | 60       | — | W        | Sept 6, 1789.                   |                                         |              |
| 8—30       | 06 | 64       | — | S. W.    | Bank Stock, shut —              | 13 per Ct. India Ann.                   |              |
| 9—30       | 15 | 62       | — | S.       | New 4 per Cent. 1777, shut      | India Bonds, —                          |              |
| 10—29      | 97 | 70       | — | S.       | shut, 10s 1-4th for open        | South Sea Stock, —                      |              |
| 11—29      | 90 | 57       | — | S.       | 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785,          | Old S. S. Ann. shut                     |              |
| 12—30      | 34 | 56       | — | W.       | 118 ½ a ½                       | New S. S. Ann. 79 ½                     |              |
| 13—30      | 21 | 60       | — | S.       | 3 per Cent. red. shut           | 3 per Cent. 1785, —                     |              |
| 14—29      | 81 | 61       | — | S.       | 3 per Cent. Conf. 80 ½          | New Navy & Vict. Bills                  |              |
| 15—29      | 77 | 52       | — | W.       | 3 per Cent. 1786, —             | Exchequer Bills —                       |              |
| 16—29      | 71 | 51       | — | W.       | Long Ann. shut                  | Lot. Tick. 151. 89s. 6d.                |              |
| 17—29      | 76 | 52       | — | N. W.    | Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, shut | Irish Lot Tick. 61. 18s. 6d. a 13s. od. |              |
| 18—29      | 70 | 51       | — | S. W.    | India Stock, —                  | Fontine 100 ½                           |              |
|            |    |          |   |          | India Scrip., 6 prem.           | Loyal & Debeatures, —                   |              |







*Engraved by C. Redland from a slight sketch by M<sup>r</sup>. Humphrey.*

**WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE ESQ.<sup>r</sup>**

*Pub<sup>d</sup> Feb 11789 by J. Sewell N<sup>o</sup>. 32 Cornhill.*

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T H E  
**EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,**  
 A N D  
**L O N D O N R E V I E W,**  
 For S E P T E M B E R, 1789.

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An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE.  
 [ With a PORTRAIT of Him. ]

**W**ILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE, an author of whom it may be predicted posterity will do more justice than his cotemporaries have done, was one of the sons of the Rev. Alexander Mickle, a Scotch clergyman, who at one period of his life was a dissenting minister in London, and assistant to the Rev. Dr. Watts. He was also one of the translators of Bailey's Dictionary. After a few years residence in London he was presented to the church of Langholm, near Kelso, on the borders of Scotland, but on the Cumberland side, where he married; and of this marriage our author was one of the younger sons.

He was born, we conjecture from circumstances, about the year 1735, and received his education from his father; but though his passion for poetry shewed itself early, he often declared that he was by no means attached to his books until the age of thirteen, when Spenser's *Faery Queen* accidentally falling in his way, he became passionately fond of that author, and began immediately to imitate his manner. On the death of his father he went to Edinburgh, and resided with an uncle who was a brewer there. By this relation he was admitted to a share of the business; but the event of it only served to add another instance to the many which prove that the pursuits of poetry and trade are incompatible with each other. On his failure in this his first scheme of life he endeavoured to obtain a commission in the marine service, and with that view came to London about the conclusion of the war which began in 1755. In this application he met with a disappointment; but in hopes of deriving some advantage, he introduced himself to the first Lord Lyttelton,

to whom he sent some of his poems. By this nobleman he was received with much kindness, was admitted to several interviews, and encouraged not to abandon his poetical plans, but to persevere in them. He experienced, however, no other emolument from his lordship's notice of him.

After he became acquainted with Spenser's works he read and studied with the greatest avidity, and, as he often declared, before he was eighteen years old had written two tragedies and half an epic poem, all which he had the prudence to consign to the flames. His first performance appeared in one of the Edinburgh magazines, but cannot with truth be pointed out as any effort of genius, or in any respect worthy of its author\*. He always when he chose to mention it spoke of it in that light. From the time of his arrival in London to about the year 1764, when he engaged as corrector to the Clarendon press, we do not recollect how he was employed. In 1762 he was in his native country; but for much of this period, if we are not misinformed, he was in some branch of the printing business.

The time which was not engaged at the Clarendon press he devoted to study, and in the year 1765 published the poem which first brought him into notice, entitled, "*Pallis, an Elegiac Ode, written in the Wood near R—— Castle*†," 4to. This was an elegy written on the death of his brother, and previous to its publication had been shewn in MS. to and received some corrections from the hand of Lord Lyttelton, who, in a letter to the author, spoke of it as equal to any thing of the kind in our language. In 1767

\* This Poem was called, "On passing through the Parliament Close of Edinburgh at Midnight." It was afterwards inserted in a collection of original poems, by Scotch Gentlemen, Vol. ii. p. 137.

† Roslin Castle.

he published "The Concubine, a Poem, in two Cantos, in the Manner of Spenser," 4to. In 1769 he produced "A Letter to Mr. Harwood, wherein some of his evasive Glosses, false Translations, and blundering Criticisms, in Support of the Arian Heresy, contained in his Liberal Translation of the New Testament, are pointed out and confuted," 8vo. and in the next year published "Mary Queen of Scots, an Elegy;" "Hengist and Mea, a Ballad;" and "Knowledge, an Ode," in Peacock's Collection of Poems. The Elegy on Mary had been submitted to Lord Lyttelton, who declined to criticise it, not for its deficiency in poetical merit, but from thinking differently from the author with respect to her Majesty's character. At the end of this poem was inserted a note intended to obviate his Lordship's objections to the defence of her. In 1770 he published "Voiture in the Shades, or, Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy," 8vo. and about this period was a frequent writer in the "Whitehall Evening Post."

He had very early in life, as early as the age of seventeen, read Castara's translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens into French, and then conceived the design of giving an English version of it. Various avocations had, however, prevented him from proceeding to execute his intention, though he never lost sight of his plan. At length, in 1772, he published the first book as a specimen, and having prepared himself by acquiring some knowledge of the Portuguese language, he determined to devote himself intently to the work; which in order to carry on without interruption, he quitted his situation at Oxford, and went to reside at a farm-house at Forest-hill, where he pursued his design with unremitting attention until the end of 1775, when the work, which had been printing as he proceeded on it, was entirely finished; a work which one of the finest English writers declared he esteemed equal to Pope's *Homer*, and inferior only to Dryden's *Virgil*; and which we may venture to prophesy will remain a monument to transmit the author's name with honour to the latest posterity.

When Mr. Mickle engaged in this translation, he had no other means of subsistence than what he derived from his employment as

corrector of the press; and when he relinquished that situation, he had only the subscriptions which he received for the work to support him. Disadvantages like these might have discouraged meaner minds; but looking forwards with the enthusiasm of genius, he would not suffer small difficulties to obstruct his progress or damp his ardour. He steadily adhered to the plan he had laid down, and at the end of five years completed it. That he might omit no pre-ential attentions to his future welfare, and with the hopes of reaping those advantages which usually attend so laborious a work, he applied to a person of great rank, with whom his family had been connected, for permission to dedicate it to him. "The manner," says the author, "in which ——— took the English *Lusiad* under his patronage infinitely enhanced the honour of his acceptance of the Dedication." The manner, as the author frequently told his friends, was "by a very polite letter, written with his own hand." But let not indigent genius in future place too much expectation on the generosity of patrons. After receiving a copy, for which an extraordinary price was paid for the binding, days, weeks, and, at last, months elapsed without the slightest notice. During this time, tho' the author had too much spirit to solicit or complain, it is to be feared that some of the misery so feelingly described by Spenser fell to his lot.

Full little knowest thou that hast not tried  
What hell it is, in suing long to bide;  
To lose good days, that might be better spent;  
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;  
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow,  
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;  
To have the Princess' grace, yet want her peers;  
To have thy asking, yet wait many years;  
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares;  
To eat t' y heart through comfortless despair;  
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,  
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.

At length a gentleman of rank in the political world, a fast and firm friend to the

\* The story which is told in a magazine, for last December asserting, that Mr. Mickle first undertook the translation of the *Lusiad* at the recommendation of Dr. Johnson, and the conversation which is said to have then passed, are circumstances entirely destitute of truth. When Mr. Mickle was introduced to Dr. Johnson, it was as the avowed intended translator of that work, of which the specimen was then printed, and had been seen and approved by the Doctor. All that Dr. Johnson said on the subject was, that about thirty years before he had conceived the design of translating the work himself, which he had also recommended to Goldsmith to undertake; and concluded by saying, "But I am glad, Sir, it has taken into your hands." This account of the interview was repeatedly given by Mr. Mickle himself to many of his friends in his life-time.

author, and who afterwards took him under his protection, and by that means afforded him the independence he latterly enjoyed, waited on the patron, and heard with the indignation and contempt it deserved, a declaration that the work was at that time unread, but had been represented not to have the merit it had been first said to possess, and therefore nothing could be then done on the subject of

his mission. This paltry evasion the solicitor declared he believed arose from the malicious insinuations of a certain person about the patron \*, whose mistakes had received a proper correction in the preface to the *Lusiad*. We know not how true this suggestion may be, though, admitting the fact, it hardly alters the case. But enough of patrician mean-ness!

( To be concluded in our next. )

\* Mr. Mickle's account of this interview, in a letter to a friend, dated Aug. 22, 1776, now lies before us, and we might probably do no disservice to the general interests of literature, were we to print it, as we once intended. But as we feel no satisfaction in contemplating human nature in a disgraceful attitude, though the object of it deserves no such favour, we suppress it. We cannot, however, omit to suggest a doubt, whether there is not some small violation of moral rectitude in a great man accepting from an indigent one that compliment which is offered him under, at least, an implied agreement to receive some acknowledgement in return for the honour done him. It ought not to be concealed, that when the second edition of the *Lusiad* was published in 1778, Mickle was strongly recommended by a friend to suppress the Dedication. His resentment at the unworthy treatment he had received had by this time been converted into contempt, and with great magnanimity he refused. He seemed to think, that having once given the pseudo-patron a chance of being known to posterity, it would be wrong to deprive him of it. Whoever will read the *Life* of Camoens cannot avoid observing a striking similarity in the fortunes of the author and his translator, and he will probably not be displeased at the concluding note to the translation of the *Lusiad*. "Similarity of condition, we have already observed, produced similarity of complaint and sentiment in Spenser and Camoens. Each was *unworthily neglected by the Gothic grandees* of his age; yet both their names will live when the remembrance of the courtiers who spurned them shall sink beneath their mountain tombs." Three beautiful stanzas from *Pinchas Fletcher's Purple Island*, on the memory of Spenser, may also serve as an epitaph for Camoens. The unworthy neglect which was the lot of the Portuguese bard, but too well appropriates to him the elegy of Spenser. And every reader of taste who has perused the *Lusiad*, will think of the Cardinal Henrico, and feel the indignation of these manly lines,——

Witness our Colin \*, whom tho' all the Graces  
And all the Muses nurs'd; whose well-taught song  
Parnassus' self and Glorian † embraces,  
And all the learn'd and all the shepherds throng;  
Yet all his hopes were crost, all suits deni'd;  
Discourag'd, scorn'd, his writings villified:  
Poorly (poor man) he liv'd; poorly (poor man) he di'd,  
And had not that great heart (whose honour'd ‡ head  
Ah lies full low) piti'd thy woful plight,  
There hadst thou lien unwept, unburied,  
Unbles'd, nor grac'd with any common rite:  
Yet shalt thou live, when thy great foe § shall sink  
Beneath his mountain tombe, whose fame shall stink;  
And time his blacker name shall blurre with blackest ink,  
O let th' Iambic Muse revenge that wrong  
Which cannot slumber in thy sheets of lead;  
Let thy abused honour crie as long  
As there be quills to write or eyes to read:  
On his rank name let thine own votes be turn'd,  
Ob may that man that both the Muses scorn'd,  
Alive, nor dead, be ever of a Muse ador'd.

\* Colin Clout, Spenser.

† Glorian, Elizabeth, in the *Faerie Queene*,

‡ The Earl of Essex,

§ Lord Burleigh.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to my promise, I have sent you a Copy of a Letter by O. CROMWELL. I endeavoured to get leave to send the original; but the Lady in whose possession it is, and who is a descendant of the person to whom it was addressed, would not part with it; you may depend upon it, however, that the copy is *verbum verbo*, and even *punctum puncto*, with the original. It was written just after the fight at Worcester.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

July 15, 1789.

J. W.

### ORIGINAL LETTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

WORTHY SIR AND MY CHRISTIAN FRIEND,

I RECEAUED yours a few days sithence; it was welcom to mee because signed by you whome I loue and honour in the Lord; but more to see some of the same grounds of our actings stirring in you that are in us, to quiet vs in our worke and support vs therein, which hath had greatest difficultye in our engagement in Scotland, by reason wee haue had to doe with some, whome were (I verily think) Godly, but thorough weaknesse and the subtiltye of Satian inuolued in intereits against the Lord and his people; with what tenderesse wee haue proceeded with such, and that in syceritye our papers (which I suppose you haue seen) will in part manifest, and I give you some comfortable assurance off. The Lord hath maruoulsly appeared euen against them, and now again when all the power was deuolued into the Scottish Kinge, and the malignant partie they inuadeinge England, the Lord rayned upon them such snares as the enclosed will shew, only the narrative is short in this, that of their whole armie when the narrative was framed not one of their whole armie were returned. Surely Sir the Lord is greatly to bee feared

as to bee praised; wee need your prayers in this as much as ever; how shall wee behaue ourselues after such mercyes? what is the Lorde a doinge? what prophesies are now fulfilling? who is a God like our's to knowe his will to do his will are both of him.

I tooke this libertye from businesse to salute you thus in a word; truly I am ready to serue you and the rest of our brethren and the Churches with you. I am a poor weak creature and not worthy the name of a worrme, yett accepted to serue the Lord and his people; indeed my deere friend betweene you and mee you knowe not mee, my weaknesse my inordinate passions my unskillfullnesse and every way unfitnesse to my worke; yett, yett, the Lord whome will haue mercy on whome he will does as you see. Praye for mee, salute all Christian freinds though unknown

Just

Your affectionate friend to serue you

Otober 2, 1651.

O. CROMWELL.

For my esteemed friend Mr.  
Cotton \*, Pastor to the  
Church at Boston in New  
England,

thise.

### CANINE ANECDOTES.

I HAVE sometimes heard from the mouth of the late Queen, (mother to Charles the Second) who exceedingly delighting in those Melitenses and little Bolognian spaniels, had

made many, not vulgar observations on them. She had some which her Majesty told me were stark fools and ideots, that would be taught nothing in comparison with others,

\* The Rev. John Cotton, a celebrated Nonconformist Minister, born at Derby, Dec. 4, 1585. He received his education from Mr. Johnson, of that town; after which, at the age of thirteen, he was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He afterwards removed to Emanuel College, of which he likewise was elected a Fellow. From Emanuel College he was removed to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where he resided twenty years; but being dissatisfied with some of the doctrines of the Church of England, he became a Nonconformist. For this he was prosecuted, and to avoid imprisonment by the High Commission Court, fled to New England, where he arrived Sept. 3, 1633. Here he resided during the rest of his life, universally esteemed and beloved. He died Dec. 23, 1652, having then entered into his 68th year.

which were wonderful docile and apprehensive; and this she imputed to the depressions which they usually make in their tender skulls, by flattening of their noses when puppies; in which the ladies (who have these animals in *delicium*) take to consist their beauty, tho' in my opinion quite the contrary; and sure I am it corrupts their breath, and renders it very unfavoury.

*Evelyn on Medals, fo. 1697. 295.*

HIS skill was far short of our countryman's at Bristol, who (no longer ago than in the year 1719, or 1720) taught a dog to speak as articulately as men usually do. There are (no doubt) many thousands now alive, who were eye-witnesses of the fact. I have discoursed with at least twenty of them (persons of good credit) and they all agree in every particular circumstance. Nay, I have an intimate acquaintance who last year went to Bristol on purpose to drink the waters, and enquired after the dog, which has been dead some years; however, the people satisfied him of the truth of this relation. The dog's name was *Fox*, and what is pretty

remarkable, he resembled a fox both in shape and colour. When his master first began to teach him, he was forced to put his fingers to the dog's wind-pipe till he had half-throttled him and also beat him. But as *Fox* learned his lessons, these were by degrees left off, till at last he spoke articulately without such cruel usages; however I must take notice, that he could never utter a word without previously saying the letter *O*. For instance, if his master asked him a question which obliged him to pronounce the word *Judge* by way of answer, then the dog would immediately say, *O Judge, Judge, Judge*. He was expert in speaking several other such short things which have now slipped my memory. But had the Bristol man lived in the darkest times of Popery, and taught *Fox* in private, perhaps both master and dog might have been publicly burnt for diabolical practices.

*A Natural History of Nevis, and the rest of the English Leeward and Charibbee Islands in America.* By W. Smith, 8vo. 1745, P. 308.

[To be continued.]

## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

### NUMBER VIII.

#### INSCRIPTION

FOR AN URN OVER ROSAMOND'S SPRING IN  
BLENNHEIM PARK.

By the AUTHOR OF BLENNHEIM.

**Y**E Fair! who tread in Pleasure's mazy  
round,

Where many a snare and many a gulph is  
found;

For once reflect! with pensive step draw  
nigh,

And let this moral gain th' attentive eye:

"Birth, titles, fortune,—all that Fate can  
"give,

"Or the most favour'd of your sex receive;

"Youth's blooming grace, ev'n ROSA-  
"MUNDA'S charms,—

"All that delights and captivates or warms,  
"Weigh'd in the scale with Virtue are but  
"vain,—

"Link'd to fair Virtue, lasting wreaths ob-  
"tain;

"While Vice lives only in the roll of Fame,

"To wake your Pity, or to warn from  
"Shame."

AN EPITAPH ON MR. WORTH, a *Gunner*, in  
MINSTER Church-yard, who died  
the 26th of Aug. 1779.

WHOLE! thou art, if here by Wisdom led  
To view the silent mansions of the dead,

And search for truth from life's last mourn-  
ful page,

Where Malice stings not, nor where Slanders  
rage;

Read on—No bombast swells these friendly  
lines,

Here truth unhonour'd and unvarnish'd shines.

Where o'er yon sod an envious nettle creeps,  
From care escap'd an honest Gunner sleeps;

As on he travel'd to life's sorrowing end,  
Distress for ever claim'd him as a friend;

Orphans and Widows were alike his care,  
He gave with pleasure all he had to spare:

His match now burnt, expended all his prim-  
ing,

He left this world and us without e'er  
whining.

Deep in the earth his carcass is entomb'd,  
Which love of grog for him had honey-  
comb'd.

Joking apart—retir'd from wind and wea-  
ther,

Virtue and WORTH—are laid asleep toge-  
ther.

The following lines were written under a  
drawing of the Hermitage and Tomb at  
Breamore woods in Hampshire, near the seat  
of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart. and presented to  
Lady Hulse, at the commencement of the  
year, by one of the villagers of Breamore.

Venerable;

Venerable shade, arise  
To the mind's creative eye;  
View the scene of soft repose,  
Where thy sacred reliques lie.  
Rise to bless this sweet abode,  
Where thy penfive days were past;  
Bless the lord of these domains,  
Who secures thy rest at last.  
Let thine hallow'd accents pour,  
To the mind's attentive ear,  
Grateful blessings on his house,  
Many a revolving year.

EPITAPHS in CLAYBROOK CHURCH,  
LEICESTERSHIRE.

The first by LADY CRAVEN.

To the memory  
Of CHARLES JENNER,  
Clerk, M. A.  
Vicar of this parish,  
Who died May 11, 1774, aged 38.

HERE in the earth's cold bosom lies entomb'd  
A man, whose sense by every virtue grac'd,  
Made each harmonious Muse obey his lyre:  
Nor shall th' erasing hand of powerful Time  
Obliterate his name, dear to each tuneful  
breast,  
And dearer still to soft Humanity;  
For oft the sympathetic tear would start  
Unbidden from his eye; another's woe  
He read, and felt it as his own.

Reader,

It is not Flattery or Pride that rais'd  
To his remains this modest stone; nor yet  
Did partial fondness trace these humble lines;  
But weeping Friendship, taught by Truth  
alone,  
To give, if possible, in future days,  
A faint idea to the race to come,  
That here reposeth all the mortal part  
Of one, who only liv'd to make his friends  
And all the world regret he e'er should die.

E. C. 1775.

Sacred  
To the memory  
of  
CLUER DICEY,  
Who died the 3d of October, 1775,  
Aged 60.

O THOU, or friend or stranger, who shalt  
tread  
These solemn mansions of the silent dead,  
Think, when this record to enquiring eyes  
No more shall tell the spot where Dacey lies;  
When this frail marble, faithless to its trust,  
Mould'ring itself resigns its mould'ring dust;

When time shall fail, and nature feel decay,  
And earth, and sun, and skies, dissolve away;  
The soul this consummation shall survive,  
Defy the wreck, and but *begin* to live:  
Oh pause! reflect, repent, resolve, amend!  
Life has no length—Eternity no end.

HANNAH MORE.

The following VERSES are painted under a  
GREEN-DRAGON, in the ENTRY of the  
INN at CORSE LAWN, between UPTON  
and GLOUCESTER.

OH! what a hurly burly noise and splutter,  
When Wantley's Dragon\* ate the bread and  
butter;  
'Till Moorhall's Knight aveng'd the evils  
done,  
A Knight more fam'd than Knights Peg  
Nicholson.

But this great Dragon's always kind and civil,  
And drives away all self-created evil:  
So should that Dragon, Care, your peace  
confound,  
Old Port's † the Knight to cicatrize the  
wound.  
His Potent Drops expel each latent ill,  
And Sorrow's Ebon Throne with sudden  
transports fill.

S W E A R I N G.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

As Swearing is very much the fashion, it  
might amuse your Gentlemen Readers to  
be informed of the history and progress of  
this elegant accomplishment. I send you,  
therefore, the following EPIGRAM of  
Sir JOHN HARRINGTON, and remain  
Your humble servant,

QUOZ.

IN older times, an ancient custom was,  
To swear, in mighty matters, by THE  
MASS;  
But when the Mass went down, as old men  
note,  
They swore then, by the CROSS of this same  
GROAT:  
And when the Cross was likewise held in  
scorn,  
Then, by their FAITH, the common oath was  
sworn:  
Last, having sworn away all faith and truth,  
Only, GOD D—N THEM, is the common  
oath.  
Thus custom kept decorum by gradation;  
That losing MASS, CROSS, FAITH, they find  
DAMNATION.

\* Alluding to the Dragon of Wantley, a Play.

† Wine sold.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

As I find it is a favourite part of your plan to print Original Letters of such Persons as have been remarkable in their day, I have sent you another ORIGINAL LETTER of the late rev. pious and learned Mr. JAMES HERVEY. It shews the worthy Author in a truly amiable light; and though many may not much admire the peculiar religious sentiments it contains, yet every one whose heart is warmed with the spirit of philanthropy will peruse it with pleasure.

I am, &c.

J. W.

DEAR MR. W—

Weston, Feb. 21, 1746.

I BELIEVE I must answer your favour and Mrs. W—'s both under one; or rather, answer your's and acknowledge her's: so that this ticket may serve as a note under my hand, whereby I own the obligation, and make myself responsible.

Your spouse informed me, that you was concerned that the little money I left in your hands has not been remitted to me. But, dear Sir, I am glad on this account; if it may be a means of cherishing one of the least of our Redeemer's Brethren, or the meanest of his Members, I rejoice that it has not been returned.

You did right in delivering a guinea to Mrs. W— for the benefit of poor widow C—. If Molly L— or Betty P— are in want, by all means let them be relieved. Tell them I present them each with a crown, and be pleased to give it them in my name; assuring them that I give it with the utmost readiness.

And bid them think if a poor mortal, a wretched sinner, is so ready to help them according to his ability, how much more ready is the infinitely compassionate Saviour of the World to pity all their miseries, and comfort them in all their troubles. If poor dust and ashes has a heart to pity them, how inconceivably more willing is the Fountain of love, the adorable Friend of sinners, to hear their prayers, and fulfill all their desires! O! let them know, that the tenderest mercies of the most beneficent among the children of men are little better than cruelty, if compared with the marvellous loving-kindness of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Was it in my power, I would willingly do more for them. But let them remember, that the power of the blessed Jesus knows no limits. What cannot He do for their souls? He is able to "fulfil all their wants according to his riches in glory." He is able to do exceeding abundantly, even above all that they can ask or think. They cannot labour under so much guilt, as He has of atoning merit; they can-

not complain of so much indigence, as He has of justifying righteousness; and be their corruptions ever so strong, they are nothings, nothing to the effectual working of his mighty spirit. O! it is impossible to imagine, how rich our divine Master is in goodness and how mighty in power.

Therefore, if they want a more lively faith in his all-prevailing mediation, or a more ardent love of his unspeakable goodness; if they want more abundant communications of his sanctifying spirit, or of all spiritual blessings; let them not cherish unworthy doubts concerning their gracious Redeemer. Do they believe me, when I make professions of kindness; and shall they not much rather believe the faithful and true Witness?—when He says, "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it;" when He says, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, I will give it." We are not straitened in the tenderness of Christ's bowels, or in the power of his hand; O! let us not be straitened in our scanty expectations and feeble faith.

Perhaps my poor friends may feel themselves a little inclined to love the giver of such a mite. If they should feel themselves so disposed, O! let them consider, what reason, what most abundant reason they have to adore and love their most merciful Redeemer. Their friend never shed his blood for them; their friend never laid down his life for them; but Jesus who reigns in glory, did both for their sake.—Had their friend been possessed of a thousand lives, and had he surrendered them all to do them good; then, with what gratitude and love would they have thought upon his name. But the life of the blessed Jesus was of more worth than the lives of all mortals; yet this was freely resigned, this was given to tortures and death for them. How then should they be lost in admiration of such goodness! how should their hearts glow with gratitude for such amazing loving-kindness!

\* Vide our Magazine for February.



Who knows but this little gift, if attended with these considerations, may be a means of shewing the tender compassions of their Saviour—of inclining them to rely more cheerfully on his all sufficiency—and of stirring them up to love Him more unfeignedly? And if so, it will be a gift indeed.

The remainder of the money be pleased to deposit with Mrs. W—— for the use of the poor widow C——. My heart yearns over her, because she has known what it is to live in affluent circumstances, and therefore must be more sensibly pinched with her present poverty. She is also at

a distance from her kindred and father's house, and on that account must feel more heaviness in her heart, and cannot expect so much commiseration as if she was among her relations. My humble service to your spouse and father, the Captain and his wife, and with the rest of my Bideford acquaintance, your late brother's widow. Pray recommend me in the kindest manner to Mr. A—— and his spouse, and all your other neighbours that remember their once unworthy Pastor and their constantly affectionate friend,

J. HERVEY.

## THE PEEPER.

### NUMBER XII.

There have been fewer friends on earth than Kings.

COWLEY.

THERE is hardly any vanity more common, or silly, than the affectation of a genteel, and an extensive acquaintance.

People, in general, pay very little attention to those accomplishments which dignify their possessor in every circumstance and situation; but flatter themselves that if they are on terms of intimacy with persons of a superior rank, the rest of the world must necessarily acknowledge them to be highly meritorious.

But such a species of conceit is surely excessively vain; for even when we can thus associate with the great, we shall find that they who permit us to be familiar with them, have some interested motives for it; either to make use of our services, or to display their own consequence by our attendance upon them; in which cases we shall shine with no other credit than as humble *satellites*.

And yet there have been many men of very excellent understandings, and who have shewed in other instances an elevation of spirit, who, actuated by this ridiculous vanity, have stooped to the lowest meanesses and the grossest adulation, to keep up the appearance of a connection, which, instead of rendering them respectable, has made them universally contemptible.

Some of the greatest geniuses that ever adorned the world of literature, have been distinguished by this degradation of their understandings. The immortal Virgil prostituted his talents in adulating Augustus—the sublime Milton condescended

to be the creature of Cromwell—Dryden was the constant flatterer of Princes—and even the modest Addison, the pious Young, the elegant Pope, and the pathetic Thomson debased their performances by an abject servility in celebrating their patrons.

But to leave authors, who may be supposed to stand in absolute need of a connection with the great, and therefore to flatter may be excused in them; yet for those who can have no such excuse to plead; whose province is to walk on in the middle course of life, being favoured by Providence with a sufficiency to support them, independent of the smiles or frowns of their titled fellow-creatures; for them to be actuated by this species of *pride* is not only ridiculous but exceedingly pernicious. —To keep up the appearance of an honourable acquaintance, many (otherwise unnecessary) expences must unavoidably be incurred, and some considerable portions of time squandered away, at least in useless idleness, if not in vicious pleasures, and which might have been applied to the procuring a credit which would have been truly honourable and unfading. And all this must open the way to a vicious course; for he who thus venerates the great, will ape their manners; their vices will be transformed by his prejudices into noble accomplishments; and as it too generally happens that the *vices* of the great are much more distinguishable than their *virtues*, it cannot be wondered at that the spirit

spirit of imitation should render the servile imitator more despicable than agreeable.

For my part, I would no more put confidence in the follower of the great, than I would in their lacquies and lower dependents; for he who can so far lessen the dignity of his nature as to do a mean office for a fellow worm, merely from the love of being on terms of intimacy with him, must have a soul of such worthless pliability, as not to deserve being trusted in any matter of importance.

Servilius is one of those who affects to have a very noble acquaintance: if you ask Servilius to a plain family-dinner, he is sure to be pre-engaged at some person of quality's sumptuous table; though, probably, he departs from you to his usual ordinary. He is, by his own account, on such a footing with men in power that they cannot do any thing without him; and should you unluckily enquire why he does not, therefore, enjoy some lucrative *secure* by virtue of his connection, he will insinuate that secret services must be acknowledged with secret rewards. If ladies of fashion are mentioned, the old ones are as sure to be intimate with him as his own relations; and for the younger ones, if he was inclined to change his happy condition, it would be but to *ask and have*. Let the conversation turn upon what subject it will, Servilius dazzles your imagination with the names, description, and the familiar *bons mots* of great personages with whom he is quite familiar. Talk of politics, and he corrects your judgment by something he heard an eminent *Statesman* lately say;—of religion, and he remembers what he heard from a learned *Prelate*;—of law, he silences you with the opinion of a *Lord Chief Baron*, *Chief Justice*, or, it may be, of the *Lord Chancellor*.

And yet every one knows that Servilius is not acquainted with such personages; so that the poor man is despised among all his equals as a proud liar who would fain be thought their superior.

But if the affectation of a genteel acquaintance is so ridiculously pernicious, that of a very extensive acquaintance cannot be less so.

To have a select number of friends, in whole company we can unbend our minds from the cares of life, enjoy a rational and improving conversation, and to consult their advice when trouble perplexes our steps, is one of those necessities without which *living* deserves not the name of life.

But this consists not in constantly forming a new acquaintance, and in making perpetual entertainments. If we have been fortunate enough to form a social intercourse with persons animated by a real regard for us, we ought not to approve ourselves unworthy of their friendship by being anxious to enlarge the circle of our friends. *In the multitude of counsellors there is safety*, says Solomon; but, with all due deference to such authority, I cannot think that in the multitude of friends there can be much happiness. Not to rest entirely upon the advice of one person, in an affair of importance, may be good counsel; but he who enjoys the blessing of one sincere friend ought to be exceedingly cautious how he admits into his confidence a second person; such a new connection oftentimes proving the means of dissolving the first.

Those who are ambitious of a very numerous acquaintance cannot have much stability of disposition, and therefore cannot be persons capable, or deserving, of the delights of real friendship. Their minds are too weak to be satisfied with the solid and improving pleasures of the understanding, and must, therefore, be continually loving after novelties. And as such a disposition cannot, certainly, render its possessor respectable among those who know him, so it must be highly detrimental to himself; for a continued succession of new intimates must necessarily draw on new expences and new vices. Time must be lost, and dangerous amusements engaged in, which will unavoidably terminate in a mental imbecility, a contemptible reputation, and a ruined estate. There is scarcely any class of persons so much given to this weakness as our modern tradesmen; and surely there are none in whom it can be more improper, since their time should be wholly devoted to frugality and industry.—People in business must necessarily have extensive connections, but they need not have a numerous acquaintance. Affability and obligingness to all with whom they have to do ought by all means to be the most distinguishing parts of their character; but such behaviour requires not constant and expensive visiting, tavern treats, and excursions for pleasure. If a tradesman imagines that by keeping, as it were, an *open house* for all comers, he shall gain credit and custom, he is mistaken; people of judgment will discern that the time and money so ridiculously thrown away, must bring upon him, one day, evils of an unsurmountable nature; and those who flatter his vanity

by being familiar with him, are feeding upon his weakness, and will only accelerate his ruin.

In every station of life some acquaintance is necessary, but let that station be what it will, our intimates should be but few. An old friend is like old wine, refreshing the spirits, meliorating the heart, and

strengthening our nature;—but a series of fresh intimates is like new liquor, frothy, vain, and weakening.

In short, if we have no friend, our hearts must be insensible and worthless;—if we affect to have many, our hearts must be silly bubbles, blown about at pleasure by the breath of artful knavery.

## MEMOIRS of JOHN WESLEY, M. A.

INCLUDING AN

HISTORY of, and OBSERVATIONS on, METHODISM.

*Concluded from Page 101.]*

ON the breach between Mess. Whitefield and Wesley, each of them sent forth a number of lay preachers to propagate the doctrines of their respective principles. But such disorderly proceedings caused great disturbances, so that many, and sometimes very severe, were the riots against the itinerant apostles; some of whom were pressed by justices, who had not the fear of Methodism before their eyes, and sent to fight for their King and country in the fleet and army.

The pulpits of the Established Church vented bitter anathemas against the new schismatics and their followers; and even the whining posterity of the good old saints in Noll's days lifted up their rams horns, and sent forth terrible blasts against those Jesuites.

Books and pamphlets also in abundance were published against Methodism, and it must be allowed that all this opposition tended but the more to its advancement.

Mr. John Wesley, however, delighted in the contention; the war of the pulpit and of the press was always his joy, and many of his adversaries have felt the weight both of his tongue and of his aim.

One of his earliest and most considerable antagonists was the late Dr. George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, whose book entitled "The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared," had a most surprising run. It was a shrewd, lively, and learned performance; and Mr. Wesley, to whom the third part was entirely appropriated, felt the blow as though it were the shock of an electrified jar: he reacted with bitter heat and many words; and the Bishop's readers, who were innumerable, still continued to laugh, while Mr. Wesley's only groaned.

To enumerate all his literary engagements would be an endless and tedious

task; we shall therefore only point at a few of the most considerable.

On the publication of Mr. Hervey's Dialogues, in which, for the first time, Calvinism appeared in an agreeable dress, our polemic attacked it in a very warm but very silly manner, heaping up a quantity of objections unsupported by any proofs. One of these objections was laughable enough; it was made against the lively and good-humoured manner in which the Author of the Dialogues had mentioned elegant diets, furniture and food.—Mr. Hervey, on those points, had shewn himself the rational christian;—Mr. Wesley shewed himself to be the precise old Puritan. Mr. Hervey drew up a reply to Mr. Wesley, which was published after the author's death; and Mr. Wesley, in return, fired his cannon into Mr. Hervey's grave.

The late learned Bishop Warburton, in his "Scripture Doctrine of Grace," honoured Mr. John Wesley with his notice; but he, probably, would have thought that compliment better if omitted. His Lordship was far from being the politest of polemical writers; and it may be thought that he handled our hero with a little too much roughness. Mr. Wesley, however, drew forth his *gray goose quill*, and profanely scattered his ink, once more, upon lawn sleeves; yea, he even dared to treat the Right Reverend Father in God with as little respect as his Lordship had treated him. But the Bishop had no inclination to continue so low a contest; his character was certainly above it, and perhaps he did not do that any credit when he first entered the lists.

We may rank Mr. Toplady as the next of Mr. Wesley's antagonists. That gentleman, in the year 1769, published a translation of the Calvinistic Zanchius upon Predestination. The treatise was close,

logical

logical and persuasive. As Mr. Wesley therefore feared its success among his followers, he justly considered that a confutation was necessary not only to preclude them, but to defend his own principles. But this was not so easily done; his abilities were not of that depth to manage such a contest upon the fair ground of argument;—he therefore endeavoured to spring a mine, and to blow the obnoxious book entirely up without risking his own literary character. This he attempted by publishing a concise abridgement of the book, carefully suppressing every stubborn passage, and inserting others that were not in the original. Such an act of deceit roused the Translator, and as he had logic and rhetoric at his command, the poor Abridger came off in a worse condition than if he had acted upon fair terms.

This controversy lasted, under different shapes, during the remainder of Mr. Toplady's life; and it must be allowed, notwithstanding the warmth of that gentleman's temper often hurried him into low expressions and personal satire, that his tract possesses more merit in point of sound learning, metaphysical keenness, solid argument, and elegant language, than any Calvinistic productions of this century.

At the time, viz. in 1780, when those intolerant Associations called Protestant were formed in order to procure a repeal of the Act passed in favour of the English Catholics, Mr. John Wesley concurred heart in hand with those assemblies of faction. He published a letter in the papers of the most pernicious and persecuting tendency, and having it printed separately, caused copies to be stuck up at the corners of streets, not only in the metropolis, but in Bristol, Bath, and other considerable places. In it he particularly charged the Catholics with holding, as a chief article of their creed, "that there is no faith to be kept with heretics," and supported the charge by a silly story fabricated for the purpose. This justly roused the spirit of that respectable body, and the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, a Franciscan Priest at Cork, wrote a reply to Mr. Wesley's letter, in which he not only completely vindicated his community from the above charge, but lashed the accuser with becoming severity for his malevolence.

One should have imagined that the infamous riots which succeeded these Asso-

ciations would have tempered Mr. Wesley's spirit unto philanthropy, but this was not the case; he visited Lord George Gordon in the Tower; and in his 19th Journal, now before us, condemns in high terms the Bill of Indictment that was presented against that infatuated personage by the Grand Jury of Middlesex.

The worthy Priest above-mentioned in his remarks on Mr. Wesley's letter very wittily and shrewdly observed, that "when Mr. Wesley felt the first-fruits and il-lapses of the Spirit; when his zeal, too extensive to be confined within the majestic temples of the Church of England, or the edifying meeting-houses of the other Christians, prompted him to travel most parts of Europe and America to establish a religion and houses of worship of his own, what opposition has he not met with from the civil magistrates? with what insults from the rabble, broken benches, dead cats, and pools of water bear witness! Was he then the trumpet of persecution? Was his pulpit changed into Hudibras's drum ecclesiastic? Did he abet banishment and proscription on the score of conscience? Now that his *Tabernacle* is established in peace, after the clouds have borne testimony to his mission\*, he complains in his second letter, whereina he promises to continue the fire which he has already kindled in England, that people of exalted rank in Church and State have refused entering into a mean confederacy against the laws of nature, and the rights of mankind. In his first letter he disclaims persecution on the score of religion, and in the same breath strikes out a creed of his own for the Roman Catholics, and says "that they should not be tolerated even amongst the Turks." Thus the Satyr in the fable breathes hot and cold in the same blast, and a lamb of peace is turned Inquisitor."

Unanswerable, however, as the Father's performance was, yet Mr. Wesley aimed at somewhat of a vindication of himself and of his principles: but the writer he had to deal with, though an Irish Catholic, and a Priest, was more than a match for him; and Mr. Wesley came off with greater disgrace from this contest, than from any theological one he had before been engaged in. His former disputes turned mostly upon speculative points which were but of

\* See an Abridgement of Mr. Wesley's Journal, where he says, that in preaching one day at Kinsale a cloud pitched over him.

little or no moment; but this was upon the most sacred of all human rights, the rights of conscience; every one, therefore, who had a regard for them must have rejoiced in the defeat of that man who endeavoured to injure them!—We believe this was the last of Mr. Wesley's controversies, and we hope that it has produced in him a more charitable and candid spirit, which, at least, becomes his years and profession. Among his disputes, however, we had almost forgot to mention that he was warmly engaged on the side of Government during our late unhappy contest with America; but, perhaps, it had been better if we had entirely forgot it, since that part of his conduct was shamefully inconsistent; he having, before, been a very warm advocate for the Colonists.—Some persons made no scruple of asserting that he was bribed by Administration to change his colours; but whether this were so or not, it is certain that he was fairly confuted, and that he lost a considerable share of his popularity.

Besides his controversial pieces he hath also published a large number of books and pamphlets on a variety of subjects.—History—Philosophy—Medicine—Poetry, &c.—but his History is never read, his Philosophy is silly and misjudiciously compiled, and his recipes are poisonous. His poetic pieces indeed are pretty, and would be sometimes elegant, were it not for the taint of mysticism which runs thro' them. All his writings have been charged with plagiarism, and we have never seen the charge refuted.

Mr. Wesley is a widower, having been married in 1750; the bonds of which union were cemented by Plutus and not by Cupid; the consequence of which in a little time was a mutual divorce. The lady died in 1781; and the *sang froid* with which he mentions her death in his Journal, is worthy of observation.

On Mr. Whitfield's death, in 1770, Mr. Wesley preached his funeral sermon; but there were some things in it highly displeasing to the followers of that gentleman, the preacher having given, in his sermon, a brief recital of the differences between him and the deceased, and which the Whitfieldians thought tendered more to keep the breach open than to close it.

Mr. Wesley has travelled repeatedly over every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and is, of course, a very entertaining and informing companion. Notwithstanding his great age he is still lively, preaches

often, and with great fluency. He holds as powerful a sway over his numerous followers, as even his Holiness himself. He has a considerable number of lay-preachers officiating under him in every part of the kingdom; but in general they are extremely illiterate, being mostly selected from the very dregs of the people, and tend rather to disgrace than to adorn the cause they serve.

That great good has been done by their means among the tinners in Cornwall, the colliers in Kingwood near Bristol, the miners in Derbyshire, &c. cannot be denied; but whether all this is not counterbalanced by the contempt in which these preachers teach their people to hold the Established Church and its Ministers, may well be questioned.

It may properly be observed, that the Puritans in the last century began somewhat like the Methodists in this. The work of reformation and the conversion of the people were their pretences, and some good was done by them; but when the people became possessed of the idea that they were wiser than their civil and ecclesiastical rulers, they soon became malcontents, and the Church was the first sacrifice made to the spirit of reformation. The *out-pourings* of the Spirit produced a spiritual madness; and then a zeal for the Lord of Hosts drew thousands and ten thousands, headed by their Preachers, to fight against Ahab and to destroy the Priests of Baal.—The high places, the altars, the pictures, and the images were pulled down in the name of the Lord, and the glorious work was crowned by pouring out the blood of the Nobles, of the Priests, and of the King, as an offering unto the Lord.

All that is meant by thus adverting to those times of faction and outrage is to shew the danger which attends the Spirit of Enthusiasm; if it once rises, it is well if it stops below madness; and should a large number be intoxicated with the same mad spirit, what dreadful consequences must not the rational part of the community expect?

We hope, however, that this will never more be the case in England; but a consciousness of truth and a remembrance of 1780 compel us to say, that Methodism has a greater tendency to it than any species of Enthusiasm known to us, since it appears to be no other than the fiery Puritanism of the last age revived.

(Concluded from Page 98.)

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER XVI.

St. Luke, 1710.

REVEREND SIR,

YOUR letter this day gave me a great deal of pleasure, because I conclude from it that you are perfectly recovered. When I first heard of your illness I was assured the danger was past, and that you were moving towards a longer possession of life, which made me not so solicitous to enquire after you as I ought to have done. But I have had variety of affairs to engage my thoughts. I made a journey to Berkeley Castle to no purpose, for my Lord was dead before I could arrive, and yet I went with great expedition and rid post, which I have disused for many years. I did enough to disorder me, but I thank God I bore the fatigue better than I could have expected. When my Lord found himself in sinking circumstances, he desired to speak with me, so that the express that came for his son brought me letters, which was the reason for my undertaking the journey. But though I was disappointed in seeing my Lord, I had the satisfaction to hear that he died with great piety and devotion, and bore his pains with great patience — He thanked God that he had not deferred the great business of repentance to a sick bed, which he found a very improper season for a matter of that importance; and I know that his Lordship had been serious in religion for some time, which makes me hope with reason that his repentance was accepted. I will to-morrow communicate your letter to the Society, who are very much disposed to encourage the mission in the East: I think it is a pity that our Charter confines all our endeavours of that kind to the Western Plantations. I inclose you what has been done already, and I hope you will solicit for it in your neighbourhood. I despair of finding any of that sort of zeal among us, which will carry any of our clergy to such distant places, where they are exposed to so many hardships: the business of party takes up all our zeal, and we are at our wits end if any great men are employed that we don't

like. I write in great haste, which makes me hope you will pardon the fault of one who loves you and values you most sincerely.

I am, Reverend Sir,  
Your most faithful,  
Humble servant,  
ROB. NELSON.

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

LETTER XVII.

REVEREND SIR,

I THANK you for your very agreeable present, and I shall take all opportunities to further the dispersing so useful a treatise. Your printer must give notice of it in all the papers; I will endeavour to convince him that his interest obliges him to that expence. When your servant was here yesterday I was at Lewisham, when the Bishop of Sarum married his eldest son to Mrs. Mary Stanhope. There is a reasonable prospect of happiness. The misfortune generally is, that young people expect too much, and their disappointment is generally owing to their own false opinion of things. These two young people have both very good sense, and tempers very well suited for one another, which with their clerical education will go a great . . . to make them happy. I am sure . . . heartily wish it, and will always . . . I am glad for your son's . . . the hopes you have of seeing . . . I believe we are very nigh a peace, and if the pa . . . judges it a good one, we private people must acquiesce; though there is such a spirit of discord gone forth, that nothing but a war, which we are not able to maintain, will satisfy some people. God in his good time soften all men's minds, and reconcile them to one another!

I am,  
My dear friend,  
Your most faithful,  
Humble servant,  
ROB. NELSON.

June 4, 1712.  
To the Reverend Dr. Mapletoft, at Graves-  
wich, Kent.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Account of an eminent Artist was published immediately after his death in the News-paper of the Day, and from the Mode of its Publication was immediately lost, as it seems never to have been known either to Mr. WALPOLE or Mr. VERTUE. It contains so much fuller an Account of Mr. Gibbs than is to be found in "The Anecdotes of Painting," that I think I run no risk in having it reprinted from your Publication. I am, &c. C. D.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE of JAMES GIBBS, Esq. the Celebrated Architect.

JAMES Gibbs was the son of Peter Gibbs, of Footdeesmuie, Merchant in Aberdeen, and Isabel Farquhar, his second wife; and was born about the year 1674 in his father's house of Footdeesmuie in the Links of Aberdeen, which is now the Mason's Lodge; the house, and the croft of land, of about 12l. sterling yearly rent, having been soon thereafter purchased by the Members of that Lodge.

James had his education at the Grammar-school and the Maritonal College of Aberdeen; and here he took the degree of Master of Arts.

Before his education was completed, an incident happened, which, it is presumed, obliged his father to sell his small property. At the Revolution in 1688, party-spirit running high between Whig and Tory, old Mr. Gibbs, who was a Roman Catholic, named two puppies Whig and Tory, in denision of both the parties. For this the Magistrates of Aberdeen summoned him to appear before them, and they ordered the two dogs to be hanged at the Cross; which sentence was accordingly executed.

The old gentleman lived some years after on the School-Hill of Aberdeen, and educated his children in the best manner he could, upon the price of his small estate. On his dying, William, a son which he had by his first wife, went abroad, and never returned to Aberdeen. Mr. James stayed some time with his aunt Elspeth Farquhar, and Peter Morison, Merchant in Aberdeen, her husband, prosecuting his education.

Mr. Gibbs having no stock, and but few friends, resolved to seek his fortune abroad; and about the year 1694 left Aberdeen, whither he never returned. As he had always discovered a strong inclination to the mathematics, he spent some years in the service of an architect and master-builder in Holland. The Earl of Mar happening to be in that country, about the year 1700, Mr. Gibbs was introduced to him. This noble Lord was himself a great architect; and finding his countryman Mr. Gibbs to be a man of genius, he not only favoured him with his

countenance and advice, but generously assisted him with money and recommendatory letters, in order, by travelling, to complete himself as an architect.

Thus furnished, Mr. Gibbs went from Holland to Italy, and there applied himself assiduously to the study of architecture, under the best masters.

About the year 1710 he came to England; where he found his noble patron in the Ministry, and highly in favour with the Queen. My Lord Mar being now fully convinced that Mr. Gibbs was worthy of the great favours he had conferred on him, introduced him to his friends as a gentleman of great knowledge in his profession; and an Act of Parliament having been passed about this time for building fifty new churches, Mr. Gibbs was employed by the Trustees named in the Act, and gave a specimen of his abilities, in planning and executing St. Martin's church in the Fields, St. Mary's in the Strand, and several others. Being now entered on business, he soon became distinguished; and although his generous patron had the misfortune to be exiled from his native country, Mr. Gibbs's merit supported him among persons of all denominations.

To mention all the stately edifices that were planned by Mr. Gibbs, and built by his direction, would swell this account to too great a length; suffice it to say, that he was employed by persons of the best taste and greatest eminence. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford, begun June 16, 1737, and finished in the year 1747; the King's College, Royal Library, and Senate-house, at Cambridge; and the sumptuous and elegant monument for John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, done by order and at the expence of his Grace's only child, the Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, are lasting evidences of this great man's superior abilities as an architect. Some years before his death, he sent to the Magistrates of Aberdeen, as a testimony of his regard for the place of his nativity, a plan of St. Nicholas church, lately rebuilt, which was probably among the last of his performances.

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Being advanced to a great age, he set about making his will in the beginning of 1754, which he wrote with his own hand, and signed it on the 9th of May that year. As he was a bachelor, and had but few relations, and was unknown to these, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about 14 or 15,000*l.* sterling, to those he esteemed his friends. He made a grateful return to the generosity of his noble patron the Earl of Mar, by bequeathing to his son the Lord Erskine, estates which yielded 280*l.* per annum, 1000*l.* in money, and all his plate.

His religious principles were the same with those of his father; but he was justly esteemed by good men of all persuasions, being courteous in his behaviour, moderate with regard to those who differed from him, humane, and charitable. He died, full of days and of honour, on the 5th of August, 1754.

#### AN ABSTRACT OF HIS WILL.

— I James Gibbs, Architect, — desire, that my body, after my decease, may be kept above ground for some days, and not be opened, but put into a leaden coffin, whole and entire; that I may be buried within the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bone; that a small monument of marble, to be made by Mr. Walter Lee, mason, be put up against the wall within the said church, with a short inscription on it, as shall be thought fit by my Executors; and that the charge of my funeral may not exceed 120*l.* or thereabouts.

And the worldly goods which God has given me, I bequeath in the following manner:

To the Right Hon. the Lord Erskine, in gratitude for favours received from his father, the late Earl of Mar, my three houses in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, possessed by, &c. the rent being 110*l.* 8*l.* and 90*l.* per annum; likewise 1000*l.* in money, and all my plate.

To Robert Pringle of Clifton, Esq. my

house in Cavendish square, possessed by, &c. rent 120*l.* and likewise 400*l.* in money.

To William Morehead, Esq. 400*l.* in money.

To Dr. William King, of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford, 150*l.*

To John Borlach, many years my draughtsman, 400*l.*

To Mr. Cosmo Alexander, painter, my house I live in, with all its furniture as it stands, with pictures, bustoes, &c.

To the Foundling Hospital, 100*l.*

To St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which I was a Governor many years, 100*l.*

Towards enlarging the parish-church of St. Mary-le-Bone, 100*l.*

To Mr. John Ker, wine-merchant, in Greek-street, Soho, my house in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, rent 50*l.* and my house in Argyle-Ground, rent 75*l.* possessed by, &c. and 1400*l.* the houses and money to be disposed of as he shall think proper.

To ditto, for a private charity, to be expended as his daughters shall direct, 100*l.*

To ditto, all the residue of my money over and above the payment of my debts, legacies, and funeral expences.

To the Trustees of John Radcliffe, M. D. all my printed books, books of architecture, books of prints, and drawing-books of maps, and a pair of gloves, to be placed in the Radcliffe Library in the University of Oxford, of which I was architect; the charge of putting them up in boxes, and carrying them to Oxford, to be paid by my Executors; and the Librarian to put them in presses there, next to my Busto.

And I constitute the aforesaid Mr. John Ker, Robert Pringle, of Clifton, Esq. and William Thomas, Esq. of Henrietta-street, to be my Executors; and I give to William Thomas 100*l.* for his trouble.

#### T H E

## L O N D O N R E V I E W

For SEPTEMBER, 1789.

The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated.  
By H. Owen, D. D. and F. R. S. 4to. 10s. 6d. Payne.

**M**ANY objections have been raised against the evangelical writers, on account of the seeming inaccuracy of  
VOL. XVI.

their citations from the Old Testament. It has been alledged, that some of the quotations are not agreeable to the Hebrew,  
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brew, and that others are applied to circumstances and events, which are very different from the meaning of the original. Some of the advocates for Christianity have attempted to remove these objections by observing, that the sacred writers made use of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. This however is not always the case. Bishop Wetenhall, Mr. Spearman, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Randolph, and others, have stated and examined these citations, and have endeavoured to vindicate their use and application. Dr. Owen's work is the most distinct and methodical arrangement of the parallel passages we have seen.

This learned author, 1. compares the several quotations made by the evangelists with each other, and with their corresponding passages in the Old Testament, in order to ascertain the real differences between them.

2. He endeavours to account for those differences wherever they occur, and thereby to reconcile the evangelists with the prophets and with one another.

3. He shews that all the quotations so reconciled are justly applied, and fully prove the several points which they are brought to establish.

Before he enters upon his comparison, he thinks it necessary to determine what standard they are to be compared with, the Hebrew text or the Greek version; and presumes, for reasons he assigns, that the evangelists quoted *generally* from the Septuagint version, though the several quotations do not perfectly agree with the copies which we have *now* in our hands. The sacred writers, he thinks, might assume the liberty of altering some words, the better to express the sense of the original; and if the meaning be perfectly conveyed, though not in the same but in equivalent terms, the design and purport of the quotation is fully answered.

In the course of his enquiry concerning the differences between the passages as they stand in the Old Testament, and as they are quoted in the new, he advances a supposition, which is certainly very probable, viz. "that when a transcriber of the New Testament had a high notion of the Septuagint version, he adjusted the quotation to that reading. And, on the contrary, when a transcriber of the Septuagint had a high veneration for the New Testament, he altered that version to the evangelical reading."

Having exhibited the several quotations made by the evangelists in a plain, re-

gular series, with the corresponding passages in the Old Testament, he enquires how far the evangelists are consonant with themselves, and conformable to the writers of the Old Testament.

The evangelical quotations that may be compared together occur in no less than twenty-four places; and if we accordingly make the comparison, it will appear that they are not only similar in sense, but nearly similar in words. The most remarkable difference consists in this, that the very same quotations are often contracted by some of the evangelists, and as often enlarged by others. But certainly the different occasions on which they are introduced, and the different ends they are intended to serve, might not only allow, but even require this liberty.

In treating of the conformity between the evangelists and the Old Testament, he says, when the Jews could not controvert the facts recorded in the gospels, "they artfully disguised the prophecies which the evangelists had *applied*, and turned them, to disguised, to *other* objects."

As an illustration of this remark, he produces Malachi, chap. iii. ver. 1. "Behold I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me;" which is quoted by three evangelists, with a little variation, thus: "Behold I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee." Matth. chap. xi. ver. 10. Mark, chap. i. ver. 2. Luke, chap. vii. ver. 27. "This text (our author thinks) is evidently corrupted both in the Hebrew and the Greek version, and seemingly on purpose to invalidate the arguments of the evangelists, by excluding the Baptist out of the text, and destroying the connexion between him and Christ."

The texts cited in the Gospels and the Acts amount in number, by our author's computation, to seventy-six; "of these (he says) sixty at least appear, on comparison, to be strictly conformable to some or other of our Septuagint copies. Several more came near to them, and conveyed exactly the same sense, though not precisely in the same words. Where any glaring differences occur, there I have shewn the evangelists to be right, and the Old Testament writings corrupted."

The Jews, he observes, had an end to serve by adulterating their copies in such passages as related to the Messiah, and the adoption of the Gentiles. And since  
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— the gospel texts, on which these articles are founded, are the very texts that differ most from the Old Testament readings, it is easy to conceive from whence these differences sprung, and to whom they ought in reason to be ascribed.

Yet, notwithstanding this consideration, it is perhaps too hazardous a supposition to ascribe such variations to wilful corruptions of the Hebrew or the Septuagint version. If the Greek translation was made before the time of our Saviour, it is not unnatural to suppose that the translators would frequently indulge themselves in paraphrastic liberties; and in passages relative to the Messiah, or the call of the Gentiles, would mistake the application of the text—Thus, we are very much inclined to think that, in Hosea, chap. xi. ver. 1. *τα τέκνα αὐτοῦ, his children*, may be the genuine, unadulterated reading of the Greek, though the Hebrew and the Evangelist, Matth. ch. ii. ver. 15. use the singular number, *my son*. Writers before the time of Christ, having no conception of his character, or the events of his life would naturally apply these words to the deliverance of the Israelites out of Egypt, and accommodate their translation to such an idea.

2. There are innumerable instances in which the Greek version varies from the original, where there could be no occasion for adulterating the text.

3. It is very probable that the evangelical writers sometimes quoted by way of allusion or accommodation, where the prophecy did not originally relate to the Messiah, but to some other event in the Jewish history.

In the last section our author proceeds to shew, that the quotations are justly applied.

“It is sufficient (says he) for my purpose to observe in general, with respect to these and other prophecies which the Evangelists have applied to Christ, that those applications must necessarily be just, even because they have so applied them. For if the same spirit that dictated the prophecies in the Old Testament, dictated also their interpretations in the New, HE surely best knew his own mind, and could best ascertain to whom and to what they were meant to be ultimately referred.”

This we are rather inclined to think amounts to *petitio principii*.

But let us hear what he says at the conclusion.

“Of all that has been said this is the

sum: that Jesus Christ, whose history we read in the New Testament, was the true Messiah predicted in the Old; that this is manifestly confirmed and ascertained by the exact completion of the several prophecies that went before concerning him; that if some of these prophecies were anciently by the Jews either interpreted of, or applied to other persons and times than those of the Messiah, yet is the sense given them by Christ and his apostles highly to be preferred; for the Jews easily might, and indeed evidently did, mistake the sense of many prophecies, which foretold events that were long after to happen; but it was impossible that Christ and his apostles should ever err in the true meaning of any one, as they were really endued with supernatural powers, and guided by the influence of that spirit which searcheth and knoweth all things, even the deep things of God. The power of working miracles plainly proved that God was with them, and inspired as well as strengthened them. Their inspiration again as plainly proved, that their interpretation of the prophecies was certain and infallible; not to insist, as a farther proof, on their being all throughout punctually accomplished according to the very sense in which they interpreted them.”

These are some of the outlines of this work, which gives us a very favourable idea of the learning, piety, and candour of the worthy author. If we differ from him in some points, it is, because we have an unlucky prejudice against the doctrine of types, antitypes, and the double completion of prophecies; and have, moreover, been used to conceive, that several texts quoted by the evangelists, are referred by them to circumstances and events, very different from those to which they were originally applied; and that the evangelical writers have adopted the words of the Old Testament as allusions only, or mere accommodations of the prophetic language to similar occasions. “He must be a stranger to the Hebrew writers (says Bishop Kidder) who does not know, that nothing is more common among them than such accommodations of the text upon all occasions.”

But we by no means wish to interpose our own opinion, with any degree of confidence, on a subject which has been repeatedly discussed, and variously determined by the most learned writers.

Anecdotes, &c. antient and modern, with Observations. By James Petit Andrews, F. A. S. 8vo. 6s. Stockdale.

"I HAVE no opinion," said Johnson, once speaking of Hugh Kelly, "of an author who has written more than he has read." The observation was something severe, but not ill-founded. From the efforts of writers who possess small genius, and little reading, nothing can be expected but a dull repetition of the same thoughts, sometimes with a little variety of style, and sometimes without even that. Addison, after he had finished the *Spectator*, refused to engage in another work of the like kind until he had laid in a fresh stock of ideas by reading. When we compare the writers of the present day with those of past times, we cannot but wish that they would, like Addison, refresh themselves now and then with a few new ideas, to be collected from the hints which may be found of ancient wisdom. Should this be more than is to be expected, from the idleness which is too prevalent at present, we would recommend them to have recourse to such writers as, like the present, have selected what is most remarkable in their predecessors, and by that means supplied the materials for thinking without the expence of great application.

"A Retirement of some years," says the present compiler, "with the uninterrupted perusal of a library composed chiefly of such volumes as are not in the way of every student, have supplied the editor with a very considerable stock of extracts and remarks. It has been suggested to him, that if these were connected by a few observations, and ranged under proper heads, they might afford some amusement to those readers who have neither time nor inclination to labour through scores of uninteresting pages for the sake of two or three entertaining paragraphs. Encouraged by this idea, and by the favourable reception which his former publications (most of them anonymous) have met with, he has stepped forward once more, in the literary walk, in hopes of meeting the same candour and good-hu-

mour which he has before experienced from his countrymen."

The miscellany now before us resembles the French *ANAS*, and is composed of a variety of articles upon very different, and some on very important subjects. Many of them are entertaining; a few will be censured as trifling; but the greater part are calculated to inform, to amuse, and to improve. From grave to gay, from lively to severe, seems to have been the compiler's view in his publication, and might have been his motto. We have perused his work with pleasure, and can recommend it as an entertaining companion for a leisure hour; from which, in our future numbers, we propose to make some extracts for the entertainment of our readers.

#### ANECDOTES of the AUTHOR.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

MR. ANDREWS is brother to the benevolent Baronet whose name stands to the Dedication before this work, and amongst the foremost in almost every work of humanity or public utility. After a youth of dissipation, and some foreign travel, he married a Cornish lady, and retired to a house of his own building in Berkshire, where he spent near twenty years in the distribution of justice to his neighbours as a magistrate, a capacity in which he was uncommonly discerning and active. His leisure-time he employed in study, and drawing up works for the press; for though an anonymous, Mr. Andrews has been a voluminous writer; and many pamphlets, which the public have much favoured, owe their origin to him, although unknown. His library, which is large and exceedingly curious, supplied him with ample materials. A few years ago his attention to the interest of his children brought him to reside near town. He has one son in the army, one in the navy, and one daughter, who is said to be singularly noted for her performance on the harp.

Poems. By Camilla. 4to. 3s. Evans.

THE Readers of the European Magazine will recollect some of the pieces contained in the present collection to have originally appeared in this Miscellany. The entertainment they may have derived from the perusal of those which have been already published will not be diminished by those which now make

their first appearance. They are poetical and pleasing; and exhibit the Author as a man of sensibility and observation. The Invocation to Madness, the first piece in the collection, may be compared with Mr. Warton's fine Ode on the same subject.

A Tour

**A Tour to the West of England in 1788.** By the Rev. S. Shaw, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Robson. 6s.

**THIS** is one of those Tours which might have been compiled in a College at Cambridge, or a lodging in Covent Garden. It is composed entirely from books; and affords but small proofs of real travelling. There is neither incident nor adventure in it; but it is, ne-

vertheless, not void of information or amusement. What materials, for a work of this kind, books can afford, seem to have been diligently gleaned up; and those who go the same route will profit by the perusal of this performance.

**Queries concerning the Conduct which England should follow in Foreign Politics in the present State of Europe;** written in October, 1788. By Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

**THE** acuteness of reasoning, depth of penetration, and extent of knowledge, which Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. possesses upon political and commercial subjects, have been so long and universally known, as to render comment superfluous; and the present pamphlet proves that he is as little deficient in industry as in genius. The object of it is to point out the vast advantages which may result to this country from a *proper* connection with Russia, and from a *suitable* continental alliance in the north east parts of the Christian Continent of Europe. To explain the reasonings which the author has used for this purpose, several *authentic* documents are *fixed* to the work; by which it appears **THAT** the British ships employed from a *single port* in Russia, are 342 in number; these ships, upon an average, are above 300 tons burden: **THAT** from that single port the exportations are near 2,700,000l. before put on board, and near 3,700,000l. when landed: **THAT** these are almost all *raw* materials

for the use of the manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland; and consequently that the *shipping*, the *value*, and the *use*, are far greater than England ever enjoyed from her connection with the *whole* of America: **THAT** the ships employed in exportation from *that* port by Russia, and all the rest of Europe, are 392 in number; and the value of their cargoes 1,089,501l. and **THAT**, from a comparison of the number of ships with the extent of their contents, the British ships employed in that port must be far more superior in size than they are in number to the ships of Russia, and of all Europe put together, employed there. "If these few facts," continues the author, "will not open the eyes of the people, the parliament, and the ministers of England, (no matter who these last are) to the conduct which England should observe with regard to Russia, they must be blind as *mules*, or shut their eyes willingly against the light of the sun."

**An Illustration of various important Passages in the Epistles of the New Testament, from our Lord's Declaration "that the Kingdom of Heaven was at Hand;" from his Prophecies "of the Destruction of Jerusalem; and from the "Visions to Peter and Cornelius:" With a new Interpretation of St. Paul's Man of Sin; in the leading Features of his Character.** By N. Nisbett, M. A. Second Edition, with large Additions. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed. Sewell.

**THOUGH** we are far from being, in general, admirers of "Illustrations of the Scripture," as thinking they often tend to *obscure* than to *illustrate* the sacred oracles; yet we cannot withhold our commendations of this author, and his performance. He appears to be a rational, learned, and modest man; three qualities not always to be found in commentators on the Scripture; and his work fully answers to its title; and will undoubtedly prove acceptable to those who delight in biblical literature. In his observations on the case of the Jews, he has the following judicious reflection.

"Many other instances, from profane history, might be produced, of the fatal effects of vice on public and national communities: but the same causes will have

the same effects. Wickedness and punishment are so closely connected, in the plan of the divine government of the world, that they never were, and never can be, separated. It is virtue, it is religion alone, that can render nations either happy or durable. We may not perhaps be able to say that this or that particular event, whether personal or national, was a divine judgment. We are too short-sighted, and have too limited a knowledge of the ways of Providence, to determine this in every case. But of this we may be assured, that vice is greatly discountenanced in God's moral government of the world; *that righteousness exalteth a nation; and that sin is, sooner or later, the ruin of any people!*"

W. Obfer-

**Observations upon the Liturgy, with a Proposal for its Reform, upon the Principles of Christianity, as professed and taught by the Church of England, &c. By a Layman of the Church of England, late an Under Secretary of State. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Debrett.**

**I**N this publication a sensible and conscientious layman has made some observations on our Articles and Liturgy; and specified several particulars, in which, he thinks, the Church of England may be said to give offence to real Christians, who make the holy scriptures the rule of their faith. These particulars he comprises under four heads:

I. Tenets or expressions, in our Articles and Liturgy, which the most orthodox of the clergy think it necessary to explain away, or interpret in a sense very different from the ordinary acceptation of the words: such as the doctrine of original sin, and of works before grace; and some expressions in the Catechism and Communion Service, relative to the sacrament.

II. Some things which cannot be proved from Scripture: such as the Athanasian doctrine of the Trinity, and the articles proposed to our Belief concerning Christ's descent into Hell, the Holy Catholic Church, and the resurrection of the flesh.—Here it may be observed, that the scriptures often speak of a resurrection, and of the resurrection of the dead, but never mention a resurrection of the body or flesh; and perhaps it will be impossible to find any such doctrine, publicly professed in the Christian Church, before the middle of the fourth century.

III. The mistaken zeal of many in defending the interpolations and expositions of men, as the very words of Christ or his apostles. This point our author exemplifies by the inflexible temerity with which some zealots maintain and insist on the doctrine of the Athanasian Creed.

The author's last subject of complaint is, the apparent disinclination of our rulers to promote a reformation in the Church. Yet he expresses great satisfaction on finding, that they have given their sanction to the reformed Liturgy of the American States.

**A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period. By Dr. Burney. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half each in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.**

(Continued from Page 105.)

**W**E shall now proceed to the narrative part of this volume, which begins with the *History of Egyptian Music*; and considering the paucity of materials for this Chapter, it is rendered very interesting and entertaining by passages from ancient writers, as well as the author's own reflections. His description and

Still, however, he thinks there would remain many stumbling-blocks, or farther objections to our Liturgy; which would deprive it of the palm of perfection if they were not removed.

Under this head he includes all addresses to Christ himself, and to him only; more especially that petition in which he is styled the son of David; secondly, the reception of certain books of the Old Testament under the title of sacred scripture; and, thirdly, the expression of Christ's sitting at the right hand of God.

Our author likewise proposes the correction of some speculative errors relative to the apostate angels, the fall, the incarnation, the redemption, &c. On these he gives us his sentiments with becoming freedom, and endeavours to suggest such ideas, as he conceives most agreeable to the divine attributes. With what success he has pursued his enquiries, we shall not determine, as these subjects are involved in the intricate mazes of theology and metaphysics. However, he deserves commendation for his modesty, when he says, "he enters upon the subject with the greatest diffidence of his own judgment and sufficiency for its discussion."

To these Observations the author has subjoined a Journal of the American Convention appointed to frame an ecclesiastical constitution, and prepare a Liturgy for the episcopal churches of the United States.

The letters which passed between the members of the Convention and the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, breathe a laudable spirit of Christian charity and brotherly affection, and cannot but be acceptable to those readers, who are either interested in the reformation of the American States, or conversant in ecclesiastical history.

representation of the Egyptian musical instrument, of which he was the discoverer, on the broken obelisk lying in the *Campus Martius* at Rome, are curious. "There are no memorials (says he) of human art or industry at present subsisting in Rome, of equal antiquity with the obelisks

obelisks that have been brought thither from Egypt; two of them in particular are supposed to have been erected at Heliopolis, by Sesostris, near four hundred years before the Trojan war. These Augustus, after reducing Egypt to a Roman province, caused to be brought to Rome. One of them he placed in the great circus, and the other in the *Campus Martius*. This last, the largest of all those that have been transported from Egypt to Rome, was thrown down and broken at the time of the sacking and burning of that city by the Constable Duke of Bourbon, General to the Emperor Charles V. 1527, and still lies in the *Campus Martius*. This column is known at Rome by the name of the *Guglia Rotta*, or broken pillar. Upon this, among other hieroglyphics, is represented a musical instrument of two strings, with a neck to it, much resembling the *caliscione*, which is still in common use throughout the kingdom of Naples."

This chapter likewise contains a letter from the traveller Mr. Bruce to our author, with a drawing and description of the *Theban harp*, and an account of the state of music in Abyssinia.

No history of a single art was perhaps ever so much embellished and enlivened by other knowledge and information, which however are such as fairly lay in the way of the writer; and instead of appearing to impede his progress, make it seem, by the amusement and instruction they afford, still more rapid.

Egypt is a country to which the most illustrious characters of antiquity resorted for information, and upon which most modern writers seem to dwell with peculiar pleasure. Our author's reflections on the revolutions of government and fluctuations in science among the Egyptians at different periods of their history are solid, and seem to flow from a mind accustomed to reflect.—"The mind is wholly lost in the immense antiquity of the painting in which this instrument is represented; indeed the time when it was executed is so remote, as to encourage a belief that arts, after being brought to great perfection, were again lost, and again invented, long after this period; and there can be no doubt but that human knowledge and refinements have shared the same fate as the kingdoms in which they have been cultivated. They have had their gradual rise and declension; and in some of the countries first civilized, arts, by the arrival of new in-

vaders, and establishment of new modes, new laws, and new governments, may be said to have experienced several deaths and regenerations; or, according to the Pythagoric doctrine, their souls may be said to have transmigrated through several (different) bodies since they have been inhabitants of this world."—"It is but of small importance to us now, perhaps, to know what kind of musical instruments were in use among the Egyptians in times so remote from our own; indeed it is a humiliating circumstance to reflect how little permanence there is in human knowledge and acquirements; and before we attempt to improve our intellects, or refine our reason, how long and laborious a work it is to devise expedients for supplying the wants and defending the weakness of our nature. Some ages, and some countries, have been more successful in these endeavours than others: however, there seems to be a boundary set to the sum total of our perfectability; and, like the stone of Sisyphus, when we are arrived with infinite toil at a certain height, we are precipitated back to the level whence we set off, and the work is to do again!"

The next division of our author's work includes *The History of Hebrew Music*, which he begins in the following manner:

"It is not so much from the hope of being able to throw any new lights upon the music of this ancient people that I dedicate a chapter to the subject, as out of respect to the first and most venerable of all books, as well as for the religion of my country, and for that of the most enlightened part of mankind, which has been founded upon it.

"For notwithstanding the unremitting labours of the first fathers of the church, and the learning and diligence of innumerable translators and commentators, but few materials of great importance can be acquired for this part of my work, except what the Bible itself contains; as the first periods of the history of the ancient Hebrews, from their high antiquity, can receive no illustration from contemporary historians, or from human testimony.

"The chief part of what I have to do, therefore, is to collect the passages relative to those early ages of the world, the transactions of which are recorded in the sacred writings with such true and genuine simplicity, and to arrange them in chronological order; a task which, however trivial and easy it may seem, will

will not be without its use in a General History of Music; as it will at least shew that this art has always had admission into the religious ceremonies, public festivals, and social amusements of mankind."

Though the passages from the Bible are well known, yet the connecting them by dates and reflections, and drawing them to a point, excites an attention to them, and gives them a force which in their detached state we should not perhaps have felt. The constant use of music by the prophets in moments of inspiration is curious. "Who is ignorant (says Quintilian) that music in ancient times was so much cultivated, and held in such veneration, that musicians were called by the names of *prophets* and *sages*? *Vates*, in Latin, is a common term for *prophet*, *poet*, and *musician*. Clemens Alexandrinus, describing the different kinds of Egyptian priests, and their functions, says, that the principal of them were called *prophets*. The oracles of the ancients were delivered in song; and the *Pythian* priests, who composed into hexameter verse the loose and disjointed expressions of the agonizing Pythia, were styled *prophets*, *ἑρμηνεῖς*. These, according to Plutarch, were seated round the sanctuary, in order to receive the words of the Pythia, and inclose them immediately into a certain number of verses, as liquors are inclosed in bottles.

"Olen, one of the first priests of Apollo, was at once poet and prophet; and Phemonoe, the first priestess at Delphos, is related to have delivered her oracles in verse by inspiration only, without study or assistance.

"The *Improvisatori* of Italy are still accompanied by an instrument, like the prophets of old; and Italian poets who write down verses, sing at the time of composing them;" a circumstance which was confirmed to our author by Metastasio himself.

This section is terminated by several Hebrew chants that have been long used in the synagogues of different parts of Europe.

We are now arrived at *The History of Greek Music*, which employs the most considerable part of this volume, and in which the author has manifested not only uncommon diligence, but such an extent of reading and classical knowledge, as few professional men can boast.

Chap. I. of this division of the work, treats of *Music in Greece during the residence of Pagan Divinities of the first order upon earth*.

The author supposing "these divinities to have been mere human beings, who having, whilst they resided on earth, either taught mankind the necessary arts of life, or done them some other important service, were deified after death, and regarded as protectors of those arts which they had invented when living, as well as of their professors," he likewise ventures to humanize them: and if, continues he, "they are only supposed to have been powerful and benign terrestrial princes, we may strip their history of the marvellous, and imagine mankind under their reigns emerging from ignorance and barbarism by natural and slow degrees, in much the same manner, and without the interposition of miraculous assistance, as every other people have since done who have arrived at wealth and power, and have afterwards had leisure to attend to luxury and refinement."

This idea is turned to account with great ingenuity and learning: the principal authors of antiquity have been cited in support of it, nor have the most respectable moderns been neglected. Indeed, whoever is acquainted with the Grecian classics and mythology will be amused with the articles *Minerva*, *Mercury*, *Apollo*, and the *Muses*.

"There is nothing improbable or puerile (says the author) in humanizing the pagan divinities, or in symbolizing mythology. Indeed many of the ancient fables and allegories are so ingenious, and conceal so delicate a moral, that it would discover a taste truly Gothic and barbarous to condemn or reject them. Of such as these must our history consist during the dark ages of antiquity, which furnish few authentic materials; for as yet we have no other records to consult than those of poets and mythologists."

And in speaking of Apollo and the Nine Muses, he says, "there is something pleasing in the idea of realizing, or even of finding the slightest foundation in history for the fables with which we have been amused in our youth."

"So dear to men of genius and lovers of art are those celebrated female musicians the *Muses*, that it is hardly possible for them to hear their names mentioned without feeling a secret and refined pleasure."

The contention between Apollo and Marsyas is very well related. Olympus, his scholar, has likewise an honourable niche here. Nor have the vocal powers of *swans*, in ancient times, been forgotten. However, the author does not treat the subject with such gravity and classical credulity as Mr. Jodiel does in his notes on Mr. Potter's translation of *Æschylus*. This chapter is terminated with an account of Bacchus and the *Orgia*.

Chap. II. treats of the music ascribed by the mythologists and poets to the *terrestrial or demi-gods*; and here we have an account of *Pan*, the *Satyrs*, and the *Syrens*.

Chap. III. concerns the *music of heroes and heroic times*. "It has been the opinion of the greatest and the most ancient historians, that in the early ages of the world the chief employment of princes was to tend their flocks, and to amuse themselves with rustic songs, accompanied by rude and artless instruments."

"The poetical descriptions of the golden age are pleasing pictures of an innocent life and simplicity of manners; Ovid and Lucretius seem to have exhausted the subject."

"But the pastoral kings of Egypt and the shepherds of Arcadia have furnished themes for a more elegant and polished species of poetry, without the admission of vice or luxury."

"After this, when mankind, not content with the natural and spontaneous productions of the earth, obtained an artificial increase by tillage, according to Tibullus,

'The ploughman then, to sooth the toilsome day,

'Chanted in measur'd feet his sylvan lay;

'And seed-time o'er, he first in blithsome vein

'Pip'd to his household gods the hymning strain.'

"In process of time, when the human mind was more enlarged and cultivated; when the connections and interests of men and states became more complicated, music and poetry extended their influence and use from the field to the city; and those who before only amused themselves while tending a flock of sheep, or herd of cattle, were now employed to sing either with the voice alone, or accompanied with instruments, the mysteries of religion, or the valiant deeds

performed by heroes in defence of their country.

"So many fables have been devised concerning the first poets and musicians, that a doubt has been thrown even upon their existence. Chiron, Amphion, Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus, are spoken of by the poets and mythologists so hyperbolically, that the time when, and place where they flourished, will appear to many as little worth a serious enquiry as the genealogy of Tom Thumb, or the chronology of a fairy tale. However, (continues the author) though I am ready to part with the miraculous powers of music, I am unwilling that persons, whose talents have been so long celebrated, should be annihilated, and their actions cancelled from the records of past times."

'E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,

'E'en in their ashes live their wonted fires.'

"But there are characters in history superior to the devastations of time; like those high rocks in the ocean, against which the winds and waves are for ever in vain expending their fury. Nor can the fame of Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus, ever be wholly consigned to oblivion, as long as any one alphabet remains in use among mankind. Their works may be destroyed, and their existence doubted, but their names must be of equal duration with the world. The memory of few transactions of importance to mankind has been lost since letters have been found; and if we are ignorant of the history of the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian monarchies, it is from their having preceded that period."

Then follow ample and interesting accounts of Chiron, Amphion, Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus. The article Orpheus has been particularly laboured by our author, in endeavouring to establish his existence, his abilities as a legislator, a poet, and musician.

In speaking of the state of music at the time of the siege of Troy, Dr. B. has enlivened his account with numerous beautiful passages from Homer, as translated by Pope. Here the bards *Tirphes*, *Thamyris*, *Demodocus*, and *Phemius*, are celebrated, and their history and characters given from all the materials which ancient authors have furnished concerning them.

In the next chapter, the author quitting poetry and fable, gives us from



*History an account of the State of Music in Greece, from the Time of Homer, till it was subdued by the Romans, including the Musical Contests at the Public Games.*

But as this is the longest and most important chapter in the first volume, we shall reserve it for a future period.  
(To be continued.)

Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1776, on several Parts of Great Britain; particularly the Highlands of Scotland. By William Gilpin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury; and Vicar of Boldre in New Forest near Lymington. 2 Vols. 8vo. 440 Pages. 11. 16s. Blamire.

(Concluded from Page 170.)

ON leaving Scotland our Author pauses to make some general remarks on SCOTCH LANDSCAPE. The remarks, however, are much too long to be inserted entire; we therefore select the part which gives the most general idea of this wild scenery, as viewed by two eyes as opposite in their gratifications as light and shade are to eyes in general. We will not presume to decide as to the superiority of the one or the other of their judgments, but beg leave to intimate to our readers that we think them both in the wrong.

"A poverty of landscape from a want of objects, particularly of wood, is another striking characteristic in the views of Scotland. A country, as we have seen under the last head, may be in a state of nature, and yet exceeding rich. The various hues which woody scenes exhibit; the breaks which they occasion; and the catches of light which they receive, are abundant sources of what we call *richness* in landscape. In populous countries the various kinds of architecture, bridges, aqueducts, towns, towers, and above all the ruins of castles and abbeys, add great richness to the scenes of nature; and in remote distances, even cultivation has its use. Corn-fields, fallows, and hedge-towns, mixed together with other objects, we have often had occasion to observe, form one general rich mass.

"Now in all these sources both of natural and artificial richness we find the Scotch landscape every where greatly deficient.

"In the *fore-grounds* indeed this poverty of landscape is of little importance. Here the painter must necessarily take some liberty in his views of the richest country. It is rarely that he can form his composition without it; and in Scotland he has as good a chance, as any where, of meeting with broken knolls, jagged rocks, or pieces of winding road, to give him a general hint for his foreground, which is all that he desires. But in the *lateral-remotes* of country, the

Scotch landscape is not so happy. In these its poverty chiefly appears. In most parts of England the views are rich. Near the capital especially objects are scattered in such profusion, that unless the distance be very remote, they are injurious to landscape by distracting the eye. But the Scotch distance rarely exhibits any diversity of objects. It is in general a barren tract of the same uniform unbroken hue; fatiguing the eye for want of variety, and giving the imagination little scope for the amusement, which it often finds amid the ambiguity of remote objects.—Were it not for this general deficiency of objects, particularly of wood, in the Scotch views, I have no doubt but they would rival those of Italy. Many a Castel Gandolfo might we have, seated on an eminence, and overlooking an Alban lake, and a rich circumjacent country. The grand outlines are all laid in; a little finishing is all we want.

"Dr. Johnson has given us a picture of Scotch landscape, painted, I am sorry to say, by the hand of peevishness. It presents us with all its defects; but none of its beauties.

"The hills," says he, "are almost totally covered with dark heath; and even that appears checked in its growth. What is not heath is nakedness; a little diversified, now and then, by a stream, rushing down the steep. An eye accustomed to flowery pastures, and waving harvests, is astonished, and repelled by this wide extent of hopeless sterility. The appearance is that of matter incapable of form, or usefulness; dismissed by nature from her care; disinherited of her favours, and left in its original elemental state; or quickened only with one sullen power of useless vegetation."

"How much more just, and good-natured, is the remark of another able writer on this subject. "We are agreeably struck with the grandeur, and magnificence of nature in her wildest forms—with the prospect of vast, and stupendous mountains; but is there any necessity for our attending, at the same time, to the bleakness,

sterkness, the coldness, and the barrenness, which are universally connected with them?"

"It is true indeed, that an eye, like Dr. Johnson's, which is accustomed to see the beauties of landscape *only in flowery pastures, and waving harvests*, cannot be attracted by the great and sublime in nature. It will bring every thing to its own model; and measure the proportions of a giant by the limbs of a dwarf. Dr. Johnson says, the Scotch mountain has the appearance of matter *incapable of form, or usefulness*. As for its *usefulness*, it may, for any thing he can know, have as much use in the system of nature, as *flowery pastures, and waving harvests*. And as for its being *incapable of form*, he can mean only that it cannot be tamed into corn-fields and meadows. Its form as a mountain is unquestionably grand and sublime in the highest degree. For that poverty in objects, or *simplicity*, as it may be called, which no doubt injures the beauty of a Scotch landscape, is certainly at the same time the source of *sublimity*.

"*Simplicity and variety* are the acknowledged foundations of all picturesque effect. Either of them will produce it: but it generally takes its tone from one. When the landscape approaches nearer *simplicity*, it approaches nearer the *sublime*; and when *variety* prevails, it tends more to the *beautiful*. A vast range of mountains, the lines of which are simple, and the surfaces broad, grand, and extensive, is rather *sublime* than *beautiful*. Add trees upon the foreground, rusted woods creeping up the sides of the hills, a castle upon some knoll, and cliffs upon the lake (if there be one), and though the landscape will still be *sublime*, yet with these additions (if they are happily introduced) the *beautiful* will predominate. This is exactly the case of the Scotch views. The addition of such furniture would give them *beauty*. At present, unadorned grandeur is their characteristic; and the production of *sublime ideas*, the effect.

"Yet such views are by no means void of the picturesque. Their broken lines and surfaces mix variety enough with their *simplicity* to make them often noble subjects of painting; though, as we have observed, they are less accommodated to drawing. Indeed these wild scenes of *sublimity*, when unadorned even by a single tree, form in themselves a very grand species of landscape."

Respecting the LANGUAGE of these

volumes we have to express our regret for an evident falling-off from that of the two former works of this very agreeable writer. In our remarks above referred to we noticed the originality of Mr. Gilpin's style, and its charming effect in picturesque description. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. G. (as we learn by a dedication to Lord Harcourt) "many have thought his language too luxuriant; particularly a friend of his Lordship, whose *prudence in verification* makes his taste the more easily offended, when prosing, deviating into poetical phrase, transgresses its proper bounds." We deny the transgression, and regret sincerely the circumstance of Mr. G.'s listening to the dictates of confined ideas, though they were circumscribed by a Lord's friend. We have not only lost many of the charms of Mr. G.'s language, but Mr. G. as if in disgust, has evidently paid less attention to the *finishing* of these, than of his former volumes. We will not scruple to say that the language is sometimes flowery; and though we admire exceedingly the ease and *familiarity* of our author's style, we are nevertheless disgusted with *familiarisms* like these:—"A dozen fields of battle."—"Wonderfully agreeable."—"Then it would hide itself beneath a woody precipice; then again, *when we knew not what was become of it*, it would appear in the distance."—"These parts."—"But it (a fortress) *makes no figure in history before the civil wars*."—"A want of neatness, as well as of correctness in punctuation, is evident in both volumes.

But notwithstanding these blemishes, and notwithstanding Mr. G.'s style has been pinioned, the present volumes, as may be conceived from the extracts here given, abound with beautiful passages. And another circumstance in regard to language is entitled to singular praise. *Translations* of such *Latin passages* as occur in the body of the work are arranged at the end of the second volume, with references to the pages in which they occur.

Upon the whole, we will not hesitate to pronounce the present work a valuable addition to Mr. Gilpin's former volumes on the same subject; and only wish to see the whole *UNITED*, with no other adornment than is absolutely useful, and in a degree necessary, to their *elucidation*; dropping entirely the idea of rendering a work, itself full of entertainment and instruction, a vehicle for *tending prints*.

Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France. Published under the Inspection of a Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Faulder, &c.

WE do not recollect meeting with a more interesting and entertaining work for a considerable time, than that now before us.—In the preface we are informed, that in the year 1785 an establishment was instituted by the King of France, to revive the study of the learned languages and historic records; to discover to France the riches she possesses, and is ignorant of; to point out to her the use of them, and to make all Europe participate of whatever can assist history and literature in the immense and valuable collection of manuscripts in the King's library. And the Royal Academy of *belles lettres*, to whom this work has been intrusted, has considered it as the most signal favour received from royal munificence, since the administrations of Colbert and Pontchartrain."

"In the month of January of the above year, the Marshal Prince de Beauvau, then President of the Academy, communicated a letter, in which the Baron de Breteuil directed him to inform the assembly of the King's resolution, that for the future eight academicians, (without interfering with their duty as such) should employ themselves to make public, by exact accounts and judicious extracts, the manuscripts of his library; to translate and even to publish, in their original languages, the pieces they should think worthy to be printed at large; that three of the academicians should examine the Oriental, two the Greek and Latin, and the other three the manuscripts which concern the history of France, and in general the antiquities of the middle age; and that each of them should receive an annual appointment for this particular business."—The academicians appointed for this purpose were, Messieurs de Guignes, de Broquigny, Gaillard, de la Porte du Thiel, d'Ansse de Villoison, Larcher, de Késäio, and the Abbé Brotier; but M. Larcher and Abbé Brotier declining the business, their places were supplied by M. Vauvilliers and M. Sylvestre de Sacy.

The first piece in this collection is an "Historical Essay on the Origin of the Oriental Characters in the Royal Printing House, on the Works which have been printed at Paris, in Arabic, in Syriac, in Armenian, &c. and on the Greek Characters of Francis I. commonly called the King's Greek. By M. de Guignes."—This very elaborate and curious perform-

ance may properly be called an "History of the Progress of Oriental Learning in Europe."

The ingenious Author's enquiry begins from the year 1311, "when the General Council of Vienna ordained that at Rome, at Paris, and in the other universities, professors should be established to teach the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldean languages."—The reason of this was to give the greater success to the crusades, which, though impiously evil in the design, proved of very essential benefit in the end, "by making us acquainted with the people of the East;—with their arts,—with their language,—and with their trade."—But it is to M. de Breves, who had been Ambassador from Henry IV. of France to Constantinople, that France owes the greatest obligations for its acquaintance with oriental learning. He had a number of types cast of the Arabic, Persian, and Syriac character, and procured several books to be printed in those languages. These types are now in the king's printing-house, having been purchased, with a number of oriental manuscripts, from the heirs of M. de Breves, by Vitte the then king's printer.

M. de Guignes describes them very minutely; and not only gives accounts of the books which have been printed with them, but also of books which have been printed in the oriental languages in other parts of Europe. Among these he mentions the celebrated English Polyglot by Walton (called by him Watson); but he condemns the characters of that work, and also the Dictionary of Edmund Castell which is affixed to it. It must be confessed, however, that M. de Guignes hath allowed the English Polyglot to be a completer literary work than the French of Le Jay.

We cannot extract any thing from this Essay, since those of our readers who have no relish for such subjects would not be at all pleased, and those who have would not be satisfied with a few extracts.

The first MS. of which an account is here given by M. de Guignes is in Arabic, and is entitled, "The Golden Meadows, and the Mines of Precious Stones; an universal History, by Aboul-Haffan Aly, a Writer of the 12th Century of the Christian Æra."—There are three of these MSS. in the king's library, one only of which is complete.—It commences from the creation of the world; but the ac-

count of things before the author's own time: is not to be depended upon, being full of the eastern marvellous. This piece, however, comprises a number of particulars not to be found elsewhere, but which are chiefly beneficial to chronologists, and for their use M. de Guignes extracts from it every thing necessary.—In his description of Egypt he gives a curious account of Alexandria, with its Pharos and other monuments. "He tells of many wonders of the Pharos, the building of which he ascribes to the sixth Pharaoh\*; Alexander did but repair it. He asserts, that they put a looking-glass on the top, in which the country of Roum, the islands of the sea, together with all that passed among their inhabitants, and the vessels that arrived, might be seen. In the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences," says M. de Guignes, "this circumstance has been cited from Aboulfeda, (who lived in the 14th century). Here it is related by a more ancient writer, and serves to prove, at least, that in his time, after rejecting all the marvellous events which their writers have added, this kind of looking glasses was not unknown to them."

"We farther learn from Masoudi, that several Egyptian monuments, till then respected by the Persians, Greeks and Romans, had been searched by the Arabians, under the reign of Abdolmalik (who died anno 703 of Jesus Christ). His brother, Abdolazir, who was governor of Egypt, on the advice given him by a private person, caused a strict search to be made in the place pointed out. There they discovered a subterraneous passage; and penetrating further, they perceived a column with a bird on its top, which cast a great lustre; it was of gold, and its wings ornamented with precious stones, pictures, circles or spheres, and figures of all kinds. They looked upon this bird as a talisman, and it was pretended that he clapped his wings and sung. A thousand men were employed in these works.—In process of time they employed themselves again in the search of these subterraneous places (Q. might not he have said *palaces*?) which Masoudi takes to be the tombs of the ancient kings of Egypt, and it was thought they contained their treasures. In 939 of Jesus Christ, Ikhsid Mohammed, who was then king of Egypt, renewed the search, and they found a *place* of those tombs, where there were figures of old men,

young people, women and children; their eyes were precious stones; the faces of some were of gold, of others silver. They searched also in 883 of Jesus Christ, by the order of Ahmed, son of Thoulou, king of Egypt. It appears that the sovereigns of this country, since the Arabians made themselves masters of it, and who first withdrew themselves from the authority of the Khalifs of Bagdat, were indebted for their power to the treasures they had found there; they were enabled to set on foot numerous armies, and some of them undertook buildings in Egypt, which were much like those of the ancient kings of Egypt." All this may be true, nor can we possibly confute it; but really we cannot help considering this *historic* information as somewhat akin to the magnificent descriptions in the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*.

This author gives a slight idea of the ancient religion of the Arabians before Mahomet; and which, as being probable and curious, we shall extract. "Some," says he, "had embraced Judaism, others Christianity, several were idolaters, and others involved in the darkest ignorance. There were others, who believing the angels to be the daughters of God, [*En passant*, might not this be the origin of Mahomet's doctrine of the Houris, or *daughters of Paradise*? REV.] worshipped them, and implored their assistance. He is not so full upon this subject as he ought to be," says M. de Guignes; "he dwells a moment on the notions which the ancient Arabians entertained of the soul. Some believed it was only the air and blood which are within our bodies; others, a kind of bird, or a light substance, which, at the death of a man, took the form of a bird, and uttered lamentable cries near his grave. This bird is the owl. The Arabians believed also, that there were some genii, or fabulous animals, wandering on the highest mountains of Yemen and Egypt; and they described them by the names of *Sigin*, or *Genii*, *Ghouls* and *Demons*. Masoudi speaks also of divination and casting lots; a *practice* to which the Arabians have been at all times addicted."

We shall here leave these *Arabian meadows*, whose gold is merely tincl, and whose *mines* scarcely deserve the name of *quarries*. In our next Review we shall consider some of the more useful and entertaining pieces contained in these volumes. W.

\* "These details are in the three MSS. The author adds, that on a column, which was very high, there was an inscription in Hieroglyphic letters, on which was written, that an ancient Arabian king, named Shaddad, had drawn it from mountains, and transported it to that place.

The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy: together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Lignors in Herefordshire. By Mr. Marshall. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nicoll.

(Continued from Page 112.)

OF the ARABLE MANAGEMENT of this district we find some flattering accounts, and some severe censure.

"The arable management, of the country under survey, appears to the observer in light and shade; and exhibits some traits, which the reader, I think, will not be displeased with. Besides, in it, we have a specimen of the practice of a class of country, which includes a considerable share of the best lands of this quarter of the island: namely, ARABLE VALE. A sketch of it appears, to me, essentially necessary, in a REGISTER OF THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURE. The reader may rest assured, that, for my own ease and gratification, as well as his, I will not dwell longer on the subject, than the general design of the work I am executing requires."

The censure falls principally on a want of sufficient tillage; and the praise on a singular attention to crops while vegetating; "a species of attention," says our author, "which, in the management of the kingdom at large, is entirely omitted; excepting, perhaps, what is bestowed on an imperfect hand-weeding: In general terms, it may be said, that in most other districts, crops remain in a state of neglect, from seed-time to harvest. While, here, the business of the arable process does not appear to be set about in earnest, until the crops be above ground."

Speaking of the PRODUCE of WHEAT, some observations are drawn from our author, which, shewing the extensiveness of his views, and therein throwing fresh light on his plan, we copy.

"I do not mention these things, to expose the husbandmen of the Vale of Gloucester—I have no motive whatever to lead me to such a conduct—nor do I, on any occasion, I trust, suffer any motive whatever to lead me to censure, other than the facts which appear before me. I have no partiality to this or that district. To enable me to prosecute with greater diligence the design I have entered upon, I endeavour to view each district as my own: and wish to see the several parcels of my wide domain; or, in language more suitable to the subject,—the several cultivated districts of this island, on a par as to cultivation; and as near perfection as the present

state of the art is capable of raising them. On the present occasion, I wish to prove, by the most substantial evidence, the necessity of a CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT."

Under the head PULSE our author's remarks are flattering to the Gloucestershire farmers. "At length," says he, "we have passed the ground of censure; and are now entering on a subject of praise, to which it will be difficult to do justice: so mixed is the management of this interesting district. Its cultivators might be called, without incurring a paradox, THE BEST AND THE WORST FARMERS IN THE KINGDOM. While they are attentive to the SOIL, in freeing it from *superfluous water*, and from the *roots and seeds of weeds*, as they are in freeing the CROPS from the *herbage of weeds*—they might well be styled the first husbandmen in Europe."

"PULSE, whether BEANS or PEAS, separate or mixed, are, in the ordinary practice of the district, PLANTED BY WOMEN, and HOED BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, once, twice, and sometimes thrice; giving the crop, when the soil is sufficiently free from root weeds, a gardenly appearance, which is beautiful to look on, in the former part of the summer; and which, at harvest, if the season prove favorable, seldom fails of affording the cultivator more substantial gratification: while the soil, under this practice duly performed, is left in a state extremely well adapted to future crops; particularly the wheat crop."

Under CULTIVATED HERBAGE, Raygrass engages an unusual share of attention; the article closing with remarks which shew at once Mr. M.'s principle of conduct, and his attention to the interest of the district he is surveying.

"I have been induced to say more on this subject, and to express my ideas in stronger language, as some of the leading men of this district are afraid to cultivate raygrass; and one, more particularly, whose management is deservedly looked up to, is an open enemy to it. All I have to say farther on the subject is, that, I verily believe, I have no undue affection for any particular species of grass. My leading principle of conduct, throughout the irksome undertaking I have engaged in, is to stand with

with all my strength against FALSE-GROUNDED PARTIALITIES: whether I perceive them in myself, or observe them in others.

"The subject before us is of the first importance, in rural economics: converting worn-out arable lands to a state of profitable sward is one of the most important operations in husbandry; and is, perhaps, of all the other operations in it, the least understood. The district under survey contains twenty thousand acres of land, which ought to undergo this change, with all convenient speed. And, whenever it takes place, ten to fifteen thousand pounds a year, for some years afterward, will depend on whether it be judiciously, or injudiciously conducted."

OF LIVESTOCK, cows and fattening cattle are paid particular attention. STALL-FATTING is minutely described; and the DAIRY detailed with a minuteness that cannot fail of rendering the detail extensively useful. Every operation, belonging whether to cheese or butter, is explained in such a manner that a dairy-maid may understand, and anybody practise.

The first volume closes with lists of rates and provincialisms of the VALE OF GLOUCESTER.

From the VALE OF GLOUCESTER, the principal district of the station, our author made EXCURSIONS to

The Cotswold Hills,  
Vale of Berkeley,  
North Wiltshire, and  
Herefordshire.

Of the produce of these excursions the second volume consists.

THE COTSWOLD HILLS are described as a range of chalky or limestone heights, lying (as appears by a map prefixed to the first volume) between the vales of Gloucestershire and North Wiltshire, or the vale of White Horse.

After a geographical description of the district, its rural affairs are viewed in detail, and every thing useful to the general design registered. Among a variety of particulars we meet with a curious circumstance in the natural history of the horse, which, though registered with caution, will, we think, be acceptable to our readers.

"A circumstance, occurring in this district, relative to the TREATMENT OF FARM HORSES, is entitled to notice. The idea is not new to me; but I have not met with an incident before, sufficiently authentic to warrant its being mentioned.

"In the livery stables in London, ~~and~~ GOATS are kept, for the purpose of preserving the health of the horses, which stand in them.—Many carriages keep them in their stables for the same purpose; and I have somewhere met with an instance of farmers doing the same; particularly as a prevention of the *staggers*: but I have always considered it as one of those popular *charms*, of which *wonderful* effects are related in every country. Nor have I yet any *proof* to the contrary: all I have at present to produce is *strong evidence*: I give it, however, on such authority as no one, who knows the author, will dispute.

"About sixteen years ago, Mr. William Peacey, of Northleach, lost several horses in the *staggers*. He was advised by a friend, whose experience had led him to believe, that he had benefited much by what he recommended,—to keep a he-goat in his stables.—He got one, and had not for many years another instance of the disorder. While the goat lived, his horses were free from the *staggers*; but the goat dying, his horses again became afflicted with this alarming disorder. He procured another *goat* (which is still living) and has not since had an instance of the *staggers*. ~~He~~ *He* has seldom less than twenty horses in his stables.

"I do not mean to *recommend*, in general terms, the keeping of goats in farm stables. But if this terrible disease can be prevented at so trifling an expence, what farmer in his senses would be in want of a goat? In the midland counties, three years ago, many farmers lost all their best horses in the *staggers*. Loss, to the amount of several thousand pounds, was sustained in Staffordshire alone.

"I dwell the longer on this incident, as it appears to me probable, that the influence of the goat is not merely that of a charm. The *staggers* appear evidently to be a *nervous* disorder. Odours are found in many cases, I believe, to act beneficially on the human nerves, and, possibly, the strong scent of the goat may have a similar effect on those of the horse. The subject is certainly entitled to enquiry."

In this department of the second volume we have a minute detail of the culture of SAINTFOIN; a plant that appears to be managed with singular propriety, on these hills.

(To be continued.)

The

The Abbey of Ambresbury. A Poem, in Two Parts. By Samuel Birch. 4to. 4 s. Sewell.

**T**HIS poem contains two tales, very pleasingly told. The first properly exposes the rashness of those parents who smother the affections of their children: the second, if it has any direct moral, shews the folly and danger of young persons engaging in the matrimonial connection without the consent of their parents. These tales appear to be founded on circumstances of truth; for the author says, in an advertisement prefixed, that "some manuscripts, chiefly relating to the above abbey about the 13th century, have furnished him with materials, upon which this poem is principally founded."

The description of Superstition, which opens the poem, is truly poetical and animated; from it we shall extract the following lines as evidence of our assertion.

"O were these walls permitted to rehearse,  
Or might our retrospective vision pierce  
Time's sacred volume, through each crowded  
page,

Dark with the annals of thine iron age,  
What monuments of blind mistake & zeal,  
The faithful record would at once reveal!  
Myriads of youth, by thy destructive spell,  
Sent living souls to the cloister'd cell;  
Condemn'd the wretched penance to abuse  
Of soul hypocrisy and monkish pride!  
Each warm affection and paternal care  
Left unrequit for the pomp of pray'r;  
Each social duty, each endearing tie,  
The soul's best bond, its native sympathy,  
And those few virtues which our natures own,  
Alike forgotten or alike unknown. [tray'd,

"There the pale vestal to thy shrine be-  
Hr spirit is wasted, and her bloom decay'd,  
All melancholy mourns the ling'ring day,  
Forbid to feel and tutor'd how to pray;  
Taught to confess thro' the unblushing grate  
Those sins (if sins) the darkness walls create,  
While soft confession and reluctant pray'r  
Follow the bead less frequent than the tear;  
And from the lonely midnight couch arise  
The lovely captive's ineff'ual sighs.  
With silent anguish is her bosom torn,  
And native transports struggling to be born;

History of the Effects of Hard Drinking.  
F. & A. 4to.

**I**N this treatise, part of which originally appeared in an essay printed in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London," and is now reprinted for the benefit of the Philanthropic Society, the author earnestly cautions his readers against forming a habit so dan-

The sigh of meek compassion, faithful guest!  
Supreme and sacred in the female breast;  
The soft vibrations of the tender vow,  
And all the nameless ecstasies that flow  
From kindred harmony, domestic peace,  
Maternal rapture, and connubial bliss.  
Add, too, the mild sensations which await  
The daily comforts of the crowded gate,  
Whose bounty never fails the poor to bless,  
Like Heav'n's own manna, in the wilderness;  
Where streams no sorrow, where the sons of  
need

Are cloth'd if naked, and if hungry fed:—  
Those blameless transports of the virtuous  
mind,  
From Heav'n descended, and by Heav'n de-  
To soothe our sad variety of woe,  
And harmonize the state of man below.

"Such might have render'd many a vestal  
dear,

The sun and solace of her social sphere;  
But these expir'd at some foul demon's hour,  
Crush'd by the iron hand of papal pow'r.  
Hard fate! the soul of sympathy deny'd  
To share the pleasure, or the pain divide;  
Joyless herself—to other's joys unknown,  
She drops no tear for sorrow but her own;  
Till pining in the solitary bloom,  
She sinks unpy'd to an early tomb.

"Thus droops the beauteous plant of ten-  
der birth,

When rudely sever'd from its parent earth:  
Though all alluring to the spoiler's view,  
The grace and fragrance of the vale it grew,  
In some dank cave its dying sweets exhale,  
Where cheers no sun, where breathes no  
vernal gale;

The infant bud just bursting into day  
Strives to expand, and ere they bloom decay."

But though the poem possesses general merit, there are yet many particular defects: thus, in the above, the *unblushing grate*—the *add too*—the rhymes *eye and sympathy, peace and bliss*; and, in other places, *fly and modestly, way and away, eye and joy*, with the disgusting quantity of Alexandrines, are very gross indeed; and should the poem come to a second edition, we would recommend it to Mr. Birch to correct these particulars.

W.  
By J. C. Lettson, M. D. F. R. S. and  
6 d. Dilly.

gerous in its consequences, and so difficult to overcome, as that of drinking spirits, the direful effects of which he has here forcibly as well as pointedly displayed.

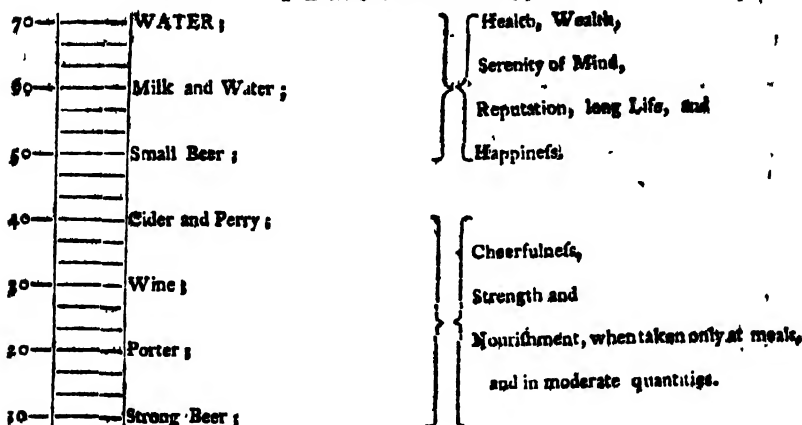
The Pamphlet closes with the following "Moral and Physical Thermometer;" the hint of which, Dr. L. says, was suggested

gested by a friend abroad, and is formed Sentiments I wish to imprint upon the  
to convey, by a glance of the eye, the reader.

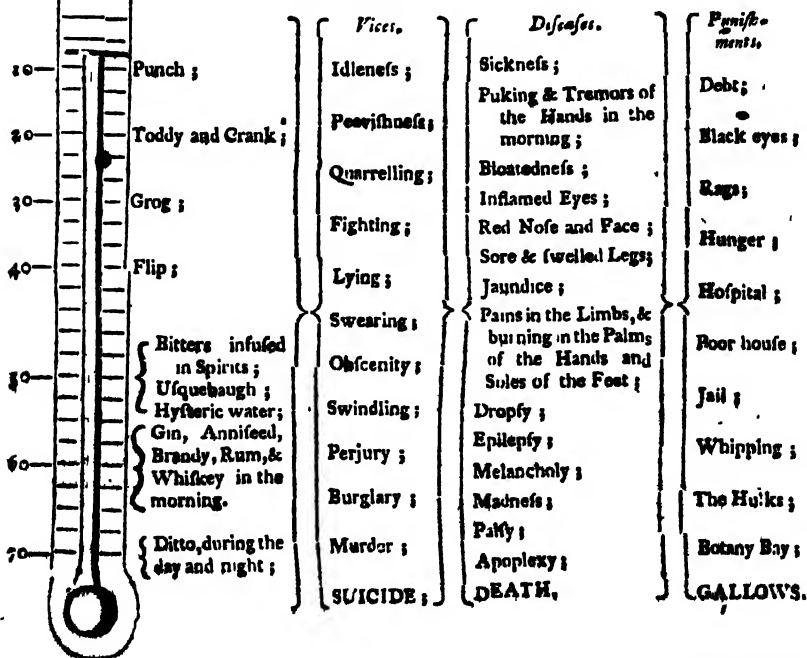
# A MORAL and PHYSICAL THERMOMETER; or, a SCALE of the Progress of TEMPERANCE and INTemperance.

Liquors, with their EFFECTS, in their usual Order.

## TEMPERANCE.



## INTemperance.





'ACCOUNT' of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

*Continued from Page 117, &c.]*

Forty-fourth Day.

Wednesday, May 27.

THE Lords took up so much time in debating in their own House the resolution proposed in consequence of the opinion given by the twelve Judges, upon the question "stated to them respecting the evidence offered by the Managers on the 21st, that it was past two o'clock before their Lordships took their seats.

The Lord Chancellor then informed the Managers, that their Lordships had directed him to communicate to them the following Resolution of the House.

"That the minutes of consultation of the 13th of March, from the time that Mr. Hastings quitted the Council, could not be read in evidence."

Mr Burke remarked, that a Resolution formed upon principles which had not been stated, and which he could not discover even by *conjecture*, could not fail to embarrass the Managers in every stage of the prosecution. But this was not what was to be considered as the *worst* consequence of the Resolution; it would operate as an *encouragement* to future Governors of Bengal to amass wealth by oppression and peculation for it would hold out to them the most certain and unbounded *incentive*. Their Lordships, no doubt, had good grounds for their proceeding in this point; but he feared that the bare statement of their decision, unaccompanied by that of the grounds on which it was formed, would not strike the world as founded in true policy. Peculation in India would be no longer

practised as it used to be in India, with caution and with secrecy; it would in future stalk abroad in noon-day, and act without disguise, because, after such a decision as had been just made by their Lordships, there was no possibility of bringing into a Court the *proofs* of peculation in India. Though these proofs should be *signed* by the *delinquent*, and *transmitted* by him to Europe; though he should reason upon those proofs, and endeavour to show that they were insufficient; though he should record the accusation and his defence in the archives of the East India Company, still these instruments and records were not to be received against him as evidence even of a *presumption* of guilt. How far then such a decision was consistent with the future happiness of India, with good government and sound policy, THE WORLD AT LARGE WOULD JUDGE.

It was not his intention, he said, to trouble their Lordships any farther for the present, with arguments to shew that the examination of Nundcomar before the Council ought to be received in evidence; but there was a document mentioned in the minutes of that Council, to which he presumed their Lordships' decision could not be supposed to extend; and therefore he trusted that though they would not suffer the examination itself to be read, they could not refuse to permit him to give as evidence a letter delivered to the Council by Nundcomar, which letter was written by Munny Begum, and contained a charge that *she* had given

\* The Question was as follows;

"Whether it be competent for the Managers to produce an examination without oath by the rest of the Council in the absence of Mr. Hastings, the Governor, charging him with corruptly receiving three lacs 54,105 rupees, which examination came to his knowledge and was by him transmitted to the Court of Directors, as a proceeding of the said Councilors, in order to introduce the proof of his misdemeanor thereupon; it being alleged by the Managers for the Commons, that he took no steps to clear himself, in the opinion of the said Directors, of the guilt thereby imputed, but that he took *active* means to prevent the examination by the said Councilors of his servant—*Canto Baboo*."

To this the Judges gave the following answer:

"That it is not competent for the Managers to produce an examination without oath by the rest of the Council in the absence of Mr. Hastings, the Governor, charging him with corruptly receiving three lacs 54,105 rupees, which examination came to his knowledge, and was by him transmitted to the Court of Directors, as a proceeding of the said Councilors, in order to introduce the proof of his misdemeanor thereupon."

On this being moved, "That the House do agree in this opinion," it was carried in the affirmative; and it was ordered, "That the Lord Chancellor do acquaint the Managers for the Commons with the said determination."

Mr.

Mr. Hastings two lacks of rupees for the office of guardian to the Nabob of Bengal. The authenticity of this letter did not depend upon the credit of Nundcomar, but stood entirely on its own bottom. It was, strictly speaking, not only a part of the charge made by Nundcomar, but was a separate and substantive charge in itself. Its authenticity could not be doubted; for that had been proved by Sir John D'Oyley, Mr. Auriol, and a PERSIAN MOONSHEE, who had translated it, and after having examined the seal, pronounced it to be the seal of Munny Begum.

Here then was an *authentic* instrument, containing a charge of bribery brought against Mr. Hastings by a woman, whom the prisoner would not call the *basest* and *wilest* of all human kind, (epithets which he had bestowed on Nundcomar) for he had raised her to the highest office in the State, and declared her to be the fittest person to discharge the duties of it. What objection then could be started against the production of such an instrument as evidence?

Mr. Hastings himself had never once so much as *insinuated*, in all which he wrote on the subject of Nundcomar and his charges, that this letter was a *forgery*. Nay, when he himself sent Commissioners to her, to procure answers to certain specific queries which he himself had drawn up, there was not a word of instruction to the Commissioners to enquire whether that letter was or was not *genuine*. This circumstance alone was sufficient to prove, that he did not consider it as a *forgery*, but as an authentic paper, actually sealed and sent by Munny Begum herself.

He was aware that it had been already stated, and probably would be urged again, that the signing and sealing ought to be proved by *secular* witnesses, or that the instrument could not be received as evidence.

The principle on which this objection was founded, reminded him of some rules of evidence laid down in times remote from the present, by a body of men who governed or were said to have governed Europe in former days.—The persons whom he meant were the CLERGY.

As charges of gallantry against that body were considered in a very heinous light, so the proof of them was made proportionably difficult. For it was ordained that, when a *Presbyter* was accused of gallantry, the fact must

be proved by *thirty-two* *secular* witnesses; and by *seventy-two*, if the charge was brought against a *Bishop*. This rule of evidence was considered by the whole body of the laity as calculated to keep out of Court, and from the knowledge of the Judges, things that were known to all the rest of the world.

Precisely the same would be the consequence of the rule laid down by their Lordships; and of the objections urged by the Counsel for the prisoner.—They would keep out of Court documents and charges which were matters of *public notoriety*.

The rules of evidence, to be *just*, ought to be suited to the *nature* of the case; nor were Judges in one Court to be governed by rules established in another, the constitution and objects of which were different.

The grounds of justice ought not to be narrowed. It was a wise maxim—*Boni judicis est AMPLIARE justitiam*. It was another wise maxim—*Non aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit*. From the former he would draw this conclusion, that a Judge ought not to *stetter* justice by rules of evidence that would defeat the very ends of justice. From the second he would infer, that as *wisdom* and *nature* could not be at variance, whatever rule of evidence was not sanctioned by the *latter*, must be condemned by the former.

Now plain *nature* inculcated, that the case must govern the rules of the evidence, and not the rules of evidence the case. It said also, that rules which might be highly proper in one situation of things, might be highly improper in another; that they might be suited to one country, and impracticable in another.

The law of England might be thought by some to be formed on principles that would narrow and stetter justice, because it was not applicable to all the cases that might be brought to be tried by it.

But this was not the case. The law of England was extremely provident, and established different tribunals for different sorts of causes, and governed by different rules of evidence.

Thus we found the *Common Law Courts* governed by *different* rules from those which obtained in the *Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts*, where partly the *Canon Law* prevailed.

The Court of Chancery and the Court of Admiralty had their distinct rules of evidence. But lest there should occur a case to which none of the rules of these Courts could apply, the Law and the Constitution had provided another tribunal, not bound by any rules but those which attached naturally upon the case, and that tribunal was the HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT, where their Lordships, who were the Judges, were to decide upon sound principles of natural justice, and not according to certain narrow rules laid down in other Courts.

Their Lordships, he said, were not considered by the Constitution as *learned in the law*. They were considered merely as BARONS, SWORDSMEN, and CAVALIERS (with whom were mixed the Bishops, whose learning was of a different nature from that of the Law) sitting to administer justice according to the dictates of *plain sense*, and principles of *equity*.

To those dictates, and to those principles, he said, they must recur, if they expected to do justice to the people of India; and he would venture to affirm, that they would find it necessary to make *ordinary* rules of evidence give way, if they wished not to stop the course of that very justice, which, he was sure, it was their inclination as much as it was their *duty* to administer.

They would find, he said, that the Legislature of their country was frequently *obliged* to make the ordinary rules of evidence bend to the *nature* and *necessity* of a new case. It was a rule of law,—"That no man should be suffered to give evidence in a cause in which he was interested, either in relieving himself from a debt or a burden, or in recovering a debt." One would imagine, that if there was a nature a rule without an exception, it was this. There were, nevertheless, instances in which the very *nature* of the case required that this rule should be dispensed with. He begged leave to state one. The Act of Parliament by which a man is enabled to sue the company for what he may have lost by being robbed between sun-rise and sun-set, declares that the evidence of the person robbed shall be received.

There was a man permitted to be a witness in a cause, in the event of which he had an interest. Why was the ordinary rule of law tripped in such a case? Because if it was enforced, the

Act of Parliament, would be nugatory, and a dead letter; for the nature of the case might not admit of a second witness, it not being a very common practice for felons to rob in the sight of many witnesses.

All then that their Lordships ought to require was—the very best evidence which the nature of the case would admit.

If they should require in a cause in which *Gentoo*s were COMPLAINANTS; the same kind of evidence that they would require from *Europeans*, it was morally impossible that any person accused by them, or in their behalf, could ever be convicted. In England, in the Courts of Common Law, the *personal* appearance in Court of the witnesses was absolutely necessary. But when GENTOOs were to be the witnesses, their *personal* attendance in England was rendered *impossible* by their religion and national customs.

To prove this assertion, Mr. Burke read a passage from a Report to the House of Commons by the Committee of Secrecy, of which some noble Lords, whom he then saw seated among their Lordships, had been Members before they were raised to the dignity of the Peerage. The passage stated, that the Committee having examined several persons well acquainted with the religious principles and customs of the *Gentoo*s, found that these people were taught by their religion to consider the element of *water* as SACRED; and that as it was impossible for them to make long voyages without unavoidably polluting and profaning what they deemed to be HOLY, so no *Gentoo* could come to England, without doing what would make him forfeit his *cast* or rank in life;—and that if any *Gentoo* were to be prevailed upon to come to England, he was to be considered as a person *disregarding* *allogations* of RELIGION, and consequently NOT entitled to CREDIT as a WITNESS.

Mr. Burke reminded their Lordships *en passant*, that on Friday last he had asserted that no *Gentoo* could come to England without forfeiting his *cast*; and that the Counsel for the prisoner had partly contradicted him at the time. The passage that had been just read would enable their Lordships to judge between him and the Counsel on this point.

Having made this remark by the way, Mr. Burke pursued his argument.

Here

Here their Lordships, he said, would see the necessity of different rules of evidence when *Christians* and when *Gentoos* were to be examined. What gained the former credit, was their personal appearance in Court, and the delivery of their testimony upon oath.

But the appearance of a *Gentoo* at their Lordships' bar would be the precise circumstance that would take from him all credit, render himself infamous, and his testimony consequently inadmissible.

But even in India the personal appearance of *Gentoo* witnesses was not to be expected or procured, when those witnesses were females. For it would be *infamy* and *degradation* to a woman of character or respectability, of the *Gentoo* religion, to be seen in a court of law. And therefore even Sir Elijah Impey himself, in a code of rules or laws drawn up by him for the *Adawlat* Court, was obliged to make the rules of English jurisprudence give way to the adherence inflexibly observed by the *Gentoos* to the religious and civil institutions, customs or prejudices of their country. He therefore appointed certain females to go to the Ladies who scrupled to appear in Court, and take their declarations even without an oath.

Their Lordships then surely would not require of *Gentoo* ladies what Sir Elijah Impey had found by experience was impracticable; and therefore they would receive their testimony, though not delivered personally in Court, or even upon oath. If their Lordships were to adhere to the English practice when the declarations of *Gentoo* ladies were to be given in evidence, they would outlaw, and, as it were, excommunicate one whole sex in *Indostan*.

The legal evidence of *Gentoo* ladies was either their examination taken down by some females appointed for that purpose, or papers signed and sealed by them, and sent to the proper tribunal.

Such was the letter sent by Munny Begum, and as such he humbly offered it to their Lordships, as evidence which he was not precluded from giving by their last decision, as it stood upon different grounds from those of the accusation brought by Nundoomar, and which the Managers were not at liberty now to give in evidence.

The Council for the prisoner objected to this evidence; he said it was part of those minutes which their Lordships had resolved not to admit.

This objection was admitted, and their Lordships would not suffer the letter of Munny Begum to be read.

The Managers then desired that Mr. Francis might be examined. Their object was to prove the delivery of this letter to the Council, and the behaviour of Mr. Hastings when it was read. Mr. Francis was accordingly sworn; but as he said the examination of Nundoomar, &c. had been taken down in writing, the Managers were not suffered to examine him to the contents of the written documents, which could be more accurately ascertained by the production of those documents themselves: and as the Managers were precluded by their Lordships' decision from producing those documents or minutes, they said they had no further question to put to Mr. Francis, who therefore withdrew.

The Managers then caused to be read, a letter written by Mr. Hastings, in which he related almost in every paragraph to some of the proceedings of the Council respecting the charges brought by Nundoomar, and the minutes which their Lordships had refused to receive as evidence.

Mr. Burke said, that as often as he should think that he had *new* ground for the admission of those minutes, he would humbly press their Lordships to receive them. He conceived that the letter which had been just read, afforded him that *new* ground; for it could not be understood, if the minutes, to which they every instant referred, were not read: he therefore desired that the minutes of the 13th of March might be read.

But this was over-ruled. Their Lordships, not considering this as *new* ground, adhered to their former decisions.

Mr. Burke then caused the minutes of other consultations to be read, from which it appeared that Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monro, and Mr. Francis, so far from wishing him to submit to the mortification of meeting Nundoomar face to face, proposed that, if he pleased, he might absolve himself from Council, and that so far from being his accusers, and using Nundoomar only as an instrument, these three Gentlemen had resolved, that if the witnesses produced in support of the charges against Mr. Hastings did not make good the same, they should be prosecuted with all the rigour of the law.

From

From these minutes also it appeared that Mr. Hastings frequently dissuaded the meetings of Council, to prevent his colleagues from proceeding in the enquiry against him.

From a letter written by Mr. Hastings it appeared, that though he defended, in a vindication of himself to the Court of Directors, to take notice of such a trifling circumstance as a charge about a *palanquin*, he took not the least notice of the *serious* charge contained in Munny Begum's letter, namely—that he had taken from her a **BRIBE OF TWO LACKS OF RUPEES.**—

It appeared also that he did not in the smallest degree attempt even to insinuate that this letter was a *forgery*.

Mr. Berkeley said it was then *just a'clock*; said he would not trouble their Lordships with any more evidence this day; but that on the morrow he would cause Mr. Goring to be examined.— This Gentleman was a Commissioner sent by Mr. Hastings to procure answers from Munny Begum to certain queries framed by himself.

Their Lordships hearing this immediately adjourned.

[To be continued.]

## LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

**T**IME and Chance seem in one sense to have done for the Chartreuse what Wren with all his powers strove to do for St Paul's in vain.—It is a central point to which dependent rays in all directions converge—to which travellers from each neighbouring nation tend, whatever be their moving powers—whether from substance or show—to improve or to amuse.

In the eye of taste, fairly inquisitive, the Chartreuse may fill a space that is not small—from the charm of scenery, and the more useful rarity of human life in a new view.

Its being thought curious—has in time made it so—if the ear eagerly opens to the hum of men—and finds some intellectual sport in comparison, where opinions that are different, are at work on an object that is the same.

The inscriptions are various,—in some instances there are only names and dates—and once or twice, such is the jocularity of fate, almost, if not quite, by the unlettered Muse.—Here and there with a name, some good author's words are quoted—and with a few inscriptions, it may be wished there might have been any words but their own. In others, the place of fame and inscription are the same.

As the Holy Fathers are apostolic, in their hospitality they admit all travellers—but women—they are excepted. For the oath of the Order shures, among other allowed gratifications, the conversation of women. This interdiction is so strict, as to overbear sense, justice and humanity. There are no women in the house service—and they of the neighbourhood, who must pass on business from place to place, are forced round six leagues of precipice and desert, rather than be admitted through any part of the Convent's enclosure.

But *Quid Fama possit*! One Lady, and

one alone, is known to have surmounted all obstacles, and to have left her name in the Album of the Grande Chartreuse. That Lady—and the instance may be added to Akerhise's energies of curiosity—actuated by taste, that lady made her way in the necessary disguise of a man's dress! She was the present Countess Spencer! Lord Spencer was with her.

La Grande Chartreuse, as the primary establishment of the Order, and from the leading magnificence of the place therefore, had the grandeur of its name. Here they hold the Chapter General, and regulate each inferior Chapter.

Those dependent houses, L'Abbe Expilly states at 163. The Religious of the Order, at the last annual Chapter, were numbered at 1847—and their revenues in France, at 1,200,000 livres.

The Grande Chartreuse, however else it may favour or be favoured, is not a favourite of fortune—nor favourable to the vital functions of man; for the building has been eight times burnt. The last time it was rebuilt by Masson. And of the Prieurs, the first eight passed to their grave in the brief span of 64 years. Much is said, and perhaps more than they merit, of the thorns that line a Crown—but what are they to what we see here corroding through the soil? Eight Kings, if Sir Isaac Newton be right, would have lasted twice the time of these eight Prieurs.

*Motus de fonte lapidum*

*Surgit amoris aliquid.*

Cares, though petty, are still cares, and will prey upon man. Man, that can redress himself of climate, and ridicule danger, droops under the pressure of solitude and chagrin. The vapour of the cloister bleweth over him, and he is gone!

The Chartreuse has this superiority over

many monastic establishments—that it has not plundered the fatherless and widow; its endowment is its own, derived in divers portions, none of these large, from the bounty of some members, and the economy of others—in the present house was built, the geographical situation of which is two leagues N. E. from Grenoble; six S. W. from Chambéry; four S. from Pont Beauvoisin—the separation of Dauphiné from Savoy.

The name of the place is the same with the mountain and contiguous village of Grafsauvain—their ground plan in the inclosure is two leagues in the round.

The roads to it are two—one by Sapey—one by St. Laurent du Pont. The first is the most formidable—the last is the best.

The roads are six miles from the bottom of the mountain to the top; and not a furlong of them, says Gray, “but would awe an Atheist into belief.”

The Convent, when you have passed the road, has all the charm of contrast—from all the rudeness of scenery, to the opposite of what is rude, in the temper of the place.—If manners make men, they are those manners which come from the *HYACINTH*—*Spice minus quam vi*—that, seeming less than they are, seek not the good report so much as the well being of their neighbour.

As far as the well-known rule, they fully satisfy hospitality—They

“Welcome the coming, speed the going  
“guest.”

The two fathers alone absolved from silence, meet each stranger at the gate—with true courtesy show him every thing he can see, and give him all they have to give—fruits, milk, butter, dried fish and eggs, a bottle of genuine wine, a small candle, and a smaller bed; these things they give for three days—then he who has not taken the Order, is compelled to take leave.

The Convent is said to be handsome—and to those whose ideas of architecture are from Switzerland and Savoy, it is so; for with as much height as width here are enough of acute angles and spires. The centre building of the house has thirteen windows on a floor, and three stories, with two tier of garrets in the roof, like the Upper Lodge in Bushy-park, and a house for two in Red Lion Square. There is a spacious Promenade, a Hall, and the Portraits of Priors, and a Gallery, with plans of the other Chartreuses.

The Library is large, and what might be more to the purpose, the collection of books is large also; but they are chiefly of Church History, and, what is worse, Polemical Disputations!

The Fathers are 100—their various de-

pendencies are near 300—for besides the necessary labour in the ground and preparation of food, there are a vintage, an arable farm, corn mills, iron works, &c. on their demesne.

These are rude and impractical, as might be thought, in a district under the dominion of error, where men, false to themselves, desert their destiny; and shutting out duty on one side, and enjoyment on the other, waste existence in continual indulgence—in continual mortification.

The Cloister is 300 feet long—every man has a cell, and each cell a garden.—Travellers wonder at the neatness of these; but when is the wonder, when these are the only things to fill up the long intervals of meditation and prayer!

All the inscriptions vouch for the virtue of the Fathers—all who read these inscriptions must regret any such virtue should be lost!—While life writhes under bad example, why is it to be bereft of the healing influence of the good!

He, indeed, is not good, who fails in the task of life, and does not strive to meet, as he may merit, his reward, through the prescribed trials of this life, towards the coveted hope of a better—with labours sweetened by hope—with enjoyments sobered by reflection—as useful as he ought—as happy as he can.

Such are the reflections that introduce to our readers the celebrated

## A L B U M

OF

## LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

### INSCRIPT. I.

MR. GRAY.

Oh tu, severi RELLIGIOSI loci  
Quocunque gaudes nomine (non leve  
Natura nam certe suavia.  
NUMEN Habet, Veterisq; Sylvas;  
PRESENTIOREM et castipicinus Dæm  
Per Invas Rupes, fera per Jugu  
Clivoque praeceptis, Sonantes.  
Inter Aquas, Nannusq; Næm  
Quam si Reposus sub Titha-Citra  
Fulgeret Auro, et Phidias Mænu  
Salve Vocanti rite, Fello et  
De placidam juveni quietem.  
Quod si Invidendus sedibus, et si us  
Fortuna Sacra lege silenti  
Vetat volentem, me Referens.  
In Medicis Vicinia Fluctat;  
Fastos Remoto des, Fæder, Angulo  
Moras Senectus Jucere Libera  
Tutiusque Vixit Tôtusq; rti,  
Surripis, Monitusq; Comis.

The

The signature is not with Mr. Gray's  
name at length, but with his initials—  
thus:

T. G. Hughes.  
August 21, 1741.

Thus Mr. Malou, who is surely wrong, is  
quite right—Mr Gray left Term, Au-  
gust 16,—and on August 25, arrived at  
Lyon.

# INSCRIPT. II.

MR. CUMMING.

When H. I. CUMMING came here,  
He met with most excellent cheer.  
Of FISH he eat—of WINE he drank—  
Now joins with the rest, his boots for to  
thank!

His BILL was empty—his PURSE was full—  
His HEART was warm—HE was so  
GRATEFUL!

(Signed) H. I. CUMMING.

# INSCRIPT. III.

MR. BECKFORD.

TO OSOONS the midnight bell  
Had toll'd each silent inmate from his cell;  
The hour was come, to muse or pray,  
Or work mysterious rites that shun the day!  
My steps some whispering influence led  
Up to yon pine-clad mountain's gloomy  
head!

Hollow and deep the gulf did blow,  
And torrents dash into the vales below!—  
At length the summit high attain'd—  
A moon-light chequer'd darkness round me  
reign'd;

As fearful turn'd my f-arching eye,  
Glanc'd near a SHADOWY FORM, and started  
by!

Ann before me, full it stood—  
A bearded figure, pale, in pensive mood!—  
Cold hoarse whisper'd me till it spake,  
And accents fust the charm-hall silence  
broke:

"Long, TRAV'LLER, ere this region near,  
Say, did not whisperings strange arrest  
thine ear?"

"My SUMMERS' twas, to bid thee come,  
Where sole the FRIENDS OF NATURE loves  
to roam!"

\* The laws of criticism, like other laws, when right, are to be no respecter of persons—  
as all they should speak as they think—trying to think for the best.

Of a family who are best loved by those who know them best, the Duke of Gloucester  
is, obviously, one of the most popular—and he deserves it—as there is defect more rare than  
ought be wished, in men not giddy with high place looking clearly and feelingly about them,  
thoughtful and alive for others as for themselves.

The Duke is so.

The *History* of this Inscription is not so—The Duke was not the writer—the Prince was  
not—the Writer was will be known—when even light words are to be accounted for,

As make dear Self on well bred tongues prevail;

And W's the little Heroes of each tale,

PAINGA

"Sorrowful path, this after shade  
"To SOLITUDE & sanctity'd, and God!—  
"Twas here, by love of Wisdom brought,  
"Her trust here SELF-KNOWLEDGE first I  
sought;

"Devoted here my worldly wealth,  
"To win my chosen foes IMMORTAL  
HEALTH!"

"Midst these black woods, and mountains  
steep—

"Midst the wild horrors of yon desert deep—

"Midst yawning caverns' watry dells—

"Midst long sequestered idles, and peaceful  
cells!

"No prisons fell, distract the Mind,

"To SILENCE, NATURE, and HERSELF  
consign'd!"

"In these still mansions who shall 'bide,

"Tis mine with Heav'n's appointment to  
decide.

"But hither I invite not all!"—

"Some want the will to come, and more the  
call;

"But all, mark well my parting voice,

"Led or by chance, necessity or choice,—

"(Ah! with our GENIUS dread to sport)

"SAGE LESSONS here may learn of high  
import—

"Know, SILENCE is the NURSE of  
TRUTH!"

"Know, TEMPERANCE long *retards* the  
FLIGHT of YOUTH

"Learn hence, how PENITENCE and  
PRAY'R

"Man's fallen race for HAPPIER WORLDS  
PREPARE!"

"Shew mild DEMEANOR, void of art,

"And bear AMIDST THE WORLD THE  
HERMIT'S HEART!"

"Farewell! my BRIND'S WORDS avail,"

He said, and sunk into the misty dale!

WILLIAM BLACKFORD.

June 8. (The date of the year blotted, believed  
to be 1788)

# INSCRIPT. IV.

WE have been much pleased with the  
beauties of this place, and well satisfied with  
the hospitality of the Society.

WILLIAM HENRY DUKE OF GLOU-  
CESTER\*.

PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK, of Gloucester  
LORD MONTAGUE  
H. D. VINCENT DE  
VERY  
EDWARD WALSBY  
(No date, believed to be the year 1786 or 1787.)

de la Suite de  
Son Altesse  
Royale.

miram animarum FORTITUDINEM, rerum  
humanarum victricem, præfens, AGNOSCE!  
PATRIÆQUE, mox redditus, et URBIUM  
ILLECEBRIS circumdatus, si potes, IMI-  
TARE.

THO. BRAND, Aug.  
Sept. 29, 1780. HEADFORT.

INSCRIPT. V.

SONNET.

"SEVEN Stars," exclaimed the MITRED  
SEER, "I saw  
"Mark you *dear desert* with CELESTIAL  
LIGHT!"  
His wond'ring words th' enrapur'd BRUNO  
draw—  
Soon rise the CHARTREUSE holy Domes to  
fight.

No SHEPHERD'S PIPE, no rude, no savage  
found  
Must here RELIGION'S HALLOW'D REST  
prophane;  
No HUNTSMAN'S SREF invade this awful  
round,  
Where SILENCE, PEACE, and MEDITA-  
TION reign.

But Woman most, the lovely tempter, here  
Alarms the consecrated breast with fear!  
The PAPHIAN STAR shone not among the  
seven!

Ah! Beauty's Smile must never pierce the  
gloom!  
The World, its wealth, its glory, all might  
come,  
Nor steal so soon the Hermit's Heart from  
Heaven.

June 8, 1778. J. LETTICE.

INSCRIPT. VI.

LORD GRANARD—Mr. DOYLE.

COULD I, like POPE or MILTON sing,  
Sublimest subject here I'd find—  
The Muse might soar on rapt'rous wing,  
And all that's earthly leave behind!

Ye CHOSEN FEW, be this thy task,  
To sweetest praises tune the lyre!  
To shew I'm grateful's all I ask,  
To prove it, is my sole desire.

GRANARD,  
WILLIAM ELLIS DOYLE.

June 23, 1785.

INSCRIPT. VII.

Mr. BRAND (*Hertfordshire*) Lord HEAD-  
FORT.

Qui in hunc celeberrimum secessum, ades,  
VIATOR—MORIS HUMANIORIS patrum, &  
Vol. XVI.

INSCRIPT. VIII.

M. LE COMTE WINGIERSKI.

J'ai vu des CAMPAGNES FERTILES  
rendues *Desertes* par des ROIS.  
Voici des MONTAGNES HORRIBLES  
rendues *fertiles* par des MOINS!

Le Comte WINGIERSKI,  
(No date) *Polonois.*

INSCRIPT. IX.

Mr. SCHUTZ—Mr. GODFREY, 61st  
Reg.

WE gratefully would now our debt discharge,  
For the politeness you bestow;  
Small the return, acknowledgment tho' large  
Would not pay half the thanks we owe.  
Such, my good Friends, we truly give, and  
you

Will surely double pleasure find—  
As to a gen'rous action's none more true  
Than the applauses of the mind.

J. SCHUTZ,  
(No date) JOHN GODFREY, 61st Reg.

INSCRIPT. X.

Sir PETER BURRELL.

I left this place convinced in my own mind,  
that the awful beauties of this surrounding  
scene should be equalled only by the hospitali-  
ty and kind offices of its inhabitants.  
April 26, 1781. PETER BURRELL.

INSCRIPT. XI.

The Rev. Mr. WHALLEY.

HAIL, SACRED HORRORS! Hail, ye  
frowning woods!  
Ye pine-clad summits—and ye roaring  
FLOODS!  
STUPENDOUS rocks, that daunt the daring  
eye!

And lordly MOUNTAINS, menacing the sky!  
Hail, dazzling snows! that on the barren  
brow

Sublimely sit, and to the gulf below  
Add tenfold darkness! Hail, ye many  
Dells!

Where midst her secret caverns Echo  
dwells!

C c

Moans



Moans with the wind, or walks her awful  
round  
From cliff to cliff—where thunders rock the  
ground!  
Hail, all ye clouds! whose varying fleeces  
spread  
Resplendent glories on the mountain's head!  
Wreath light their crags, or musling from  
afar  
Your gloomy squadrons, threat tempestuous  
war!  
Hail, hollow sounds! that mutter through the  
groves,  
Whose midnight murmurs rapt attract  
trion loves.  
Hail, MYSTIC SHADOWS! that o'er garish  
light  
Throw your dark veils, and deeper make the  
night,  
Hail, every object fancy loves to trace!  
Each awful feature, and each dreadful grace!  
To each and all, thrice hail! but most of all,  
Hail, the lone honours of yon TAFELY  
WAIL!  
Which lifts with silent mair to its be,  
Deep in the bosom of the solemn shade!  
Hail, BLESSED ASYLUM! for the wounded  
mund,  
Where ev'ry earthly coil is left behind!  
Where GLOWING HOPE her radiant pa-  
purses,  
And PARADISE in bright perspective view!  
Where ARDENT FAITH, with her aspiring  
eye,  
Spurns the base earth, and soars in flame to  
skv!  
Where CHARITY extends her healing love,  
And, BLESSING HERE, confirms her hugs  
above!  
There CONTEMPLATION sits amidst the  
gloom,  
And deeply ruminates the WORLD is  
COME—  
Bends o'er the precipice with fixed eye,  
Whilst wholly wrapt in meditations high,  
Or, plung'd in shade, hangs pensive o'er the  
shrine  
Where BRAVO'S spirit, from the realms  
divine,  
Watches his darling flock with euidian care,  
Fosters each sigh, and gathers every tear!  
Or, midst the midnight toils far apart,  
Pouring in fervent pray'r the burning heart,  
Hears the small voice amidst the rush of  
floods!  
And sees ETERNAL LIGHT beam thro' the  
depth of woods!  
Far from the gadings of insatiate pride;  
Each passion silenc'd, and each want sup-  
ply'd;  
Each vain desire extinguish'd in the breast,  
And ev'ry craving appetite at rest.

How BLESSED, YE HOLY MEN! how blest  
to meet  
Content and Virtue in this calm retreat!  
To make your future bliss your only care,  
And pass your spotless hours in peace and  
pray'r!  
View in bright extacies the blest abode,  
And e'en on EARTH hold commune with  
your God!  
Well may ye prize your chosen lot! and well,  
Disdain a world where vice and follies dwell!  
With HOLY FIFTY eye the thousand cares  
To which its bustling 'habitants are heirs!  
And as ye look benevolently down,  
Like ANGELS weep the sorrows NOT  
YOUR OWN.  
THO. SEDGWICK WHALLEY.  
(No date.)

INSCRIPT. XII.

Mr. MAINWARING.

O Quam conveniens fratribus, Natura, Locique  
Purior hic pietas! Hic magis alma quies!  
Celestes animo cum contempleris sedes—  
Dic mihi,—non propius sentis adesse  
Deum?  
(No date.) J. MAINWARING, *Anglus.*

INSCRIPT. XIII.

Mr. AURIOL.

WHAT a satire on the World!  
Behold Hospitality and its Defect!  
I gladly add my testimony of this truth.  
I came unknowing, and unknown—  
Yet all I with'd for was my own.  
*Aug.*, 1836. H. AURIOL.

INSCRIPT. XIV.

Mr. HIGDEN.

Post tot naufragia portum.  
WM. HENRY HIGDEN, *Anglus.*

INSCRIPT. XV.

Mr. PITT.

Te jette cette retraite sublime prestee de la  
bonté des bonnettes des aimables habitants,  
qui ne peut egaler que les Beautés Au-  
guères de leur séjour.  
J'y recois une bonne leçon; & le quitte avec  
bien de regret tout, aussi content d'eux que je  
suis mecontent de moi-même.  
Ce 27 Aout, 1784. GEORGE PITT.

INSCRIPT. XVI.

DUKE of BRIDGEWATER, &c.

We arrived here the 25th of August 1753  
—stayed two days, and received great Civil-  
ities from the Monks. BRIDGEWATER.  
JOHN WHITE, ROWLEY WOOD,  
LAU. REYNOLDS, ROBERT WOOD.

Tout 5 d'Angleterre.

(To be continue d.)

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, July 24.

**H**EARDED evidence on the Tobacco Bill.  
Received from the Commons the Corn Bill, and accounts of thirteen years export and import of grain, ordered from the Customs House.

Received a report from the Commissioners of the Crown Revenue, respecting the New Forest, Hants, and then adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 28.

This day the order of the day was read for the renewal of the evidence on the Tobacco Bill.

Mr. Douglas summed up the evidence, and harangued their Lordships for an hour and ah half.

The Duke of Richmond rose, and moved, that this Bill be read a second time to-morrow, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

The Tobacco Bill being read a second time,

Lord Stormont rose, and spoke at some length on the general subject of the Bill. He was averse to several of the clauses; and hoped they would be altered or expunged.--With regard to the famous Tobacco Bill of Sir Robert Walpole, he would observe, that it was not so objectionable as the present Bill, which contained clauses of greater hardship and oppression than the former. One part of Sir Robert's Bill was commendable, namely, that which allowed an appeal to a Committee of the Judges. Nothing of this kind, however, was comprehended in the Bill now before their Lordships. It permitted no appeal but to the Commissioners of Excise, who were naturally disposed to lean to the side of the officer. It did not allow that mode of trial which had always been most grateful to the feelings of Englishmen, the trial by a Jury of twelve Peers. To compensate, in some degree, for this inconvenience, it might be expected that it would prove very productive to the Revenue; but he believed that would be far from being the case. From the evidence of the manufacturers, there was little reason to suppose that smuggling would be restrained by this Bill; for the smuggler, instead of importing the raw material, would now convert his attention to the importation of manufactured tobacco and snuff. He would not detain the House by dwelling on the different clauses of this multifarious Bill; there was

however a clause which appeared to him particularly reprehensible, viz. that which imposes a penalty on every person who sells adulterated snuff, whether he knows it to be so or not, and not merely a single penalty for a general offence, but a separate one for every half ounce, or less, that he may chance to sell of snuff of that description. This he did not scruple to term an iniquitous and oppressive clause, which, he was convinced, their Lordships would never sanction. He then took notice of the secrets of the Tobacco manufacture, some of which were extremely valuable. The Excise Officer, by having a liberty of entering the house of a manufacturer at any time, would undoubtedly have an opportunity of learning these secrets. Every species of private property ought to be deemed sacred from invasion; and, in his opinion, those secrets of trade which were the fruit of a person's talents or skill, were of a more sacred nature than property in general. There was another clause that mentioned a certain weight beyond which a given portion of tobacco must not go; and if it should happen to exceed this stated weight, every pound of excess was liable to be seized. Thus, if the liquor infused into the tobacco, aided by the influence of the air, should make a certain quantity weigh more than the allowance given in this clause, a manufacturer would be punished by a penalty and forfeiture, as if he had clandestinely added so many pounds to the above mentioned quantity, to avoid the duty. He concluded a speech of upwards of an hour by animadverting on the time when this Bill was brought into Parliament, which was not before the middle of June. This practice of delaying Bills of importance till the dog-days was unknown to Sir Robert Walpole and the Ministers who preceded him, but was now by no means unfrequent. It seemed to proceed however from a wish to preclude discussion.

The Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that the Bill contained various inconsistencies, which he hoped would be remedied in the Committee. With regard to the Excise laws, and the high duties on Tobacco, the Minister of this day had not been their inventor; he found them on the statute book, and he did no more than his duty in applying the Excise laws to such articles of manufacture, from which, though generally agreed to be fair and proper objects of taxation, a Revenue

could not be secured by any other means. Nor were high duties on Tobacco peculiar to Great-Britain; it had long been the policy of other countries to put high duties on Tobacco, and where the manufacturer got but one-fifth and the public four-fifths, fraud was to be expected to be practised. As little, his Lordship said, was the Minister to be blamed for the inaccuracy of such Bills as the present, as for the nature of the Excise laws in general; however splendid his talents, or indefatigable his industry, he could not be supposed to be capable of drawing such Bills himself. If he were, he would not be fit to hold the place of First Lord of the Treasury. All he could do in such cases was to consult those who might be supposed to be most conversant with such subjects, viz. the Solicitors of the respective Boards under whose management the duties in question were placed, and having obtained the best information in his power, to leave the Bill to be drawn by those subalterns whose particular duty it was. He lamented that so many inaccuracies and inconsistencies were suffered to escape the other House, and said, he hoped if it was insisted upon, that their Lordships were not to alter Money Bills, they would make it be felt that the other House ought to take care to send them up Bills so correctly drawn as to be proper to pass without the necessity of alteration. With regard to placing the article of tobacco under the Excise laws, his Lordship observed, that some of the witnesses had admitted that there were such frauds committed, as sunk the fair trader to the ground; that, in fact, an honest man had no chance in the trade, as he could not meet the market on equal terms with the fraudulent manufacturer; that such frauds loudly called for prevention; and that they could not be prevented, nor the high duties collected, in any other way so well as by an extension of the Excise laws to the subject. Those facts being admitted, it appeared to him that the principle of the Bill was every way defensible, and that it was necessary that the Bill should go into a Committee.—With regard to the opportunity of learning the secrets, he thought it would be exceedingly improper to suffer any clause to stand which would give the officer such an opportunity for encroaching on the sacredness of private property. This, and some other parts of the Bill, must be materially altered before it would meet his ideas.

Lord Hawkesbury and Lord Cathcart spoke in favour of the Bill, and after a short reply from Lord Stormont it was committed for the morrow; their Lordships then passed the Corn Bill, and adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 30.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the Westminster Annuity Bill,

The Lord Chancellor rose, and after apologizing for not having paid sufficient attention to every clause of this Bill, on account of the multiplicity of his avocations, gave it as his opinion, that, from the general outline of it, it appeared to him to be a Bill of too much importance to be hastily determined upon; and concluded with moving that the second reading of this Bill be postponed till the 29th of September.

Lord Kinnaird supported the Bill.

The question being put, the motion of postponement was agreed to, and the Bill was thrown out for this session.

The House then entered into a Committee on the Tobacco Bill, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

The Lord Chancellor objected to that clause which imposes such duties on the exportation of Portuguese and Spanish tobacco, as to amount virtually to a prohibition; and moved, by way of amendment to the clause, that the words "or for exportation" be omitted.

The Earl of Hopetoun differed from the learned Lord in the construction of the clause, and would therefore oppose the amendment.

Lord Cathcart saw no necessity for the amendment.

The Duke of Leeds did not adopt the construction put upon the clause by the learned Lord, and therefore thought the amendment was not called for.

The House divided on the clause as it originally stood, when the numbers were,

|              |   |    |
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| Contents     | — | 10 |
| Non-contents | — | 7  |

Majority 3

against the Chancellor's amendment.

When the strangers were re-admitted after the division,

The Lord Chancellor was upon his legs, proposing the omission of a clause which he conceived to be utterly superfluous.

The Earl of Hopetoun said it had formed a part of prior Bills of the like nature, and might therefore be suffered to stand.

After a few words from Lords Sydney and Kinnaird, the Chancellor waived his objection to the clause, and moved that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow; which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Their Lordships resumed the Committee on the Tobacco Bill.

The

The Lord Chancellor, in the several clauses, offered such amendments as occurred to his judgment, all of which were rejected, excepting one respecting the places in which tobacco should be at liberty to be manufactured, which by a motion from the Duke of Leeds was agreed to.

The report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, August 4.

The Tea Drawback Bill and the Coffee Drawback Bill were read a third time, and received the final assent of their Lordships.

The Bill for appointing Commissioners to enquire into further claims of American Loyalists was also read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

Lord Walsingham rose to move the order of the day for going into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill for enabling the India Company to add, by way of loan, one million to their capital. Previous to his motion, his Lordship took a general view of the state of the Company's affairs in India. To the necessity of acquiring the information necessary to such a statement, was to be attributed the lateness of the period of the Session in which the Bill was introduced. His Lordship then entered into an extensive and various chain of arithmetical calculations, all tending to impress the idea of the flourishing state of the Company's affairs, thereby deducing the propriety and advantage of allowing them to add the proposed million to their stock. In doing this his Lordship followed precisely the same track which Mr. Dundas had trod before him when introducing the present Bill into the House of Commons.

The Lord Chancellor, after apologising for his want of acquaintance with the subject which had just been handled with such candour and clearness by the Noble Lord, made a few observations on it. He certainly did not see any real necessity for the delay of this Bill to so late a period of the Session. A business of such real importance as the present ought to be discussed in a much fuller House than could be mustered at this season of the year. As to the immediate subject of the Bill, he was sorry the Noble Lord had not been more explicit on the necessity for the loan now proposed. He had still some doubts on the perfect propriety of it. Much, very much indeed, depended on what would probably accrue to the Company in five or six years. Many instances might occur, in which a part, if not all, of this scheme of probabilities might fail. In that case where was the safety of the public? He did not venture to

assert that this was the case at present. One circumstance struck him forcibly, that ever since the year 1756, when the Company first acquired territorial possessions, a political interest was created, which in a succession of years so engrafted itself upon the political interests of this kingdom and people, that it seemed to form part, and a very great part too, of the great political scale of the interests of this country.—Now, this newly-acquired exotic interest might jar with the policy of the powers of Europe; or it might again, as it had already done, jar with the interests of the country powers in India. In that case the security of the property of the Stockholders in this kingdom would be effected. This was a matter that ought to be very deliberately considered. For that reason the papers ought to have been printed, that the men of property might have had an opportunity of judging for themselves. There was a clause in the Bill now under discussion, which appeared to him to be liable to weighty objections. This was the clause which permits guardians to become subscribers to the loan in question, with the money belonging to their wards. This provision militated against the established practice of our ancestors, who for wise reasons had prohibited a guardian from purchasing stock of any trading Company, from an apprehension of the hazard attending such problematical and speculative schemes. He did not with it, however, to be considered, that what he now said in objection to this clause arose from his fears of the insecurity of India Stock—it was solely dictated by the opinion he entertained of the propriety of restraining guardians from applying the money of their wards to the purposes of speculation.

Lord Kinnaird opposed the Bill as unnecessary, and indeed unjustifiable. After reproaching the introduction of the Bill at this period of the Session, he adverted to the motion for papers to elucidate this subject, and expressed his surprise that the accounts had not been moved for a few days sooner, and printed for the inspection of their Lordships. He had by no means so favourable an opinion of the situation of the Company's affairs as the noble Lord had. Their debts were of so great an amount, that, in all probability, they would not be liquidated for a very great length of time, unless some peculiar circumstances of good fortune should arise. He hoped their Lordships would not think of suffering a Company verging on bankruptcy to borrow another million, and thus add to the annual demands on their revenues. He objected to the accounts on the table, as not altogether fair; for they stated the Dowry as the property of the Company, whereas,

on the expiration of the charter, it would revert to the Public, and could not then be employed in paying off any part of the debt. His Lordship concluded with giving notice, that, in the next session of Parliament, he would move for a Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Company.

Replies were mutually made by the above three noble Peers, after which their Lordships went through the Bill in a Committee, leaving out the clause objected to by the Lord Chancellor.

THURSDAY, August 6.

After prayers, the East India Company's Loan Bill was reported, and the amendments made in the Committee were agreed to by the House. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The Piece Goods Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The order of the day was read for the commitment of the Hotch Potch Bill; upon which

The Duke of Leeds rose, and objected to the further progress of this Bill. It was a complicated mixture of heterogeneous clauses, some of which were proper, and others reprehensible. Upon the whole, he thought it advisable to move for the rejection of it.

His Grace's motion for that purpose was assented to.

The question being put, that the Tobacco Bill be read a third time,

The Duke of Leeds observed, that some inconvenience, as well as delay, would, in all probability, arise from their Lordships' persisting in that amendment, which they had agreed to on his motion. He alluded not only to the delicacy of altering Money Bills, but also to that protraction of the session which would be the necessary consequence of continuing the amendment. He would therefore move, that the amendment be withdrawn.

This motion was agreed to; and the words inserted in the Committee were immediately expunged, so that the Bill now remains in the same state in which the Commons passed it.

FRIDAY, August 7.

The India Loan Bill was read a third time, and received the assent of their Lordships.

A message was sent to the Commons with a copy of the Bill, desiring the concurrence of that House in the alteration made in it by the Lords, which was nothing more than the omission of that clause which permits guardians to purchase India Stock with the money of their wards.

TUESDAY, August 11.

The Lord Chancellor, by virtue of his Majesty's Commission to himself and other Lords, closed the session of Parliament with a Speech, which the reader will find in p. 144.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, July 4.

MR. STEELE moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting him to bestow some dignity in the church on the Rev. Charles Mofs, Chaplain to this House.—Agreed to.

Mr. Rose moved the third reading of the Bill for enquiring into further claims of American Loyalists.

Mr. Dempster moved for a clause by way of rider, purporting that compensation be made to certain merchants whose vessels, though trading to New York on the faith of a proclamation from Sir William Howe, had been seized. These were the merchants whose case Mr. Dempster stated to the House on Wednesday the 23d.

Mr. Rose denied that the proclamation had invited (as the Hon. Gentleman had said on a former day) any persons to trade with New York. He should certainly oppose this rider, as the case had been already disallowed on good grounds.

The clause was negatived without a division, and the Bill passed.

Sir John Muller informed the House, that he had been diligently employed for a considerable time past in preparing a plan for the

equalization of weights and measures, by making one general standard serve for the whole kingdom. He had written circular letters to every city and corporation, stating his intentions; and had received letters from 1000 individuals, as well as from 57 communities, professing the warmest approbation of his scheme. He hoped he should be able to mature his plan by the commencement of the next Session.

The Gaol Bill then underwent some alterations, and after some notice being given from Sir James Johnstone, that he should next Session move for the late gaol regulations to extend to Scotland, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 30.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from his Majesty, stating that he would, in compliance with their address, confer some dignity in the church on the Rev. Mr. Mofs, their Chaplain; and that he would also comply with the other addresses lately presented to him from that House.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 31.

After the return of the Speaker, attended by the Members, from being present at the Royal

Royal Assent being given in the House of Lords; by commission, to the several Bills ready, four several writs were moved for, and ordered to be issued, for the election of Members: first, in the room of the Marquis of Graham, late Member for Bedwin, in Wilt, appointed Joint Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville; also in the room of Lord Apsley, late Member for Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Lord Bayham, Member for the city of Bath, appointed Lords of the Treasury; and in the room of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Member for Denbighshire, deceased.

The House met Aug. 3, and Aug. 6, but no public business was agitated.

FRIDAY, Aug. 7.

Though the Members began to assemble about two, they did not make a House till near four; immediately after which they received back the India Loan Bill from the Lords.

It was read twice and agreed to without any debate.

Mr. Mitford, the new Welch Judge, who was lately re-elected for Berrafston, in Devonshire, took the oaths and his seat, being introduced between the Attorney and Solicitor General.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, Aug. 10.

Lord John Townshend presented a petition from many of the Electors of Westminster, relative to the right of election, as lately settled by the Westminster Committee.—This petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on the first of October next.

Mr. Rose moved that a new writ be issued for Ryegate, in Surrey, in the room of Mr. Belingham, who has accepted the office of one of the Commissioners for victualling the Royal Navy.

Two new writs were also moved for, by Mr. Townshend and Sir John Miller; one for East Looe, in Cornwall, vice Lord Belgrave, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; the other for Rippon, in Yorkshire, in the room of Sir John Goodrick, Bart. deceased.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

The House, after prayers, having no further business before them, waited the arrival of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to summon them to the Upper House; and when they had attended the reading of the Commission, they separated for the remainder of the summer.

## REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

[ Continued from Page 82. ]

THE political phenomenon exhibited by France, at this moment, is perfectly unparalleled throughout the annals of universal history. If the constitution now forming, under circumstances to peculiarly favourable, be finally established; if the deliberations and wisdom of the philosopher be not circumscribed by the intrigues of the politician, or destroyed by the sword of faction, the result will be a *chef d'œuvre* of Government.

We shall make it our business to give our readers a regular and accurate account of every vote passed upon this most important of subjects, as they happen in succession; being firmly persuaded, that however the noisy events of the day, the turbulent movements of the populace, the insurrections in the provinces, the bloody executions in the capital, are adapted to alarm the imagination, the decrees of the Senate, and the progress of those decrees, are the only objects that will satisfy our reason.

Assembly, an address from Monf. De Lally Tollendal.

The Count Mirabeau addressed the Assembly on the same subject. He proposed to send to each District of Paris two Deputies of the National Assembly, in order to concert with the several Districts on the proposition of a municipal jurisdiction composed of Deputies of each District. This municipal government M. Mirabeau also proposed as the only resource left to restrain the populace, by an authority which must possess their esteem and attach their confidence.

Different propositions were made, arising out of these distinct motions, and amendments made to each.

The several motions and amendments were sent back for the discussion of the different Courts, and at seven in the evening they again met for a definitive determination.

At their return, the discussions recommenced, and if they had been heard with moderation, new amendments might have taken place; but the general sense was, that a municipal establishment could not take place in the present posture of affairs.

JULY 23. The report of the two shocking executions made yesterday\* by the populace, occasioned, on the opening of the

\* See page 82.

Mr. Funtelle, one of the Deputies of *France Compté*, desired the attention of the Members, whilst he recited to them a frightful event which had happened at the Chateau de Quinsey, near Vezoul, in the night of the 19th and 20th inst.

He then read the following information, taken by the *Marechaussee* on the spot:—

"We, &c. Brigadier of the *Marechaussee*, &c. &c. certify and swear, that we repaired to Quinsey, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the Curate of the parish, who informed us, that Monsieur de Memmay, the Lord of Quinsey, had announced to the inhabitants and troops in garrison at Vezoul, that, on account of the happy event (the Revolution at Paris) in which all the nation took a part, he intended giving an entertainment to all who chose to repair to his country seat, which was eagerly accepted; but that M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alleging that his presence might check the gaiety of his guests; besides that, he could not decently appear himself, as he had hitherto been one of the Protesting Nobles, and a parliamentary partizan against the popular cause. That an immense crowd of citizens and soldiers being assembled, they were desired to adjourn to a spot at some distance from the House, where they amused themselves in festivity and dancing; but that on a sudden, fire being set to a match, which communicated with a powder mine formed under the spot where the people were taken up with the festivity, the WHOLE WERE BLOWN UP!

—That on the noise of the explosion, the Curate, with others, repaired to the Chateau, whither we likewise went, and found

numbers floating in their blood, scattered corpses, and disfigured members still palpitating with life, &c. &c."

This information is signed by the Brigadier, and authenticated by the Lieutenant-General \*.

"This barbarity, Sir, has thrown the whole country into combustion. Every man flew to arms; the Castle is razed to the ground; all the neighbouring Castles are destroyed; the people, who know no restraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourse to, and still continue the most violent excesses. They have burnt and sacked the Record Offices of the Nobles; have compelled them to renounce all their privileges; have destroyed and demolished many Castles; burnt a rich Abbey of the Order of Cîteaux (the famous rich Abbey so often the object of Voltaire's animadversion). The young Princes de Beaufremont and the Baroness d'Ardeelon owed their escape only to a lot of miracle."

The National Assembly instantly, on the motion of the Count de Serant, directed the President to wait on the King, and supplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid transaction examined into by the tribunal the nearest to the place where it happened, in spite of any opposition on the part of the Parliament of Besançon, or of any other Parliament or body of men whatever; and further resolved, that his Majesty be desired to give orders to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, to claim by his Ambassadors at every Court such persons (for several are suspected) as, being guilty of or atrocious a crime, shall have withdrawn, or may withdraw into foreign countries, that they may be sent to

\* Among the variety of circumstances which were reported at first of this great revolution, many have since appeared to be untrue, and amongst others, it is with inexpressible satisfaction we find a different turn given to this affair. The whole it seems was owing to three dragoons, who were walking in the park where the explosion took place. In this park stood a pavilion, where the powder and arms belonging to the Lord of Quinsey were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where this Nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. The dragoons went into the pavilion, and being intoxicated, resolved to sleep there that night. They procured a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured, that finding a barrel of gunpowder (there was only one in the pavilion), and not knowing what it contained, they were not so careful with respect to the candle as they would otherwise have been; and thus incautiously set fire to the powder, which destroyed them and the building together. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The mangled bodies of these three men were found; and after a minute investigation, it does not appear that any other person whatever was either killed or hurt by the explosion; so little truth was there in the report which at first prevailed, that the Lord of Quinsey, thro' hatred to the popular cause, had blown up his guests, whom, for the most hellish purpose, he had invited to his house. Had this unfortunate but innocent gentleman fallen into the hands of the people immediately after this accident happened, and before they were cool enough to reflect, and enquire into the case, there is no doubt but he would have been made to suffer the most cruel death the people could devise, who in inflicting it would think that they were doing a meritorious deed and an act of justice.

France,

France, delivered into the hands of justice, and published according to the rigour of the laws.

The Assembly afterwards issued the following Declaration:—

“ The National Assembly, considering that from the first moment of its formation, it has adopted no resolution but what entitles it to the confidence of the people ;

“ That it has already established the first foundations on which the public liberty and felicity should rest ;

“ That the King has recently acquired a stronger claim than ever to the confidence of his faithful subjects ;

“ That he has not only himself invited them to demand their liberty and rights, but that, at the desire of the Assembly, he has removed every subject of diffidence capable of alarming the public mind ;

“ That he has removed the troops, whose presence or approach had spread terror thro’ the capital \* ;

“ That he has dismissed from about his person the Counsellors who were objects of uneasiness to the nation ;

“ That he has recalled those whose return was so anxiously desired ;

“ That he has appeared in the National Assembly with the unreserved confidence of a father amidst his children, to request them to aid him in saving the State ;

“ That, guided by the same sentiments, he has repaired to the capital, to associate himself with his people, and by his presence to dispel every remaining apprehension ;

“ That in this state of perfect harmony between the Chief and the Representatives of the Nation ; and after the complete union of all the Orders, the Assembly is now occupied, and will never cease to occupy itself in the great object of the Constitution ;

“ That any diffidence tending to disturb the inestimable harmony of the present moment, would impede the labours of the Assembly, prove an obstacle to the intentions of the King, and give, at the same time, a fatal blow to the general interests of the Nation, and the private interests of its component Members ;

“ That not a Citizen, in fine, but who should shudder at the very idea of troubles, which in their deplorable consequences would produce the dispersion of families, the interruption of commerce, the privation of succour for the poor, a cessation of labour for workmen and citizens, and for all ranks a total overthrow of social order ;

“ The National Assembly therefore invite all the French to peace, to the maintenance of public order and tranquillity, to the confidence they owe their King and their Representatives, and to that respect for the laws, without which there exists no real liberty.

“ The Assembly further declares, with respect to the Agents of Power, who shall have caused, or by their crimes may cause the misfortunes of the people, that they ought to be accused, convicted, and punished ; but that only by the law, which should hold them under its safeguard, until it has decided on their fate ; *that the Prosecution of all Crimes of LEVEE NATION appertains to the Representatives of the Nation ;* and that the Assembly, in the Constitution which it is necessarily occupied in forming, will point out the tribunal before which every person accused of such crimes shall be prosecuted, that he may be judged according to the laws, and in consequence of a public trial :

“ Resolved, That the present Declaration be printed, and transmitted by all the Deputies to their respective Constituents.

\* The following Letter exhibits a still stronger proof of the Monarch’s conceding temper—perhaps even to the degradation of Majesty.

July 21, 1789.

*To the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, Colonel General of the Parisian Army.*

“ I am informed, Sir, that a considerable number of soldiers of several of my regiments have quitted their colours to join the troops of Paris. I authorize you to keep all those who shall have come to you prior to the receipt of this letter only, unless they prefer returning to their respective corps, with a ticket from you, which will relieve them from the apprehension of any improper treatment.

“ As for the French guards, I authorize them to enter into the City Militia of my capital, and their pay and maintenance shall be continued until my city of Paris has taken the necessary arrangements relative to their subsistence. The four companies who are here for my guard shall continue their service, and I shall take care of them.

LOUIS.”



"Done in the National Assembly, this 23d of July 1789."

(Signed)

The DUC DE LIANCOURT, *President*.  
STANISLAUS DE CLERMONT TON-  
NERRE,  
LE CHAPELIER,  
MOUNIER,  
The ABBE GREGOINE,  
The ABBE SIEYES,  
The COMTE DE LALLY TOLLENDAL,  
*Secretaries*.

JULY 24. The Deputies of the city of Rouen came to present to the National Assembly the homage of approbation, respect and gratitude, which so many cities have rendered to it by their addresses.

JULY 25. The Judge and Council of Paris came to-day to render to the National Assembly that homage which the Sovereign Courts and all France are impatient to pay to it.

The President, in his answer, assured the Judge and Council, that the National Assembly would attend to the interest of commerce, which they considered as inseparably connected with that of the nation, and that they would use every possible means of preventing those frequent bankruptcies, which draw a censure both on the credit and the conduct of a country.

JULY 27. The President read to the Assembly a letter from the Duke of Dorset, addressed to the Comte de Montmorin, and transmitted by him to the Duke de Liancourt, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR, Paris, July 26, 1789.

"I have been informed from several quarters, that attempts are made to insinuate that my Court had contributed to foment the troubles which have for some time afflicted the capital; that it was availing itself of this moment to arm against France; and even that a fleet was on the coast, for the purpose of hostilely co-operating with a party of the malecontents (the Aristocracy). However destitute of foundation all these rumours are, they seem to me to have obtained credit in

the National Assembly; and the National Courier, in giving an account of the sittings of the 23d and 24th of this month, leaves suspicions which give me the more pain, as you know, Sir, how very far my Court is from meriting them.

"Your Excellency will recollect several conversations I had with you in the beginning of the last month; the dreadful plot which had been proposed to me relative to the port of Brest; the anxiety I shewed in putting the King and his Ministers on their guard; the answer of my Court, which so decidedly corresponded with my sentiments, and rejected with horror the proposal that was made to it; and the assurances of attachment which it repeated to the King and to the nation. You communicated to me, at the same time, his Majesty's sensibility on the occasion.

"As my Court has it greatly at heart to maintain the good harmony which subsists between the two nations, and to dispel every contrary suspicion, I entreat you, Sir, to impart this letter, without delay, to the President of the National Assembly. You cannot but feel how essential it is for me, that justice should be rendered to my conduct, and to the conduct of my Court; and that the effect of the insidious insinuations so industriously propagated, should be destroyed and done away.

"It is of infinite import, that the National Assembly should be made acquainted with my sentiments; that it should do justice to the sentiments of my nation, and to the open conduct it has constantly observed towards France, since I have had the honour to be its delegate.

"I have it the more at heart that you should not lose a moment in taking these measures, as I owe it to my personal character, to my country, and to the English who are here, in order to free them from all disgraceful reflections to which they might otherwise be subject.

"I have the honour to be,  
Very sincerely, &c.  
DORSET\*.

\* The foregoing Letter of the Duke of Dorset was occasioned by one from his Excellency to the Count d'Artois, found on the Baron de Castellnan, the French Resident at Geneva, who had been stopped by the populace. The finding the Letter had occasioned very warm debates in the Assembly whether it should be read. The Bishop of Langres, in imitation of the conduct of Cæsar, who after the civil wars burnt all letters that might tend to revive the memory of those sad occurrences, was for returning the Duke's Letter without examination. A Mr. Robert Pierre maintained the contrary. The Comte de Clermont Tonnerre put an end to the debate, by assuring the Assembly that he had read the letter in question at the Hotel de Ville, and that it did not contain a syllable injurious to the French nation, nothing but mere compliments to the Count on his safety, &c. The Duke, however, finding the people still dissatisfied, in his own justification, and for that of the English nation, wrote the above, which he requested the Count de Montmorin to communicate to the President of the National

*Answer of the DUKE de LIANCOURT, President of the National Assembly, to the COMTE de MONTMORIN.*

*Verfaillet, July 27.*

"I Have received the letter your Excellency has done me the honour of writing to me, as also that of the Ambassador of England, which was annexed to it, and immediately communicated both one and the other to the National Assembly.

"The Assembly order me to have the honour of informing you, that they heard them read with the greatest satisfaction; to thank you for having transmitted them; and to request you to be so good as to express to his Excellency the Duke of Dorset their thanks for the anxiety he expresses, in quality of Ambassador, to have his sentiments, and those of his nation, declared to the National Assembly.

"The Assembly have resolved, that this letter shall be sent instantly to Paris, and made public throughout the kingdom, by impression.

"I have the honour to be,  
With the most perfect attachment, &c.  
The DUKE DE LIANCOURT."

After this the following Report of the Committee appointed by the National Assembly to digest a Form of Constitution, was presented by the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is your pleasure that the Committee appointed to digest a Form of Constitution, should this day lay before you a part, at least, of their labours, in order that the discussion of it in your several chambers may commence this very evening.

Your impatience is just; and the necessity of accelerating the approach to the goal of our common wishes is every moment as warmly felt by us as by you.

National Assembly. The Count, in his Letter to the President, which accompanied his Grace of Dorset's, says, that "the Ambassador of England did actually give a verbal communication, at the beginning of the month of June, of a plot AGAINST THE PORT OF BREST." The person who meditated this treachery demanded *Successors for the Expedition*, and an *Asylum in England*. But the Ambassador assured him the authors of the project were totally unknown to him; and all the researches he (the Comte de Montmorin) had been able to make had proved unsuccessful, which obliged him at the time only to urge the Count de la Luzerne, to give special orders to the Commandant of Brest to use every possible precaution, and to observe the strictest discipline.

The Duke of Dorset's Letter was received by the National Assembly with an affection and enthusiasm difficult to describe, and was followed by many speeches of the most stirring nature to the *brave people of England*. One of the Members closed an eloquent speech in the following terms:—"And who (said he) can take upon them to oppose to fire an energy? You it cannot be, you free and brave people, who have shed seas of blood for Liberty. Oh, gallant Englishmen! forgive the error for a moment, that made us presume it possible. But all our doubts are now at an end; and the knowledge of possessing your esteem and approbation will double our ardour. Your worthy Representative convinced us yesterday that the *bravest nation in the world is the most generous.*"

A National Constitution is demanded, and expected by all our constituents; and the events that have taken place since our reunion render the necessity for it every moment more urgent and indispensable. That alone, by fixing the liberty of Frenchmen on a sure and impregnable foundation, can avert the dangers of a fatal fermentation, and secure the happiness of posterity.

Till the present time, till the present moment we might say, this vast and magnificent empire has been the victim of the confusion arising from undefined powers. Ambition and intrigue have made the indefinite rights of Kings, or of the people, preponderate as they pleased. Our history is but a series of lamentable contests of this sort, the result of which has invariably been, either the advancement of a fatal despotism, or the establishment, perhaps still more fatal, of the power of an aristocracy that oppressed at once the people and the King.

Every influence of national prosperity has hitherto been owing, either to the personal character and talents of our kings or of their ministers, or to fortunate combinations of circumstances, which the vices of the government could not destroy. The time is arrived, when an enlightened reason ought to dispel ancient delusions. This public reason has been roused. That reason will be seconded by a Monarch, whose only wish is the happiness of the nation which it is his glory to rule; it will be seconded by the energy that the French have shewn in these latter times; it will be seconded by the patriotic sentiments that animate all the Members of this Assembly.

Away with the interests of orders and of bodies! Away with all attachment to usages, or even to rights which our country would not approve! There is nothing that ought not to yield to the public interest. What class of citizens could claim abusive privileges, when

the King himself consents to lower his sceptre before the law, to regard the good of his people as prescribing to him the most sacred of his duties, and to render it the rule and the measure of his prerogatives and authority? To give way to the ardour of patriotism, to follow its urgent inspirations, requires no effort; how much, on the contrary, have we been obliged to moderate its transports! How much have over-ruling motives presented to us the necessity of guarding ourselves from a dangerous precipitation! In your name we were charged to collect and to put together wishes and opinions. It is to trace the first foundations of the edifice which your generous minds are going to erect to liberty, and, with liberty, to the dignity of man and the public happiness that you have called us. Before you are we to answer; before the Representatives of a great Empire; before all Europe, whose eyes are fixed upon us, who expects from your lights a model that will soon be imitated; it is for posterity that it is every day commencing, and in a moment will demand of us an account of our labours; it is by these considerations that we have felt it our duty to confine ourselves to a rigorous method, and a profound meditation on the very basis of the constitution, to join the study of the sentiments expressed by our constituents.

We have also thought it our duty to begin by examining the sentiments expressed in the written opinions that we have been able to consult. Count de Clermont-Tonnerre will present to you the arranged account with which he has charged himself, to inform you of the general spirit of those bills.

We have fixed our attention throughout on the articles which our constituents have more particularly recommended, and which they justly consider as necessary and indispensable.

But we have at the same time considered, that these different views required the establishment of adequate means to accomplish them; that it was necessary to determine and define the various powers instituted to maintain the order of society, to ascertain their limits, and to preserve them from all invasion. That the constitution of the empire should present a complete whole, of which all the parts connected and corresponding with one another, should tend to the same end, the good of the public, and of individuals; and that in fine, we should fulfil your expectations, if we presented dispositions enjoined, incoherent, and not guarded by precautions to warrant the constant execution of them; and in those important points of view has the work we are entrusted with appeared to us.

And at first view, we were of opinion with you, that the constitution ought to be preceded by a declaration of the rights of a man and a citizen; not that the object of such a declaration was to impress on these fundamental truths a force which they possess from morality and from reason—which they possess from Nature, who has implanted them in every heart with the germs of life; who has rendered them inseparable from the essence and the character of man; but that by those documents you have thought fit that these indelible principles should be constantly present to our eyes and our thoughts. You were desirous that the people, whom we have the honour to represent, might every instant recur to them, trace back each article of the constitution which they have confided to our care, assure themselves of our faithful adherence to principles, and recognize the obligation and the duty which would thence arise, of submission to the laws, which inflexibly maintain all their rights. You thought that this would be a continual security against the fear of our own neglect; and you foresaw that if in succeeding ages any power whatever should attempt to impose laws not deducible from these principles, this original type always subsisting, would instantly announce to every citizen either the crime or the error.

This noble idea, conceived in another hemisphere, ought to be first transplanted by us. We have contributed to events which restored liberty to North America.—She shews us on what principles we ought to secure the preservation of our own; and this new world, to which we formerly carried nothing but chains, now teaches us to guard against wearing them ourselves.

All the Members of your Committee have applied themselves to this important declaration of rights. They differed a little on the grounds, and a good deal more on the expression and the form. Two appeared to unite the different characters of the rest. You have already seen a printed copy of that of M. l'Abbe Sieyes; that of M. Mounier will be communicated to you in the same manner.

The first seizing on, if we may be allowed the expression, the nature of man in its first elements, and pursuing it without digression in all its developments and social combinations, has the advantage of suffering none of the ideas to escape which enforce the conclusions, nor the shades which connect the ideas themselves. It exhibits the precision and tenacity of an understanding master of itself and of its subject. Perhaps, while you discover in it the marks of a sagacity equally rare and profound, you will find that its inconvenience

ence lies in its perfection, and that the peculiar genius which dictated it would suppose much more than can reasonably be expected in all those who ought to read and understand it. In deference to these remarks, M. l'Abbe Sieyes has disposed the principles of his work in short conclusions more easy to comprehend.

That of M. Mounier is formed on the same observations on the nature of man. The connection of the conclusions is in it less apparent. These are plain formulas detached from one another. Men accustomed to such subjects will read them with ease, and supply what is omitted between them; others will retain them more easily, and will not be startled, either by the fatigue of following the deduction attentively, or the fear of mistaking, in a series of propositions, those which contain the conclusion in which they are interested. You will find in the plan of M. Mounier the ideas which have been already presented to you by M. de la Fayette, and which have received your praise. M. Mounier has been equally careful to consult the various plans sent by several distinguished Members of this Assembly.

You will decide between these two kinds of merit, which both deserve commendation. You will weigh what is due to the lights of the most penetrating minds, and what to the simplicity of others. You will perhaps think it your duty to reconcile the two obligations, and thence produce a new form, which shall be adapted to all, as it will be the work of all.

We join to these two plans of declaration of the rights of a man and a citizen, the plan of the first chapter of the constitution on the principles of the French Government. Here we have been guided and enlightened by an ancient tradition, and the concurrence of all our written opinions. We submit this plan to your examination, we will perfect it by the aid of your lights, and finally present it more worthy of you in the entire body of the constitution. We have thought it might be detached for the moment, that you may consider if we have faithfully explained the principles of your constituents on objects of so high importance.

We shall lay before you, with all possible dispatch, our views for the organization of the legislative power, the power of administration, the judicial power, the military power, and finally, that of a public and national instruction.

We invite, with anxiety, all the Members of this Assembly to communicate to us their ideas on these different objects; and we believe we ought to fix their special attention to two important questions relative to the composition and organization of the legislative

body, the solution of which will draw along with it the most valuable consequences.

It is demanded whether the legislative body shall be periodical or permanent.

The greater number of the written opinions, it must be acknowledged, speak only of its being periodical; and we will not dissemble, in the mean time, that the unanimous opinion of the Committee is for its permanency.

We have thought that the legislative power cannot, without danger, be condemned to silence and inaction for any interval of time; that it alone has the power to interpret or to supply the deficiencies of the laws it has made; that to depend on the executive power for this double function, would be in truth to couple together two powers that the public interest requires should be separated; that to commit this authority to the body itself, would be, by another great misfortune, to expose at once the executive power and the legislative power to a formidable invasion on their part; that in fine, as this power cannot be exercised by delegation of any kind, and as it ought at the same time to be active, it remains only to render the Assembly permanent to which it belongs.

It is not that any of us have thought that this Assembly should be perpetual, but only that it should possess the power of forming itself; always continuing its sessions, and only renewing its Members, in such proportion of number, and at such periods of time as shall be judged most convenient.

Our opinion is not equally general of the composition of the legislative body—whether it shall be constituted in one chamber only, or in more.

The persons who are attached to the system of one chamber only, may support their argument with just confidence on the example of that in which we are now united, and of the happy effects of which we are already so sensible. They alledge, besides, that it is the general voice which ought to form a law, and that the general voice can never be declared better than in one chamber—that all division of the legislative body, by breaking its unity, often renders the best institutions and the most salutary reforms impossible—that it would introduce into the bosom of the nation a state of dispute and hostility, of which political inaction, or the most unhappy divisions would be the consequences—and that it would expose us to the dangers of a new aristocracy, which the wish of the nation, as it is the interest, ought to prevent.

Others again contend, that the division of the legislative body into two chambers is necessary—That in the very first moment of regeneration, indeed, one chamber is to be preferred,

preferred, as we must provide against the obstacles of all kinds with which we are surrounded; but that two chambers will be indispensable to the preservation of the constitution which you are about to establish.—That there must be two chambers to prevent surprise and precipitation, and to give authority to deliberation.—That the intervention of the King in the legislature would be vain, illusive, and fruitless, against the irresistible mass of the national will declared in one house only; and that surely, above all things, in founding a constitution, to be solid and permanent, they ought to avoid every system, which, confining all real influence to the legislative body, should interest the monarch to seize on every favourable occasion to modify it, and thereby expose the nation to new convulsions. That the activity of the legislative body in accelerating its proceedings without utility, would expose itself to resolutions too sudden, inspired by enchanting eloquence, by the warmth of opinion, or by foreign intrigues, excited by ministers, or directed against them.—That these precipitate resolutions would soon lead them either to despotism or to anarchy.—That the example of England, and even that

of America, demonstrates the utility of two chambers, and sufficiently answers the objections founded on their inconvenience. They add, however, that in dividing the legislative body into two chambers, the division ought to be made without regard to the distinction of Orders, which would bring back dangers more formidable even than the old aristocracy, as they would have the stamp of law; and therefore the influence which is attributed to each of them, and which even the nature of their constitution must give them, should be spread over the body at large.

This is enough, gentlemen, to make you acquainted with the principal topics which now engage the consideration of your Commissioners. They are susceptible of the greatest developments, and each of these developments is susceptible itself of the gravest and most serious restrictions. You will modify them with the application which they require. We have discharged our first duty towards you in originating, and we shall fulfil another in accelerating, more and more, our labours to a happy termination.

JULY 28. This day Monsieur Necker arrived at Paris\* and was received by the King with great cordiality and affection.

\* The following Letters previously passed between the King and M. Necker, as well as between that gentleman and the National Assembly.

*LETTER of the KING of FRANCE to M. NECKER, and his Answer.*

"I HAD already written to you, Sir, that I should give you proofs of my sentiments, when affairs were become more tranquil: the desire however of the States-General, and of the town of Paris, engage me to hasten your return. I invite you, therefore, to come back as soon as possible, and re-assume your function. In quitting Versailles, you expressed the greatest attachment to me; the proof I ask of it from you, is the greatest you can give me, in the present circumstances.

(Signed) LOUIS."

*M. NECKER's Answer.*

"I WAS reaching the calm I so ardently wished, after so many agitations, when I received the letter your Majesty has honoured me with. I am about to return, Sire, in order to receive your orders, and try whether, in fact, my zeal and unbounded devotion can still be of some service to your Majesty. I think that you wish for me, since you vouchsafe to assure me of it, and the goodness of your heart is so well known to me; but I beg of your Majesty likewise to believe, that all that seduces the greatest part of men intended to fill important places, has no longer any charms for me; and that, without a sentiment of virtue worthy of a Monarch's esteem, it is in retreat alone I should have nourished that love, and interest, I shall never cease to be penetrated with, for your Majesty's happiness and glory.

(Signed) NECKER."

*LETTER sent by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to M. NECKER, transmitted to him with that of the KING.*

*Versailles, July 16, 1789.*

"THE National Assembly, Sir, had already consigned in a solemn act, that you carried with you their esteem and regret. This honourable testimony has been addressed to you on their part, and you must have received it.

"This morning they had come to a resolution to supplicate the King to recall you to the Ministry: This was at once the expression of their own wish, and the wish of the capital, which loudly demands you,

"The

The next day (the 29th), at two o'clock, he waited on the National Assembly, where he was received with such applauses and emotions, far beyond all applauses, as constitute the most glorious recompence this world is able to bestow on virtue; and to whom he addressed himself as follows:—

"I embrace the earliest moment to express to this august Assembly my respectful gratitude for the marks of concern and goodness with which it has been pleased to honour me. It has imposed on me great duties; but it is by profiting by its sentiments and enlightened knowledge that I am able to preserve some courage."

*Answer of the DUKE DE LIANCOURT, President.*

"SIR,

"On quitting France, you carried with you the esteem of the National Assembly; the Assembly has published it to the world; it has consigned it in its registers, and in so doing has only been the interpreter of the Nation. The day of your retreat was a day of mourning and of sorrow.

"During your absence, the King, consulting at length none but his own private sentiments, came amongst us to demand our counsels; and the first advice we gave him, was to recall a Minister who had served him with such fidelity.

"But already had the King's heart intended this recall; already had he thought of inviting you to resume your labours.

"The King has deigned to anticipate our request—your recall has been announced to us from him. Gratitude immediately impelled us to wait upon his Majesty, and he has given us a fresh mark of his confidence, by charging us to address it to you.

"The National Assembly presses you, Sir, to yield to the desire of his Majesty. Your talents and your virtues cannot receive a more glorious recompence, nor a more powerful encouragement. You will justify our confidence; you will not prefer your own tranquility to that of the public; you will not refuse to aid the beneficent intentions of his Majesty for his people. Every moment is precious. The Nation, its King, its Representatives await you. We have the honour to be, &c.

J. G. ARCHISHOP of VIENNE, *President.*

THE COMTE DE LALLY TOLLENDAL, } *Secretaries.*  
MOUNIER,

*M. NECKER's Answer to the National Assembly.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"MOST sensibly affected by long-continued agitation, and already considering that moment at hand in which it is time to think of retiring from the world and public affairs, I was preparing my mind only to pursue one of my most ardent wishes, the destiny of France, and the happiness of a nation to which I am attached by so many tender ties, when I received the letter with which you have honoured me. It is out of my power, it is beyond my feeble talents, worthily to reply to this precious mark of your esteem and good opinion; but it is at least my duty, Gentlemen, personally to convey to you the homage of my respectful gratitude. My devotion to your service is unnecessary to you; but my happiness is deeply interested in proving to the King and the French nation, that nothing is capable of slackening a zeal which has long constituted the leading object of my life. I am with respect, &c.

*Bath, July 23, 1789.*

NECKER."

so ardently desired) to an Administration which you are about to signalize."

On the 30th M. Necker made his triumphal entry into Paris, escorted by a large body of armed Citizens on horseback, and the streets lined with the Militia, amidst an immense concourse of people, though his intended visit was not announced till ten in the morning. In his passage he was saluted with

the cries of *Long live Necker, the honest Man, our Father!* On reaching the Hotel de Ville, the spot was pointed out to him on which the late victims to popular vengeance had fallen a sacrifice: he was so deeply affected as to be scarcely able to mount the steps. He first repaired to the Assembly of 120 Representatives of the Paris Districts, and then to the Chamber of Electors.

\* As soon as he was placed under the canopy of the President of the Assembly, and silence had succeeded to the general applause, M. Moreau de St. Merry presented him with a cockade, saying, "Sir, here are colours that will no doubt be dear to you; they are those of liberty."—M. Necker received the cockade, and fixed it to his hat. M. de la Vigne, President of the Assembly, then addressed him in a congratulatory speech, and was followed by M. Moreau de St. Merry, the latter of which was particularly applauded.

On a former occasion this latter gentleman made the following speech to the armed Citizens of Paris; and which having been so much admired as to be introduced on a public theatre, in a representation of the destruction of the Bastille, we think it worthy of preservation in our Miscellany.

*Electors of Paris, Citizens, Frenchmen!*

THE glorious epoch is now arrived, when France quits her chains, emerges from her darkness, and is warmed to animation, by the bright beams of the *Sun of Liberty*. The moment is of vast import, the prize is invaluable; for the noblest rights of mankind and the happiness of millions must now or never be asserted and secured. If we succeed, future ages shall honour us as *heroes*, shall worship us as *deities*, while our immediate and immense reward is, the Salvation of our Country. O, godlike enthusiasm! the tear of joy bursts from my eyes, my full heart struggles with extacy, when I behold you all assembled in a cause worthy of yourselves—the cause of Freedom. Then be strenuous, be united, be moderate—yet be unshaken!

With minds enlightened, and with hearts sincere, we have long groaned in bondage, and been treated with ignominy.—Brave in character, generous in disposition, magnanimous in exertion, we have yet been *Slaves*; but even then were *Patriots*! Rejoice, ye men of virtue; ye men of honour! ye men of wisdom! the patriotism of France is no longer prejudiced, it is now founded in reason, it is now fixed on truth. The abominable and inhuman engine of unrelenting despotism is destroyed—the Bastille is annihilated, and the wretch who governed it, and who was worthy of his trust, is now no more; he has justly paid the price of his treachery: his infamy has met with its reward.

Yet let the remembrance of the tyranny of that State Prison live for ever in your bosoms; recollect that its miserable victims were sacrificed, with a shameless secrecy, at the altar of private malice. Alas! yes, without justice, and without appeal, your fellow-creatures, your countrymen, have languished away their lives in horrid dungeons, and through years of solitary sufferance, have had no consolation but from frenzy—no hope but Death!—I must pause; for the idea of such barbarity, and of such endurance, chokes my utterance, and overcomes me.—O may it also confirm you in your duty!

My Friends! it is necessary for us frequently to call to mind, that Kings are only respectable as they are useful; if they reign but for themselves, or sacrifice the public good to their private gratifications, they are to be considered as destructive monsters, and are only fit to be extirpated. A Monarch possesses a fictitious, but no natural superiority whatever. The original intent of his elevation was for the general advantage, and the people are, in conscience, no longer bound to obey him, than he has merit to deserve obedience.

Our present gracious King is, indeed, moderate and conciliating; he seems to place his confidence in the affection of his Fellow-Citizens; he appears willing, in future, to exert his proper authority in the manner that he ought—but Soversigns, from their situation, are generallly revengeful, and not seldom insincere. Flattery weakens their principles, and pride swallows up their humanity. Besides, the best of them are but too often the dupes of designing men, and are liable to be governed by infamous women, or presumptuous Ministers, and are, for the most part, totally incapable of forming a fair estimate of their relative duties.

To prove this assertion true, we have only to consider the late pernicious councils which had nearly induced our mild Monarch to bring slaughter to his capital. Yes, it certainly was the intention of the Court to attack Paris with an army, which, led on by some presumptuous and slavish-minded Noblemen, was to enforce submission by devastation, and to

establish

In both Chambers he pronounced the following affecting discourse, which brought tears from almost every eye :

" I want expressions, Gentlemen, to testify to you, and in your persons, to all the Citizens of Paris, the deep gratitude that penetrates this heart. The marks of concern and goodness I have received on their part, are a recompence beyond all proportion of my feeble services; and I am unable to acquit myself, but by a sentiment never to be obliterated. I promise you, Gentlemen, to be faithful to this last obligation; and never was duty more pleasing, nor more easy to fulfill.

" The King, Gentlemen, has deigned to receive me with the utmost goodness, and to assure me of the most perfect return of his confidence. But at this day, Gentlemen, it is in the hands of the National Assembly, it is in yours, that the safety of the State reposes: for at the present moment there re-

mains scarcely any activity in Government.—You, Gentlemen, then, who are able to do so much, both by the grandeur and importance of the City of which you are the leading Citizens, and by the influence of the example throughout the kingdom; it is you I come to conjure to bestow all your attention on the establishment of the most perfect and most durable harmony.—Nothing can flourish—nothing can prosper without this order; and what you have already performed, Gentlemen, in so short a time, announces and becomes a pledge of what you will know how to complete: but until this latter period, confidence will be unstable, and a general anxiety will trouble the public happiness, remove from Paris a great number of wealthy inhabitants, and divert strangers from resorting thither to diffuse their riches. Paris, in a word, that celebrated city, the first town in Europe, will not resume its lustre and prosperity before the epocha in which that

establish authority by *Blood*. Nay more, this horrid plan was concerted under the auspices of an exalted Female Fiend, and was to have been executed by illustrious Assassins, and royal Miscreants. Yet, by the blessing of Heaven, it has failed. An army of Frenchmen disdained to massacre their brethren; but nobly joined themselves in support of the common cause. By such conduct, they have not only covered themselves with laurels, which no time can wither, but they have also taught a useful lesson to despotism, and have shaken the security of all Tyrants.

But though the country has thus escaped perdition, let us not be vainly deluded, or suppose a merit where it does not exist; let us follow the example of the *Ancient Britons*, and withhold from our Chief Magistrate the power of doing evil;—let him confer benefits, but not inflict chastisement;—let him pardon, but not condemn.

Advanced to far in the great work of national reformation, powerful and collected as we are, it behoves us to avoid licentiousness and disorder; the enemies of the people deserve punishment; but, as men, they have a right to a fair trial. We ought, indeed, at this time to be severe, and, perhaps, implacable; but at this time also we must be just. The first energy of a free people consists in the due enforcement of wholesome and impartial laws, without which all must be anarchy, violence and desolation.

The administration of the laws of England is the first boast of the inhabitants of that country; yet by facilitating the mode of obtaining justice for all ranks of men, I trust we shall go beyond them, and be as much superior to them in this respect, as I doubt not we shall be, by the possession of General Freedom.

Let us then take warning from the visible decay in the British Constitution; let us prevent corruption, and render courtly influence impossible, and let us never suffer ourselves to be governed by artificial majorities, or insolent Ministers; for from such causes it is more than probable that Great Britain will gradually sink into the wretched state of civil slavery, from which we have so recently escaped. Nor have we any reason to respect or imitate the apparent principles of the present leading men in that country; for do we not know, that a Lord Camelford, a near relative, and an intimate friend of the renowned Mr. Pitt, has dared, with a presumption equal to his folly, to publish a flimsy work here, in support of arbitrary power, and in opposition to the dearest rights of men? If such Vipers are generated in Britain, they shall scatter their venom ineffectually in this liberated land; and should Englishmen be so lost as to approve, France shall have the virtue to detect them.

O my dear Countrymen, what a rapturous prospect now opens itself to our view—what a sight of glory and exultation! Twenty-four millions of inhabitants, in the finest and most fertile country in the world, regaining, at once, their natural rights, and flaring into liberty.—Unspeakable delight! Ignorance, oppression, servility, and prejudice, shall disappear, while wisdom, genius, and virtue, shall rise triumphant; we shall henceforth be unrivalled in renown, unmatched in industry, unequalled in riches, invincible in arms. Frenchmen shall be the admiration of the globe, and France its everlasting Paradise!



peace and subordination which tranquillize men's minds, shall again reign in it; that peace which ensures to every man the certainty of living quietly, and without distrust, under the empire of the laws and of his conscience. You will judge, Gentlemen, in your wisdom, whether it be not shortly time to put an end to those multiplied perquisitions to which all are subjected in approaching Paris, and which are already begun to be experienced at a very great distance from the capital. It is just in this respect to refer to your prudence and enlightened understandings; but the friends of the public prosperity must wish, that the approaches to Paris may speedily remind commerce and all travellers, that this City is, as heretofore, the abode of peace; and that persons may come, as usual, from all parts of the world, to enjoy here, with confidence and freedom, the products of the creative genius of its inhabitants, and the spectacle of all the monuments which this superb City contains within its bosom, and which are augmenting by the industry of fresh talents.

"But, Gentlemen, it is in the name of a still higher interest that I must beg leave to expostulate with you for a moment—of an interest which fills at once and oppresses my heart. In the name of God, Gentlemen, no more judgments, no more proscriptions or bloody scenes!—Generous Frenchmen, who are on the point of uniting to all the advantages you have so long possessed the inestimable blessing of a sage liberty, permit not such weighty benefits to be mingled with the possibility of reproach. Ah! let your goodness, to become still greater, be pure and without blemish;—but, above all, preserve, respect, even in your moments of calamity and crisis, that character of clemency, justice, and of mildness, which distinguishes the French nation, and hasten as much as possible the day of indulgence and oblivion.—Believe me, Gentlemen, by consulting your own hearts, that clemency is the first of all the virtues. Alas! we know but imperfectly that action, that invisible force which directs and determines human actions; God alone can read in the bottom of our hearts, and judge with safety—judge in a moment what portion of pain or recompence they merit; but men cannot take upon them to pronounce a judgment—above all, men cannot inflict

death on him to whom Heaven has given life, without the most attentive and most regular inquiry. This observation, this appeal, this request, I offer to you in the name of every motive capable of operating on the mind and conscience; and I hope from your goodness, that you will allow me to apply these general reflections, or rather the expression of these lively and profound sentiments, to a particular and momentary circumstance. This I am the more called upon to do, since, should you entertain an opinion different from mine, I should have to plead to you in apology for an error of which I am about to give you an account.—On Tuesday, the day of my arrival at Paris, I learnt, in passing through Nogent, that the Baron de Bezenval\* had been arrested at Villenaux; and this news was confirmed to me by a gentleman, Seigneur of the place, who, without any particular acquaintance with M. de Bezenval, but animated by a sentiment of humanity, stopped my carriage, to acquaint me with his anxiety, to inquire whether I could not be of some service to M. de Bezenval, who was on his way to Switzerland, with the permission of the King. I had heard the preceding day of the unhappy events at Paris, and the unfortunate catastrophe of two Magistrates accused and rapidly executed. My heart was moved, and I did not hesitate to write in my carriage the following words to the Municipal Officers of Villenaux:—

"I know positively, Gentlemen, that the Baron de Bezenval, arrested by the militia of Villenaux, has had the King's permission to repair to Switzerland, his country—I earnestly desire you, Gentlemen, to respect this permission, of which I am the guaranty, and I shall deem myself under a particular obligation to you;—every motive that can affect a feeling mind interests me in this request. M. de — is so obliging as to take charge of this Bill, which I write to you in my carriage on the high road from Nogent to Versailles."

"Yes.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Tuesday, 28th July, 1789."

"I have since learnt, Gentlemen, that my request was not granted by the Municipal Officers of Villenaux, because they had written to receive your orders. Distant as I was from Paris during the unhappy events which

\* M. de Bezenval was second in command under M. de Broglie, a particular favourite, and constantly closeted with the Queen, with whom he had the effrontery to remain till after the King's return from Paris. It was of him that is told the Anecdote, of his previously observing, that as there was no further occasion for him, he should call his carriage and go home; to which an old Nobleman replied, "Your carriage! a post-chaise and eight you mean;" and in fact it has turned out, that the old Courtier's advice was not amiss.

excited your complaints, I have no particular knowledge of the fruits which may be imputed to M. de Bezenval; and I never had any social intimacy with him; but justice compels me to bear favourable testimony on his behalf in an important business. He was Commandant for the King in the generality of Paris, where, for two or three months past, it was perpetually necessary to secure the tranquility of the markets, protect the convoys of corn, and consequently indispensable to have recourse to the Commandant, now a prisoner at Villenaux. And though in the Ministerial routine, I should have addressed myself to the Secretary at War, who would have transmitted the demands of the Minister of Finance to the Commandant of the troops, M. de Bezenval very politely wrote me, that this indirect application being liable to delay in a service of such imminent urgency to the public service, he should be glad to receive direct instructions from me, which he would execute with punctuality. I adopted this arrangement; and it is impossible for me to do too much justice to the zeal and activity with which M. de Bezenval corresponded with my wishes; and I constantly remarked, that he united prudence and moderation with military activity, so as to give me frequent opportunities of thanking him for his pains and unremitting attention.

"This, gentlemen, is all I know of the General in my capacity of a public man. I must inform you likewise, *on the part of the King*, that his Majesty has long honoured this officer with his favour. I know not of what he may be accused before you; but subject as he is to the laws of military discipline, very formal charges of criminality perhaps are necessary to prevent him from returning to his native country; and as a *foreigner*, as the distinguished citizen of a country with which France has so long been connected by treaties of friendship and alliance, you will surely have a *respect* for M. de Bezenval which may be hoped for from a *hospitable* and generous nation; and since it would of itself be a *severe* punishment to convey to Paris, as a criminal, or suspected person, a *foreign* General Officer who is *returning* to his country with the King's permission, I venture to entreat you to consider, whether you could not deem it sufficient to demand from him at Villenaux, the explanations you may wish to have, and the communication of his papers, if he had any such. It is for you, gentlemen, to consider, whether you should expose this *foreign* General to the effects of any commotion, for the effects of which you could not be responsible; for distinguished as you are, gentlemen, by the choice of your

Follow-citizens, you surely wish, before every thing, to prove yourselves the defenders of the laws and justice; you do not wish that any citizen should be condemned or punished without giving him time to obtain a hearing, without the title of an examination by upright and impartial judges: this is the first right of man; it is the most sacred duty of the powerful, it is the obligation the most invariably respected by every nation.

"Ah! gentlemen, not before you, who, distinguished by a generous education, need only to follow the dictates of your minds and hearts, but before the lowest and most obscure citizen of Paris, I prostrate myself, I throw myself on my knees to entreat that ye exercise not towards M. de Bezenval, nor towards any person whatever, any act of rigour in any way similar to those which have been recounted to me. Justice should be enlightened, and a sentiment of clemency too should incessantly attend her steps; these principles, those emotions have such mastery over my soul, that were I witness of any contrary act, at a moment when by my station I should be brought into contact with public affairs, I should expire with grief, or all my powers at least would be totally absorbed. I venture therfore to avail myself with you, gentlemen, of the kind opinion with which you honour me; you have deigned to affix some value to my services; and at a moment when I am about to demand of you a very high recompence for them, I shall allow myself, for the first, and *for the only time*, to say, that truly my zeal has not been without utility to France. This high reward I am going to demand of you, is to have some regard to a *foreign* General, if that alone be necessary; indulgence and clemency, if he stands in need of more. I shall be happy in this transcendent favour, in fixing my attention only on M. de Bezenval, on a simple individual; I should be still more so, should this example become the signal of an amnesty which should restore tranquility to France, and permit every citizen, all the inhabitants of the kingdom, to look forward solely to the future, in order to enjoy all the blessings in store for us from the union of the people and the sovereign, and the harmony of all the powers necessary to found happiness on liberty, and the duration of that liberty on the public happiness. Ah! gentlemen, let all the citizens, all the inhabitants of France return for ever under the safeguard of the laws. Yield, I supplicate you, to my ardent entreaties; and by your bounty, may this day be the happiest of my life, and one of the most glorious that can possibly be reserved for me."

This part of Mr. Necker's speech was pathetic and irresistible; all hearts were moved, all eyes were bathed in tears, and the cry of "*pardon the guilty, a general amnesty*," echoed from every part of the Hall.

At this moment the people, who were assembled in the *Place de Greve*, and were impatient to get a sight of *Monsr. Necker*, called upon him to make his appearance. To satisfy them, he was obliged to go into another chamber, and to show himself from the window. During his absence, the Count de Clermont Tonnerre, one of the Deputies from the National Assembly, who accompanied M. Necker to Paris, made a motion, that they should consecrate that moment to the drawing up a formal decree, agreeable to the generous sentiments that had just been expressed, which was accordingly done in the following words: "This Assembly, moved by the representations of M. Necker, which are as full of truth and wisdom as of humanity, resolves, That the day in which a Minister so dear and necessary to the happiness of France, has been restored to her, should in future be annually commemorated as a festival. In conformity to this sentiment, it decrees a pardon to all enemies: that from this time it will regard as the greatest enemies of the nation, those who shall disturb the public tranquillity, by punishing any in-

dividual, however criminal, without a legal process: finally, it decrees, that this declaration shall be read from the pulpit of every parish, and published by sound of trumpet in all the streets, and sent to all the municipalities, with the firm persuasion, that it will meet with the applause of all good Frenchmen."

On *Monsr. Necker's* re entering the Hall, and the resolution just made being read to him, he was moved to tears; he knelt down, in that posture expressed the lively emotion, and the happiness he felt in the broken phrases of a heart impressed by various and unutterable sentiments \*.

JULY 31. In debating on what had passed the preceding day in Paris, there were many opinions concerning the propriety of it. Several Members insisted that every man suspected of bad intentions towards the nation should receive exemplary punishment.

Messrs. de Clermont Tonnerre, Mounier, and Lally Tollandal, agreed to this proposition, but remarked, that the most sacred of all rights had woven with the rigour of justice those sentiments of pity and fellow-feeling, which in some cases were a part of justice itself.

This conversation was interrupted by the arrival of some Deputies from Paris, with M. Bailly †, the Mayor, at their head.

\* A pretty general murmur, however, ran through the city against the Resolutions thus taken; and in the afternoon of the same day, the Assembly published the following explanations †.

*General Assembly of the Electors of the City of Paris, 30th July, 1789.*

"THE Assembly, on the application of several of the Districts, explaining, as far as it is needful, the resolution made this morning, on the discourse and request of M. Necker—

"Declare—That in expressing a sentiment of pardon and indulgence to their enemies, they do not intend to extend grace to those who shall be regularly tried and convicted of treason to the nation; but to announce solely to their fellow citizens, that they are desirous of punishing only by the laws, and that they proscribe, as the resolution purports *all acts of violence and excess which disturb the public peace*—And this resolution cannot certainly receive any other interpretation, as the Assembly never did nor could entertain the idea that they had the power of remission of crimes.

(Signed)

"MOREAU de St. MERY.

"De la VIGNE, &c."

"Assembly of the Representatives of the Community, 30th July, 1789.

"ON the application of several Districts, the Representatives of the Community have revoked the orders given for liberating the Baron de Bezenval, and they have thought it necessary to take the most speedy means to detain him.

(Signed)

"MOREAU de St. MERY, &c."

† We flatter ourselves, that the following CONGRATULATORY LETTER from the celebrated MARMONTEI, written in the name of the FRENCH ACADEMY, to M. BAILLY, will prove a *bonne bouche* for the literary reader.

*Sir, and illustrious Brother!*

THE French Academy has assigned to me the pleasing task of expressing their congratulations upon the solemn testimonies of satisfaction and acknowledgement you have received from the National Assembly, after having so worthily filled the high post of its President.

Literature

The question respecting the detention of the Baron de Bezenval was taken into consideration, and after some debate, the National Assembly came to the following resolutions :

"The National Assembly, having heard the reports of the Deputies of the Representatives of the Commons of Paris, declare, that it approves of the explanation given by the Electors of Paris to their resolution of the 30th of July.

"That if a generous and humane people wish for ever to prohibit all proscriptions, it became the Representatives of the nation to try and punish those who were accused and convicted of having made any attempt against the safety, the liberty, and the public tran-

quility ; that consequently the National Assembly persists in its former resolutions respecting the responsibility of Ministers, and those entrusted with the executive power, and the establishment of a tribunal to pronounce, and a Committee to receive informations, instructions, and intelligence.

"The National Assembly further declares, that the person of the Baron de Bezenval, if still detained, shall be conducted into a place of safety, and under a sufficient guard, in the city nearest where he was arrested, and nobody whatever shall attempt to molest the person of the said Baron, he being under the safe custody of the law."

(To be continued.)

Literature itself is obliged to you for a new species of glory it has never yet experienced : the civic crown was wanting to its trophies, and the honour of their union has been reserved for you. Elevated, as in triumph, by your fellow citizens, to that eminent station of President to the National Assembly, you, my illustrious brother, have proved what ought not indeed to have stood in need of proof, that no two things are more compatible, or more naturally united with each other, than extensive knowledge and exalted virtue.

Firmness tempered with sweetness of manners, courage blended with modesty, conciliating reason, enlightened patriotism, an unalterable equality of soul, a precision of judgement at the moment of difficulty, and in circumstances the most unforeseen ; in a word, that dignity of character, of language, and action, which in the conduct of a wise man combines a graceful decorum with the performances of every duty : these, my illustrious brother, are the qualities that have so fully justified the honours which the nation has decreed you, and which have placed you on the highest pinnacle of glory.

The French Academy cannot sufficiently express, my illustrious brother, how much she thinks herself honoured in numbering among her members in *Athènes*, whom no one is weary of calling just, and who owes it purely to the respect and love of his fellow-citizens, that his name will be inscribed in the decrees of his country.

As for me, I think myself fortunate in being at this moment the interpreter of the Academy, and in having an opportunity of adding to their congratulations, a testimony of the high esteem, and perfect attachment, with which I am, &c.

Answer of Mr. BAILLY.

Sir and illustrious Brother!

I AM penetrated with gratitude for the interest which the French Academy has deigned to express towards me, and for the handsome letter you have written ; it is a portrait in which the art of a great painter, by embellishing all the parts, has greatly changed the whole ; but it is not for me to complain that the portrait is unlike. I shall preserve with care this letter, as a proof of the goodness of the Academy, and because the pen of its eloquent Secretary has there traced out a model, it will be my ambition to imitate. I ought to make an apology for my delay in answering the Academy and you ; but my excuse is in the duties I have discharged, in the affairs which have commanded every day and every moment ; and I dare believe that in striving to fulfill the duties which our country imposes on me, I have satisfied the Academy. Present to them, I intreat you, my respect, my gratitude, my eternal attachment, and accept yourself those sentiments, with which

I have the honor to be, &c.

## P O E T R Y.

ALWIN AND RENA.

ASK you, why round yon hallow'd grave  
The myrtle and the laurel bloom ?  
There sleep the lovely and the brave ;  
O shed a tear upon their tomb !

"O! cease, my love, these vain alarms !"

—For war prepar'd, young Alwin said—

"For I must quit my Rena's arms ;

"My bleeding country asks my aid !"

"Yes,

"Yes, I will check this bursting sigh ;  
 "Yes, I will check these flowing tears ;  
 "A smile shall brighten in my eye ;  
 "My bosom shall dispel its fears !"   
 "You try, indeed, to force a smile,  
 "Yet sorrow's drops bedew your cheek ;  
 "You speak of peace—yet, ah ! the while,  
 "Your sighs will scarcely let you speak !"   
 "Go, Alwin !—Rena bids thee go ;  
 "She bids thee seek the fields of death ;  
 "Go, Alwin, rush amid the foe ;  
 "Go, and return with Vict'ry's wreath !"   
 A thrilling blast the trumpet blew ;  
 The milk-white courser paw'd the ground :  
 A mix'd delight young Alwin knew ;  
 While Rena shudder'd at the sound—  
 Yet strove to check the rising fears,  
 Which now with double fury swell ;  
 And, faintly smiling thro' her tears,  
 She falter'd out a long farewell !   
 Three tedious moons, with cheerless ray,  
 Had vainly gilt the face of Night ;  
 Nor yet the hero took his way,  
 To bless his drooping Rena's sight !   
 At length, thro' Rena's fav'rite grove,  
 When now the fourth her radiance shed,  
 He came—and Vict'ry's wreath was wove—  
 But, ah !—around a lifeless head !   
 Distracted at the blasting sight,  
 To yonder tall cliff's bending brow,  
 With beating breasts, she urg'd her flight,  
 And would have sought the waves below !   
 But while, with steady gaze, she view'd  
 The foaming billows, void of fear,  
 Religion at her right hand stood,  
 And whisper'd to her soul, "Forbear !"   
 And now the storm of grief was o'er ;  
 Yet Melancholy's weeping eye  
 Distill'd the slow and silent show'r,  
 Nor ceas'd—till Life's own springs were dry !

For THIS, around yon hallow'd grave  
 The myrtle and the laurel bloom :  
 There sleep the lovely, and the brave ;  
 O ! shed a tear upon their tomb.

#### S O N N E T,

From the SPANISH OF CERVANTES.

By Mr. PYZ.

MOTHER, with watchful eye you strive  
 My freedom to restrain ;  
 But now, unless I guard myself,  
 Your guard will be but vain :   
 It has been said, and Reason's voice  
 Confirms the ancient lay,  
 Nor will confinement's rigid hand  
 Endame the wish to stray.

Love, once oppress'd, will soon encrease,  
 And strength superior gain ;  
 'Twere better far believe my voice,  
 To give my will the rein :  
 For if I do not guard myself,  
 Your guard will be but vain.   
 For her, who will not guard herself,  
 No other guard you'll find ;  
 Cunning, and fear, will weak be found  
 To chain the active mind.   
 Tho' Death himself should bar my way,  
 His menace I'd disdain ;  
 Then learn, that till I guard myself,  
 Your guard will still be vain.   
 The raptur'd heart, which once has felt  
 A sense of love's delight,  
 Flies like the moth's impetuous wing,  
 To find the taper's light.   
 A thousand guards, a thousand cares,  
 Will ne'er the will restrain,  
 For if I do not guard myself,  
 All other guards are vain.   
 Such is the all-controlling force  
 Of Love's resistless storm,  
 It gives to Beauty's fairest shape  
 The dire Chimera's form.   
 To wax the melting breast it turns,  
 Flame o'er the cheek is spread,  
 With hands of wool she opens the door,  
 On felt, the footsteps tread.   
 Then try no more with fruitless care  
 My wishes to restrain,  
 For if I do not guard myself,  
 Your guard will be but vain.

#### BONNER'S GHOST.

By Miss H. MORE.

#### The ARGUMENT.

In the Gardens of the Palace at Fulham is a dark recess ; at the end of this stands a chest which once belonged to Bishop Bonner. A certain Bishop of London, more than two hundred years after the death of the aforesaid Bonner, just as the clock of the Gothic chapel had struck six, undertook to cut with his own hand a narrow walk through this thicket. It is since called the Monk's Walk. He had no sooner began to cut the way than lo !—suddenly up-started from the chair the Ghost of Bishop Bonner, who, in a tone of just and bitter indignation, uttered the following verses.

R EFORMER, hold ! ah ! spare my shade,  
 Respect the hallow'd dead !  
 Vain pray'r ! I see the op'ning glade,  
 See utter Darkness fled.   
 Just to your innovating hand  
 Let in the moral light ;  
 So chas'd from this bewilder'd land,  
 Fled intellectual Night.

Where

Where now that holy gloom which hid  
Fair Truth from vulgar ken ?  
Where now that wisdom which forbid  
To think that Monks were men ?

The tangled mazes of the schools,  
Which spread to thick before,  
Which knaves intwin'd to puzzle fools,  
Shall catch mankind no more.

Those charming intricacies where ?  
Those venerable lies ?

Those legends, once the Church's care,  
Those sweet perplexities ?

Ah ! fatal age, whose sons combin'd  
Of credit to exhaust us ;

Ah ! fatal age, which gave mankind  
A LUTHER and a FAUSTUS \* !

Had only JACK and MARTIN † liv'd,  
Our pow'r had slowly fled ;  
Our influence longer had surviv'd,  
Had laymen never read.

For knowledge flew, like magic spell,  
By typographic art :

Oh, shame ! a peasant now can tell  
If priests the truth impart.

Ye councils, pilgrimages, creeds !  
Synods, decrees, and rules !

Ye warrants of unholy deeds,  
Indulgencies and bulls !

Where are ye now ? and where, alas !  
The pardons we dispense ?

And penances, the sponge of sins ;  
And PETER'S holy pence ?

Where now the beads, which us'd to swell  
Leap Virtue's spare amount ?

Here only faith and goodness fill  
A Heretic's account.

But soft—what gracious form appears ?  
Is this a convent's life ?

Atrocious sight ! by all my years,  
A prelate with a wife !

Ah ! sainted MARY ‡, not for this  
Our pious labours join'd ;

The witcheries of domestic bliss  
Had shook ev'n GARINGER'S mind.

Hence all the sinful, human ties,  
Which mar the cloyster's plan ;  
Hence all the weak fond charities,  
Which make man feel for man,

But tortur'd memory vainly speaks  
The projects we design'd,

While this apostate BISHOP seeks  
The freedom of mankind.

Oh, born in ev'ry thing to shake  
The systems plann'd by me !

So heterodox, that he would make  
Both soul and body free,

Nor clime nor colour stays his hand ;  
With charity deprav'd,

He would, from THAMES to GAMBIA'S  
strand,

Have all be free and say'd.

And who shall change his wayward heart ;  
His wilful spirit tura !

For those his labours can't convert,  
His weakness will not burn §.

A GOOD OLD PAPIST

*Am. Dom.* 1900.

## S O N N E T

TO FRANCE ON HER PRESENT EXERTIONS.

By ANNA SEWARD.

THOU, that where Freedom's sacred foun-  
tains play,

Which sprung effulgent, tho' with crimson  
stains,

On Transatlantic shores and widening plains,  
Hast, in their living waters, wash'd away

Those cankering spots, shed by tyrannic sway  
On thy long drooping knees, English veins

Swell with the tide of exultation gay,  
To see thee spurn thy deeply-galling chains,

Few of Britannia's free-born sons forbear  
To bless thy cause :—cold is the heart that

breathes

No with fraternal.—France, we bid thee share  
The blessings twining with our civic wreaths,

While Victory's trophies, permanent as fair,  
Crown the bright sword that Liberty un-

sheaths.

\* The same age which brought heresy into the church, unhappily introduced printing among the arts, by which means the Scriptures were unluckily disseminated among the vulgar.

† How Bishop BONNER came to have read SWIFT'S tale of a Tub it may now be in vain to inquire.

‡ An orthodox Queen of the 16th century, who laboured with might and main, conjointly with these two venerable Bishops, to extinguish a dangerous heresy y-cleped the reformation.

§ By the lapse of time the three last stanzas are become unintelligible. Old Chronicles say, that towards the latter end of the 14th century, a Bill was brought into the British Parliament, by an active young reformer, for the abolition of a pretended traffic of the human species. But this only shows how little faith is to be given to the exaggerations of history, for as no vestige of this incredible trade now remains, we look upon the whole story to have been one of those fictions, not uncommon among authors, to blacken the memory of former ages.

## POOR JACK!

By Mr. DIDDIN.

G O patter to lubbers and swabs, d'ye see,  
 'Hour danger, and fear, and the like;  
 A tight-water boat and good sea-room give me,

And it 'an't to a little I'll strike;  
 Tho' the tempest top-gallant-mast smack-  
 smooth should smite,

And shaver each splinter of wood—  
 Clear the wick, flog the yards, and bouse  
 every thing tight,

And under reef'd foresail we'll scud—  
 Awaft! nor don't think me a milk-top so  
 soft,

To be taken for trifles a-back,  
 For they say, there's a PROVIDENCE sits up  
 a-loft—

They say, &c.

To keep watch for the life of Poor JACK.

Why, I heard the good chaplain palaver one  
 day

About souls—heaven—mercy—and such;  
 And, my timbers! what lingo he'd coil and  
 belay—

Why, 'twas just all as one as Iligh Dutch.  
 But, he said, how a sparrow can't founder,  
 d'ye see,

Without orders that comes down below;  
 And many fine thing, that prov'd clearly to  
 me

That PROVIDENCE takes us in tow.

For, says he, d'ye mind me, let storms e'er so  
 oft

Take the top lifts of sailors a-back,  
 There's a sweet little cherub sits perch'd up  
 aloft

To keep watch for the life of Poor JACK,  
 I said to our Poll—(for you see she would  
 cry)

When last we weigh'd anchor for sea,  
 "What argosies swiv'ling and piping your  
 eye?"

Why what a damn'd fool you must be!  
 Can't you see the world's wide, and there's  
 room for us all,

Both for flamen and lubbers ashore;  
 And it to old Duvy I should go, my dear  
 Poll,

Why you never will hear of me more!  
 What then!—all's a hazard—come, don't  
 be so fast—

Perhaps I may laughing come back;  
 For, d'ye see, there's a cherub sits smiling  
 aloft

To keep watch for—the life of Poor  
 JACK."

D'ye mind me, a sailor shou'd be, ev'ry inch,  
 All as one as a piece of a ship,  
 And with her brave the world, without of-  
 fering to flinch

From the moment the anchor's a-strip,

As to me, in all weathers, all times, sides,  
 and ends,

Nought's a trouble from duty that springs—  
 My *bear* is my *Poll*'s—and my *rbino* my  
*friend*'s;

And as for my *lift*—'tis my *King*'s!  
 E'en when my time comes, ne'er believe me  
 so soft

As with grief to be taken a-back—  
 That same little cherub that sits up aloft  
 Will look out a good birth for—Poor JACK,

## RETIREMENT.

To a Friend, on the Meditation of his RURAL  
 WALKS.

By BURNABY GFREN, Esq.

FOR dissipation's ease, while others rove,  
 With faunt'ring step, the meadows or the  
 grove;

Or seek, with time-destroying walk, awhile  
 To sooth the rigors of pedantic toil;  
 Sublimer scenes thy moral thought display,  
 Nor give one hour to intolerance a prey;  
 O'erleap the bounds of sublunary strife,  
 And loath the splendid vanities of life:  
 'Twas thus that TULLY, o'er the roaring  
 man,

Or tedious road, pursu'd the gen'rous strain;  
 Each fleeting moment fix'd his soul to prove,  
 The parent's fondness, or the patriot's love.

## A F A B L E.

IMITATED FROM THE ITALIAN.

By Mrs. PIOZZI.

WALKING full many a weary mile

The lizard met the crocodile;  
 And thus began—How fat, how fair,  
 How finely guarded, Sir, you are!  
 'Tis really charming thus to see  
 One's kindred in prosperity.

I've travell'd far to find your coast,  
 But sure the labour was not lost;  
 For you must think we don't forget  
 Our loving cousin now so great;  
 And tho' our humble habitations  
 Are such as suit our slender stations,  
 The honour of the lizard blond  
 Was never better understood.

Th' amphibious prince, who slept content,  
 Ne'er listening to her compliment,  
 At this expression rais'd his head,  
 And—Pray who are you? coolly said,  
 The little creature now renew'd  
 Her history of toils subdu'd,  
 Her zeal to see her cousin's face,  
 The glory of her ancient race;  
 But looking nearer, found my lord  
 Was fast asleep again—and snor'd.

Ne'er press upon a rich relation  
 Rais'd to the ranks of higher station;  
 Or if you will disturb your coz,  
 Be happy that he does but doze.

SERENADE.

## S E R E N A D E.

Written in ITALY, By Mr. MERRY.

WHEN o'er the Italian plain WILD  
WINDS blow

In MIDNIGHT MANTLE, of a SABLE  
HUE

Where fair 'am'd Florence rears her marble  
pude,

And yed Arno's varying waters glide;  
Beneath the terrace of his muth-lov'd fair  
With locks dishevel'd, and with bosom bare,  
A fond I ah n thus express'd his pain,  
Struck the soft lyre, and pour'd the vocal  
strain.

If the I love be now repos'd  
In folded arms of downy sleep,  
I'm well content to watch and weep—  
My eyes are never clos'd!

For I adore that angel face,  
I loathe her beauty to despair!  
Her azure eye, and auburn hair,  
Her bosom's matchless grace!  
Alas, no other joy have I—  
But near this window's glimm'ring ray,  
To breathe in vain the artless lay  
Of genuine misery!

Now dreary darkness reigns around,  
And nought shall trouble her repose,  
Save the sharp wind that rudely blows  
With melancholy sound.

But not the feeble note I raise  
Shall ever disturb her slum'ring ear;  
Nor could I wish my fair to hear,  
BECAUSE I SING HER PRAISE!  
For all the measures of the East,  
For every Monarch's glitt'ring crown—  
I would not have my useless moan  
Invalidate her REST.

And, O! may PASTOR never heave  
That breast! the fond shade of joy!  
Love would her happiness destroy,  
And teach her how to grieve

SHE THEN would feel the rending sigh,  
Would mourn, perhaps, the live-long  
night,

Unknown to peace or calm delight,  
AS SAD, AS LOST AS I.

Blow! blow, ye winds! descend, ye  
rains!

I scorn the torrent and the blast;  
Lik' such is there are quickly past,  
Eternal are my pains.

But since my fair one is repos'd  
In folded arms of downy sleep,  
I'm well content to watch and weep,  
MY EYES ARE NEVER CLOS'D.

## S O N N E T.

TO THE VIOLET.

SWEET humble flower! that on the path  
le'st hill

Unfold thy soft leaves in the morning ray,  
Or bendest o'er some fragrant red till,  
That bathes thy green stem as I walk away;  
There no proud foot shall damp thy velvet  
bloom,

Or rudely rob thee of thy pensive grace;  
There thou may'st oft the evening gale per-  
fume,

Till Nature call's thee to thy primal place.

When all thy power's exhausted—'mongst  
the reeds

Thou droop'st in solitude thy faded head,  
And, with thy fragrant sisters of the meads,  
Find'st a sweet shelter and a quiet bed—

May I with lowly grace sustain life's toil-  
some scene,

And die like thee, fair flower! amid some  
virgin's breast.

Sept 8th.

ANGELINA.

## S O N N E T.

To a Young Lady desirous of writing Poetry.

O! Thou, whose placid bosom never felt  
"The hope's detest'd that maketh sick  
the heart,"

Whose feelings, yet unwounded only melt  
At woes where soft compassion bears a  
part,

O! tempt not yet the sweet poetic art.

Alas! full oft, from friendship's unreturn'd,  
From luckless love, or sorrow's sanker'd dunt,  
The youthful poet's flame at first hath  
burn'd.

For few the laurels which the Muse bestows,  
Of no lone cares, no hours of anguish  
born;

As few can scent the sweetness of the rose,  
Nor feel the sharpness of its neighbour-  
ing thorn:

And foreign trees their balmy gums produce,  
But first receive the wound whence flows the  
fragrant juice.

September 10th.

ADOLESCENS.

## B R O A D S T A I R S.

[ With a View. ]

THIS place, which lies between Margate  
and Ramsgate, within a few years past  
had nothing remarkable to distinguish itself by.  
At this time it presents to view a number of  
new buildings situated in one of the pleasant-  
est parts of the Isle of Thanet, on the sea-  
Vol. XVI.

coast, with views of the sea, and  
Heath and Arundel. These have  
taken up their residence, and promise to ren-  
der this situation one of the most fashionable  
and at the same time one of the most unex-  
ceptionable places of public amusement

F t

THEATRICAL



## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

## P R O L O G U E

To the BENEVOLENT PLANTERS.

Written by — CODRINGTON, Esq.  
of Exeter.

Spoken by Mr. KEMBLE,

In the Character of an AFRICAN SAILOR.

TO Afric's torrid clime, where every day

The sun oppresses with his scorching ray,  
My birth I owe; and there for many a year  
I tasted pleasure free from every care.There 'twas my happy fortune long to prove  
The fond endearments of parental love.'Twas there my Adela, my favourite maid,  
Return'd my passion, love with love repaid.

Oft on the banks where golden rivers flow,

And aromatic woods enchanting grow,

With my lov'd Adela I pass'd the day,

While suns on suns roll'd unperceiv'd away.

But ah! this happiness was not to last,

Clouds now the brightness of my fate o'ercast.

For the white savage fierce upon me sprung,

Wrath in his eye, and fury on his tongue,

And dragg'd me to a loathsome vessel near,

Dragg'd me from every thing I held most

dear,

And plung'd me in the horrors of despair,

Insensible to all that pass'd around,

Till in a foreign clime myself I found,

And sold to slavery!—there with constant

toil

Gondemn'd in burning sands to turn the soil.

Oh! if I told you what I suffer'd there

From cruel masters, and the lash severe,

Eyes most unus'd to melt would drop the

tear.

But fortune soon a kinder master gave,

Who made me soon forget I was a slave,

And brought me to this land, this generous

land,

Where they inform me, that an hallow'd

band,

Impell'd by soft humanity's kind laws,

Take up with fervent zeal the Negro's cause,

And at this very moment anxious try

To stop the wide-spread woes of slavery.

But of this hallow'd band a part appears,

Ereft my heart, and flow my grateful tears!

Oh, sons of mercy! whose extensive mind

Takes in at once the whole of human kind;

Who know the various nations of the earth,

Whate'er clime they owe their birth,

Or of whatever colour they appear,

All children of one Gracious Parent are,

And thus united by paternal love,

To mankind, of all the friends you prove;

Accept and pursue your God-like plan,

And rescue from the tyrant's hand.

What tho' at first you miss the wish'd-for  
end,

Success at last your labours will attend.

Then shall your worth extoll'd in grateful  
strains,Resound through Gambia's and Angola's  
plains.Nations unborn your righteous zeal shall  
bless,

To them the source of peace and happiness.

Oh mighty Kannoah! thou most holy power,

Whom humbly we thy fable race adore!

Prosper the great design—thy children free

From the oppressor's hand—and give them  
liberty!

## OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Spoken by Miss FONTENELLE,

At the THEATRE BRIGHTHELMSTON,

In the Character of MOGGY M'GILPIN.

WELL, here I am, I've manag'd matters  
rarely,

And now am wedded to my bonny Churley;

No more I'll trouble Daddy with my gig,

Or hide me in the Parson's gown or wig;

My Red-cord now can't sliding aid afford,

Tho' married people often want accord.

Dull souls mayhap, my various actions sum-  
ming,'Ecod! may think that I have been too  
cooking;

But tho' I led Mc Gilpin such a dance,

In bigger life I'm kept in countenance.

Miss from Dad's precepts with a Swain wilt  
fly,

Hum him, and run away as well as I;

For 'mong the great scarce Youth shoots forth  
its head,

'Ere fashion forms it in fantastic bed,

And big with folly, each a thriving plant,

Miss is Coquette, and master a Gallant,

She studies Dress to shine at Rout or Ball;

She studies *entre nous*—nothing at all;

She rouge to place may cause scintillous glow;

He how to simmer, or to make a bow;

She how with scandal characters to kill,

Or cheat at Whist—Loo—Cribbage or Qua-  
drille;

He knowing on the Turf in each Nag's pace,

"To ride the Jockey of a Jack-ass race;"

Or Elbow-squaring, fashionably train'd,

Drives madly to an inch with six in-hand;

The Charioteer's bright genius none can suc-  
ceed,

Rolling down one street and then up another;

Quarrel about division of an hair,

And boldly fires his pistol—in the Air.

Scarcely

Scarcely in their Teens, to variegate the scene,  
Our Spanish Couple jog to Greta-Green,  
And hardly's past the honey-moon of bliss,  
'Ere Miss hates Master, Master nauseates  
Miss;

Tho' late she lov'd him, he did her adore,  
She's now the swaddler, he's a monstrous  
bore;

Till of each other tir'd, affection gone,  
He sleeps with Kitty, she elopes with John, }  
And the farce ends in trial for *Crim Con.* }  
But think not, pray, I've any here in view,  
For "I'm the greatest fibber you e'er  
knew."

Yet 'mid the train of Fashion's Sons, (forsooth,  
What now I mention, fecks! I'll *swear* is  
truth)

Merit will oft appear, and Cares to lighten,  
Royal Desert now leads the van in *Brighton*;  
A love of virtue each bright action warms,  
And gives to princely worth a thousand  
charms;

The poor man's blessing, and the rich one's  
pride,

He's *Generosity personified*.

Of that no more, Worth needs no praises  
seek—

Then as a plauder for myself I'll speak:  
My errand here's to tell you, what delight  
It gives to view so many friends to-night;  
Your presence here does cheerfulness impart,  
And makes a *Holiday* in *Meggy's beard*.  
For your attendance then my thanks receive.  
If the *repast* is homely that we give,  
Our mansion's *something* neat, altho' 'tis  
small,

And, faith! we've strove to *entertain* you  
all.

I'm too rewarded; every doubt is eas'd,  
If your kind plaudits tell me you are pleas'd.

#### AUGUST 25.

*Thimble's Flight from the Shopboard*, a Comic  
piece of one act, was performed at the Hay-  
Market for the first time for the benefit of  
Mr. Baunister, sen.

This piece is founded on the equivocal of  
a letter being delivered by mistake to a well-  
known Imitator, which was intended to re-  
commend a lover by the lady's father, and in  
which he is desired to entertain her. The  
Imitator (supposing he must give likenesses of  
the principal dramatic performers, begins  
by asking the lady if she should like to lean on  
a *Baunister*, or if she is fond of *Parsons*, or  
little *Quick*, on the names of whom some  
despicable puns are made. After giving se-  
veral imitations the mistake is discovered,  
and the father consents that the lady shall  
marry her own lover, who is an officer.

Mr. Rees is the person for whom this  
piece seems to have been principally framed.  
He imitated several of the actors very suc-  
cessfully, but the reflections on the person re-  
presented, Mr. Kean having been a taylor,  
were disapproved by the audience.

SEPT. 14. Covent Garden opened with  
*Romeo and Juliet*; *Romeo* by Mr. Holman, who  
had not performed in London for two years;  
*Juliet* by Mrs. Abmes, from the Theatre in  
Dublin. Of Mr. Holman it cannot be denied,  
that from the licence of Provincial Theatres  
he has acquired some habits which he will do  
well to unlearn as fast as possible. Mrs.  
Abmes is a beautiful young woman, elegant  
in person and graceful in action. She  
appeared to want force and animation, but  
throughout displayed great judgment, sensi-  
bility, and truth of colouring. She seems to  
have formed herself on Mrs. Crawford, and  
promises, after the perturbations of a first ap-  
pearance are subsided, to be something more  
than a mere useful performer.

15. Miss Hagley, a pupil of Mr. Linley,  
who performed once last season, appeared at  
Drury Lane in the character of *Leonora* in  
the *Padlock*. This young lady is rather of  
the smallest size, though her figure is neat  
and well-proportioned, and her features are  
regular. Her manner is easy for a young  
beginner, and her deportment unconstrained.  
She sings with great taste and correctness,  
and possesses a sweet but not a powerful voice.  
She seems to be intended to perform the  
musical characters of the late Mrs. Ferrier.

19. Mr. Haymes appeared the first time in  
London at Drury Lane, in the character of  
*Belcour* in the *West Indian*. His performance  
exhibited few marks of skill, and fewer of  
genius. In person he resembles Mr. Raddish,  
has a marking face, a figure well-formed, and  
a voice which deserves much praise. His  
accent, however, seems provincial, and his  
manner far from agreeable. His mode of  
speaking is the reverse of propriety. His  
volubility is very unpleasant, but at times he  
discovered that he sufficiently understood his  
author, and therefore may with his natural  
requisites be expected by care and application  
to become a valuable performer.

23. Mr. Duffey from Dublin appeared  
the first time at Covent Garden in the cha-  
racter of *Alphonso*, in *The Castle of Andalusia*.  
He possesses an excellent voice, at once har-  
monious, various, and powerful. He sang  
the airs in a masterly style. As an actor, he  
wanted ease and a distinct utterance. His  
figure and features are neither very excellent,  
nor exceptionable. As a substitute for *Al-  
fonso* he will be seen to advantage; as he appears  
no way inferior to that performer.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Vienna, Aug. 19.*

THE Emperor, after three weeks of apparent recovery, has been again indisposed. An abscess has appeared near the hemorrhoidal veins, and an incision was made in it three successive times on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday. His Majesty still keeps his bed, though his complaint is not accompanied by any fever.

The Turks having again effected an irruption into the Bannat, the corps under General Vecsey being of inferior force, fell back to Terregova, and afterwards to Feinisch, where it was joined on the 8th instant by a detachment from Caransebes, and by another from Transylvania. The Turks gaining intelligence of this reinforcement immediately retreated to Schupaneck, where they now remain.

*Hague, Aug. 21.* Accounts have been received here from Liege, that, on the 18th inst. a tumultuous assembly of the inhabitants of that city, and its district, had surrounded the palace of the Prince Bishop, and extorted his assent to different demands; one of which was, that the States General of that principality should be forthwith assembled.

An express arrived here also this morning from Maastricht, with intelligence that a body of several thousand rioters had assembled in the neighbourhood of Verviers, and had committed various outrages; but it does not appear what was the immediate motive or pretext for this insurrection.

*Madrid, Aug. 24.* An edict of his Ca-

tholic Majesty has just been published here, by which the trade to the Port of Manilla, hitherto confined to the Asiatic nations, is opened for the term of three years, to commence from the first of September 1790, to the ships of all the European Powers which are allowed to carry thither any Asiatic produce (the importation of European goods in foreign bottoms remains strictly prohibited) and to export from thence silver, and all Spanish merchandize, as well as such foreign articles as may have been conveyed to that port by the Philippinc company, on the same terms as this trade is permitted to the Asiatic nations.

*Vienna, Aug. 25.* The Emperor was yesterday so much better as to have been able to remain out of his bed for more than two hours. As the environs of Luxembourg, and even the gardens of that palace, are entirely overflowed, in consequence of the present inundations, it is expected that his Imperial Majesty will return to this capital, as soon as he is able to bear the motion of a carriage.

*Brussels, Sept. 1.* Accounts have been received here from Liege, dated the 30th ult. that the Prince Bishop had left that country abruptly, and that the States were to assemble on the following day\*.

*Vienna, Sept. 2.* Since Sunday last the Emperor has been entirely without fever, and is so much recovered as to be able to resume his walks in the gardens of Luxembourg.

The Turks have been dislodged from Me-

\* Previous to his departure his Highness sent the following declaration to the Council of the noble city of Liege:—

"As the next meeting of the States may be very tumultuous, and of a nature prejudicial to my health, which I only wish to preserve for the benefit of my nation, I have thought proper to withdraw for some time from my capital. I assure the nation that I go with no design of soliciting any foreign aid, or with an intention of making any complaint either to his Imperial Majesty, the Diet, or the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire; neither have I commissioned any one to make a complaint; and I disavow in the face of the whole world all those which probably may in the present circumstances be made in my name, as I have given no such commission, nor manifested any desire so to do.

"I request the nation to deliberate calmly and moderately upon such useful and necessary changes as they may think it proper for the Constitution to undergo, to respect the people, and to exercise no kind of vengeance against any one.

"I shall make known the place I retire to, that I may be informed of whatever resolutions are taken.

"I fervently recommend the whole nation to the care of Divine Providence, that he may enlighten and bless it with the spirit of peace and concord, and that the work which is about to be undertaken may be such as will secure happiness and tranquillity to future ages.

(Signed)

CONSTANTINE FRANCIS,

*Brussels, August 26.*Bishop and Prince of Liege.  
hadia,

badly, by General Clairfait's corps, reinforced by a considerable detachment under the command of the Prince of Waldeck.

9. The Emperor, who removed to Hetzenдорff on Thursday last, begins already to benefit from the change of air, and his Imperial Majesty is now in a better state of health than he has been in, at any time, for the last five months.

An account was published here on Sunday evening 1<sup>st</sup>, by which it appears that, on the 28th ult. the Turks were again defeated by the corps under General Clairfait, and obliged to take refuge in the fortrefs of Orsova.

The march of the grand army from Weiskirchen for Syrmia began on the 30th ult. in three columns, by different routes, which are to rendezvous in the vicinity of Opova, and to be afterwards joined by the Croatian army, which has hitherto been encamped at Ruma. The whole force intended for the attack of Belgrade is computed at upwards of seventy thousand men. [*End of Lond. Gaz.*]

\*\*\*\*\*

THE King of Sweden, after the affair at Hogsborg on the 18th of July, sent back on his parole an officer, who had been taken prisoner in that engagement—and this out of respect to the commander of the regiment to which he belonged: he was attended by a Swedish officer, two dragoons, and a trumpet; but on approaching the advanced post of the Russians, notwithstanding the founding of the trumpet as a signal of truce, they were fired at, obliged to retire, and return.

The King receiving an account of the reception of his trumpet, and conceiving it to proceed from the undisciplined light troops of the Russians, not to be restrained by their officers, ordered a letter to be written to Prince de Nassau, who commanded the Russian Squadron, then stationed off Fredericksham, acquainting him with the above circumstance, and desiring the Prince to communicate the same to the Russian commander of the land forces. This letter contained a postscript in the King's own hand, in which he handsomely lamented that the Prince was carrying arms against him, and intreated him to use his influence with the enemy to make them pay respect to the laws of civilized war. The Prince accordingly forwarded the letter to the Count Mouschin Pouchin, commander of the Russian troops, who, instead of returning an answer to the special matter it contained, respecting the attack of the officer on parole, enters into the motives and conduct of the King of Sweden, telling Prince de Nassau, that

“The war which it pleased the King of

Sweden to commence against us, departs in its own nature from the common rules adopted by civilized nations. His Swedish Majesty cannot support it but in violence to good faith; it is occasioned by no outrage of ours; but it is in direct violation of the bonds which by solemn treaties bind us together, as well as in open violation of the engagements which he entered into with his own nation. Undertaken thus against all faith, this war therefore hardly deserves the name. It is devoid of all national motive, and even of the national sanction, which could alone legalize its origin.”

The Count, in the same letter, observes on the attempt to burn the Russian fleet in Copenhagen harbour.

“When this conduct,” says the Count, “compared with the horrid and shocking plot, contrived by a Minister acknowledged by his Swedish Majesty, to burn the Russian Squadron stationed at Copenhagen, and with it the residence of a Sovereign who had received that Minister under the sacred safeguard of public faith—and the recent capture of a neutral vessel in a neutral port by a Swedish privateer, in the most traitorous and perfidious manner; we cannot be embarrassed to decide, if we are to receive lessons of humanity and generosity from an enemy who is ignorant of their first principles, or who at least has no scruple in violating them.”

The letter from which the above extracts are taken, was inclosed to the King of Sweden by the Prince de Nassau, who, not content with conveying the invectives of the Count, throws in a little for himself—He says to the King,

“Thy favours that your Majesty has loaded me with, made me see with extreme pain the part that you have taken in attacking the territories of her Imperial Majesty, while that august Sovereign, depending on the solidity of the treaties with your Majesty, had totally dismantled the frontiers, to direct her power against the Barbarians, who began an unjust war against her.”

We have only to remark on the above, that the letter sent by order of the King of Sweden, related to the outrage committed on a trumpet of peace in the act of civility; and the answer ought, unquestionably, to have been confined to that subject. Whilst Austria and Russia are combined against the Turk, the other Potentates of Europe scarcely approve the war commenced by the Swedish monarch, as tending to prejudice the independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby maintain the balance of power in Europe.

The Russian General says, the King of Sweden began the war, “contrary to the

engagements entered into with his own nation." But what is that to him?—His interests has nothing to do with the administra-

tion or internal government of other kingdoms; she is (it is true) Empress of *all the Russias*, but not yet autocratrix of Europe!

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

**A** LETTER from New York, of May 1, says "The illustrious Washington was yesterday, installed in the dignity of First Magistrate of the United States of America, to which he had been called by the unanimous suffrages of the nation. After having been escorted by a company of dragoons, &c. and attended by a Committee of the Senate to the Hall of the Federative Assembly, he passed along the gallery which is before the Hall, when the Chancellor of the State of New York said, with a loud voice, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" This was echoed by a vast crowd of citizens who had assembled together. In the Hall Mr. Washington addressed the two Houses in an able discourse. Afterwards the Congress, with the President and Vice-President at its head, repaired to the church of St. Paul's, when divine service was celebrated by the Rev. Samuel Prevost; and, in returning, Mr. Washington was conducted back to his house with the same solemnity. Mr. Washington on this, as on former occasions, refused to receive any lucrative recompence for the services he had done his country."

A letter from New-York, dated June 6, says, "His Excellency General Washington, our new Congressional President, and perhaps I might add Dictator of America for life, gave a very sumptuous entertainment on Thursday the 4th, on account of the recovery of his Majesty the King of Great-Britain; the Sovereys of England, France, Holland, and Portugal, and persons of the first distinction, were present. This very handsome respect to the British Monarch will doubtless be received as it deserves."

A discovery has lately been made within the walls of New College, Oxford, that delights the Antiquary, and furnishes universal speculation. On removing the old screen at the Altar-piece of the Chapel, a fine expensive wall, of Gothic architecture and finishment, was unexpectedly discovered behind. There are 13 niches in it, that develope, with some appearance of truth, the figures of our Saviour and his twelve Apostles, who did once fill the vacancies.—What a greater confirmation to the above fact, that there are five Entablatures, which crown the niches, that have an allusion to the history of the "Salvator Mundi," besides many symbolic additions. There is much fretwork about the niches, in the most exquisite manner,

not inferior to that of King's College. What accounts for so beautiful a picture of workmanship being hidden, may be read in the records of the College, where the founder, in 1558, transmits an order, in the true reformation spirit, to destroy and remove every vestige of profane representations, as those pious remembrances were deemed by the fanaticism of the moment.

Three actions were last Term tried in the Court of King's Bench, in which Mr. King his Majesty's Mercer was defendant, brought for his coachman driving against the plaintiffs' carriages and breaking them, in consequence of which the plaintiffs were much hurt in their persons. Verdicts were given in all against Mr. King, with damages and costs.

The King of Prussia has just issued an order for a newspaper to be published monthly, and to be distributed gratis to the peasants through Silesia, &c. and has further enjoined that in each district every schoolmaster shall read and explain the contents of the paper to such of his neighbours as cannot themselves read. It is to contain a journal of the progress of agriculture throughout his dominions; prescriptions for the cure of various disorders incident to mankind, cattle, sheep, dogs, &c.

A proposition was agitated in June last at Oxford, for reducing the time requisite for a doctorate in the civil law to the standard of the sister university, by making it 12 instead of 12 years. This question when first brought forward was quashed by the single negative of the Vice Chancellor, not from any aversion to the principle, but to the form in which it was then proposed.

On a future day it was resumed in a form less objectionable; and after one speech in support of it, and another on the opposite side of the question, a scrutiny (answering in substance to a Parliamentary division) was demanded by the latter speaker; the consequence of which was, a considerable majority in favour of the proposed reduction.

In taking down an old house in Kello in Scotland, three gold coins of James VI. were lately found in good preservation; and a similar event happened at Lamlashgow; the owner of an ancient building there having discovered several pieces of gold and silver coin of King Robert Bruce, James I. II. III. IV. V. VI.

The three Justices of the Tower Hamlets who had before been convicted of discharging some performers of the Royalty Theatre, con-

victed

placed under the vagrant act before Justice Staples, were brought to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence, when Mr. Justice Ashhurst ordered them to pay a fine of 100l. each.

On the morning of JULY 4, an uncommon shock, attended with a violent rushing noise, was felt at St. Mary Magdalen's College, Oxford, and on the opposite side of the water, occasioned, as it afterwards appeared, by the falling of the VENERABLE OAK which stood at the entrance into the water walk, and had for many ages by its magnitude and antiquity attracted the admiration of strangers. Its dimensions were as follow.

|                |   |                   |
|----------------|---|-------------------|
| In girth       | - | 21 feet 9 inches. |
| Height         | - | 71 feet 8 inches. |
| Cubic Contents | - | 754 feet.         |

The trunk for more than nine feet from the ground was reduced to a perfect shell, but upwards the tree seemed to be in the full vigour of vegetation, though it had long been kept from falling by two or three roots, scarcely so large as a two inch cable.

With such slender support it is wonderful that it should so long have repelled the storms which at different times have torn up huge elms in the adjacent grove, many generations of which it has seen pass away. Dr. Stukeley, 1724, speaking in his *Innerary Curiosum* of Magdalen college, says, "The old oak is still left, nigh which he (the founder) ordered his college to be built." Now the college was founded in 1448, and we must conclude that a tree had something peculiar in its size or its age to make it an object of attraction on such an occasion; but they who are acquainted with our ancient forests will not think it incredible that an oak of sufficient importance to attract William Weynflete's attention should boast of receiving in its green old age a visit from George the Third. Its antiquity has indeed been ascertained with tolerable accuracy by the usual method of counting the number of circular lines in the grain, each of which is a mark of annual growth in all species of timber. Hence it appears, that this oak has been increasing for upwards of *six centuries*, and probably might have reached its romantic branches to distant ages, but that it evidently had been injured as far back as the reign of Charles II. when the present walks were laid out; "a scheme, which, according to the prophetic witicism of Din Purcell, "consisted so much in *darning and sinking*, "that it must be productive of mischief."

5. His Majesty was on the Esplanade at Weymouth between 7 and 8, where he walked two hours.—After breakfast their Majesties and the Princesses, with their attendants, walked to church, where the Mayor and

Corporation, having made the previous necessary arrangements, conducted them to their pews.—The church was very much crowded, but the greatest regularity was preserved.

Their Majesties pew was in the centre aisle flated up with green silk curtains. A psalm at the beginning of the service, and an anthem before the sermon, were performed by several of the neighbourhood. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Groves, the rector, from Cor. 1. 10. After church their Majesties and the Princesses walked till dinner on the beach, to shew themselves to the immense crowds of affectionate subjects assembled from all parts of the country.

The affability and condescension which characterize the Royal Family is not less remarkable than at Cheltenham last year.

13. A man set off for a wager, to walk 100 miles in 24 hours. The ground was measured near Greenwich. He walked in a circle, which was an exact mile, 100 times round. He won the wager with ease in 23 hours and a half. He started at four o'clock in the afternoon, walked all night, and went the 100 miles by half past two o'clock next day. He did not appear much fatigued.

A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Browne, Cabinet maker, on the South-Side of St. Paul's Church-yard, which destroyed the frame, and damaged the adjoining houses.

The report of the Privy Council, respecting the powers of the Elder Tree to repel Bights and Vermin, has been confirmed by extensive experiments in Yorkshire, Devon, Berks, Hertfordshire, and Kent.

The Irish Parliament is prorogued to Tuesday the 20th of September.

14. Came on before Lord Kenyon and a special jury, the trial of an indictment preferred by Mrs. Fitzherbert against Dr. Withers, for a gross and scandalous libel. His Lordship directed the attention of the jury to those points that were most material for their consideration; after which they immediately found the defendant—*GUILTY*.

Last week several workmen began pulling down the ancient market-house at Farnham, Surrey. Several coins, bearing date so long ago as 1057, were found, from which it is supposed it was the oldest market-house in this kingdom.

17. This morning Christopher Brown, a higgler of Turnham Green, was found hanging in a hay-loft belonging to the Nag's-head in James-street, Covent Garden. He had been collecting money the preceding day, and unfortunately while in a state of intoxication fell in company with some abandoned women, who robbed him of the whole of his cash, upwards of 80l. In a state of despair he

fought the inn where his cart stood, and repairing to the hay-loft fastened a cord to the beam, and hung himself. He has left a poor widow and five children.

**Damaged Grass**—A method by which much grass may be recovered, after having been damaged by excessive rains: When the grass is cut, wash off the filth as much as possible, dry it more than usual, and in the sick sprinkle a little salt. The cattle have already been seen to prefer it to better hay. But care should be taken to allow them plenty of water.

The King has been pleased to grant to Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. and his issue his Royal Licence to take the surname and bear the Arms of Earley only.

*Plymouth-Dock, Aug. 27.*

This morning the King, with the Queen and three Princesses, left Saltram on their return to Weymouth, after a stay of twelve days, during which time their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, and attended by the Board of Admiralty, viewed the dock-yard, the ships building and repairing, and those on float; went on board the Impregnable, a guardship of 90 guns, and the Royal Sovereign, a new ship of 100 guns in ordinary; and proceeded to sea in the Southampton frigate, (accompanied by the Magnificent of 74 guns) to review the squadron of evolution, under the command of Commodore Goodall, which was cruising in the offing.

His Majesty also inspected the Victualling Office; and afterwards took a view of the Citadel, Gunwharf, and works on the heights near Caufand-Bay, accompanied by the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Governor of the garrison.

His Majesty's barge was constantly attended by the Board of Admiralty, the Rear-Admiral commanding in the port, and the Captains of the ships, under his command, in their respective barges; and the Royal Standard, whenever it appeared in sight, was saluted by his Majesty's ships, and by the guns at the Citadel, Drake's Island, and the several batteries on shore.

His Majesty expressed the highest approbation of the good order and discipline of the fleet; of the excellent condition of the dock yard, arsenals, and garrison, and the regularity with which every thing was conducted; and shewed the utmost satisfaction at the demonstrations of loyalty and attention with which he was received by all ranks of people, who assembled in great numbers from every quarter, to enjoy the happiness of seeing their Sovereign amongst them.

The King was yesterday graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Tho-

mas Byard, esq; Captain of the Impregnable, who had this honour, each day, to steer his Majesty's barge, and also to direct that the Commanders of the Termagant and Wasp sloops be promoted to the rank of Post-captains in his Majesty's fleet; the Lieutenants commanding the Speedwell and Brazen cutters, and first Lieutenants of the Barfleur, Impregnable, Carnatic, Magnificent, Bombay Castle, and Southampton, to be Masters and Commanders; and that 12 Midshipmen be made Lieutenants.

And his Majesty was also graciously pleased to order the following sums to be distributed, viz.

|                                                                                               |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| To the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the dock-yard, victualling-office, and gun-wharf | 1500 |
| To the poor of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Dock                                                 | 250  |

To the crews of his Majesty's barge, and of the several barges which attended on him during his stay here

200

*York, Aug. 28.* Their R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of York arrived on the race ground on Monday afternoon, and highly gratified an immense concourse of spectators by their appearance upon the Grand Stand. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales was waited upon by the corporation, who went in procession in their formalities from the Guildhall to the Deanery, preceded by their band of music playing 'God save the King,' and presented the following address to his Royal Highness, with the freedom of this ancient city in a most elegant gold box, which were very graciously received.

To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

The Lord-Mayor and Corporation of the city of York, animated with the most lively gratitude for the high honour conferred on this ancient city by your presence, beg leave to approach your Royal Person with the utmost respect and most cordial affection. This honour, Sir, is greatly increased by your Royal Highness being the only Heir Apparent to the Imperial Crown of this realm, whom they have ever had the felicity personally to address.

They cannot resist the present favourable opportunity of expressing their just admiration of, and unfeigned acknowledgments for, the wisdom and moderation which so eminently distinguished the affectionate and princely conduct of your Royal Highness in the most awful and trying situation, when all men looked up to your Royal Highness for protection with the fullest assurance of receiving it; and blessed as this kingdom hath been by Divine Providence in the happy recovery

recovery of our most gracious Sovereign, (for whom they entertain the warmest sentiments of duty and loyalty) it is their fervent prayer that when it shall please the Almighty to call his Majesty to a heavenly throne, your Royal Highness may succeed him in the hearts and affection of a free, brave, and loyal people, and long live to reign over them with the happiness and glory of a Patriot King.

Your Royal Highness is respectfully entreated to permit your Royal name to be enrolled amongst the freemen of this ancient city, and to accept the freedom thereof, which is thus humbly offered to your Royal Highness's gracious reception.

To which address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer :

My Lord-Mayor and Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your loyal and affectionate address, and for the satisfaction which you express at my visit to the city of York.

It gives me very sincere pleasure that my conduct has been properly understood by you, and that my opinions as to the powers necessary to have been trusted to me for the general welfare, have not been mistaken by the respectable citizens of York for an extravagant lust of power, or an unbecoming haste to assume the seat, which to be called to as late as possible is the constant and warmest wish of my heart. Impelled with these sentiments, I must, above all others, rejoice in that happy event which is the subject of your joyful congratulations, and which touches my feelings not more as an affectionate son than as the person the most interested in every thing which concerns the prosperity and happiness of the realm.

I with pleasure accept the freedom of this ancient city, and your offer of enrolling my name amongst its citizens.

His Royal Highness was attended on this occasion by the Dukes of Bedford and Queensberry ; Earls Fitzwilliam, Carlisle, and Derby ; Colonel St. Leger, Lord Clermont, Capt. Fitzroy, Mr. Wyndham, Lord Downe, Lord Foley, Lord Rawdon, Lord Fielding, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Wentworth, Sir Thomas Dundas, Mr. Warwick Lake, &c.

The Duke of York has been so much indisposed, that he was not able to appear in public.

*Weymouth, Aug. 29.* Their Majesties, with their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, having left Saltram on Thursday morning last, arrived at Exeter at three o'clock in the afternoon, where they passed the night. They set out from thence at eight o'clock yesterday morning, and returned hither at four in the afternoon, in perfect health.

*Sept. 2.* Karl Fitzwilliam gave his mag-

Vol. XVI.

nificent fête at Wentworth-house. Nothing could be more superb and sumptuous than the whole of the arrangements. It was in the true stile of English hospitality. His gates, on being honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were thrown open to the loyalty and love of the surrounding country ; and not fewer than 40,000 persons were entertained in his noble park. The scale of the entertainment may be imagined when we state, that in the course of the day his abundance supplied not less than fifty-five hogheads of ale, with diversions, consisting of all the rural sports in use in that part of the kingdom, lasted the whole day ; and the Prince, with the Nobility and Gentry, who were the noble Earl's guests, participated in the merriment.

The company in the house were about 200, and they comprehended all the heavy and fashion of the neighbourhood, without distinction of party. The dinner was in the highest stile of magnificence, and the fête concluded with a ball.

In coming to town from Wentworth-house, the Prince of Wales encountered an alarming accident, but which, providentially, was attended by no ill consequence. About two miles on the other side of Newark ; a cart crossing the road struck the axle of the Prince's coach and overturned it. It was on the verge of a slope, and the carriage fell a considerable way, turned over twice, and was shivered to pieces. There were in the coach with his Royal Highness, Lord Clermont, Col. St. Leger, and Col. Lake. Two of the Prince's servants were on the box.

The Prince suffered only a slight contusion in the shoulder, and his wrist was sprained. His Highness was underfoot in the first fall, and by the next fall of the carriage was brought uppermost, when he, with his usual activity and presence of mind, disengaged himself, and was the first to disengage and rescue his fellow-travellers. Lord Clermont was the most hurt. He is much wounded in the face, and is otherwise so severely bruised, that he was obliged to remain at Newark. The other gentlemen were, like the Prince, fortunate enough to escape with little hurt. The accident happened at ten o'clock at night, and it was a clear moonlight. The carriage was his Royal Highness's own travelling-coach, with four horses and postillions ; and the mishap was occasioned by the wilfulness of the postillions, who strove to clear the cart with their common precipitation. Col. Lake's post-chaise being close behind, the Prince and Lord Clermont went forward in it to Newark, where his Highness slept, and proceeded to London the next morning.



3. The most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning within the memory of man happened this evening at Amersham, and the country around, to the inexpressible terror and consternation of the inhabitants, the atmosphere exhibiting an amazing sheet of continued blaze. A heavy fall of hailstones succeeded, in quantity and magnitude surpassing belief, and which did excessive execution in all the gentlemen's gardens, particularly Mr. Drake's, where above 500 squares of the hot-house lights, &c. were broken, and the windows in the town were entirely shattered. Several heads of cattle were also killed, but we are happy in not hearing of any lives being lost.

One Canfield, a blacksmith, who was on his way from London to Birmingham, in search of work, having been driven from his wife, and a large family of helpless children, thro' the fear of a prison, was the same night killed by lightning under an oak tree in Lord Aylesford's park at Packington, Warwickshire; his clothes were set on fire, and one of his sides burnt to a cinder. Two men, at a few yards distance, under a clump of trees, seeing his clothes in a blaze, ran to his assistance, but found him lifeless.—An affectionate letter from his wife was received the following day from Coventry, informing him of a friend's having paid the debt for which he had come, and begging all their sorrows would at an end, intended his immediate return, which she anxiously expected and prayed for.—Persons during a thunder-storm should be cautious never to take shelter under trees, which being attractive of the electric fire, are of all places the most dangerous and insecure.

At the music meeting in the theatre at Nottingham on Thursday last, the following circumstance happened.—A man had got on the roof of the theatre, in order to hear the performance.—Just in the middle of one of Mrs. Biddington's songs, the roof gave way, and he made his unwelcome appearance on the stage. From the quantity of dust and mortar that fell with him, one of the audience, either through fear or worse motives, cried "Flee!" This occasioned a storm of confusion not to be described, among the band and the audience, till the cause came to be developed. Happily it was attended with no bad consequences.

4. Claude Scott, esq. Coleman and Ironmonger, was ticketed Sheriff in the room of Mr. Sutton, but paid the fine to be excused serving that duty.

Thomas Coburn, esq. afterwards elected to the room of Mr. Scott, was discharged the insufficiency of wealth; when William Newman, esq. Alderman, was elected, and accepted the office.

On the 29th ult. about four o'clock in the afternoon, a melancholy accident happened at the apartments of Signor Invetto, at the Grove Tavern in Bath, through some powder taking fire, by which his wife and son were instantaneously killed, and rendered dreadful spectacles.

5. Were executed at the Old Heath, near Shrewsbury, Thomas Phipps, esq; the elder, and Thomas Phipps, the younger, (father and only son) of Llwyney Mafpis, for forging and uttering a note of hand for 20l. purporting to be the note of Mr. Richard Coleman, of Oswestry, knowing the same to have been forged. It was proved on the trial of these unfortunate men, that Mr. Coleman never had any transactions with Mr. Phipps that required the signing of any note whatever. That about Christmas last Mr. Coleman was served with a writ, by order of Mr. Phipps at his own suit, which action Mr. C. defended; that Mr. Phipps not supporting it, a *non pros.* was signed in the action 'with 2l. 3s. costs; whereupon Mr. Phipps and his son, with William Thomas their clerk, made an affidavit, stating that the note was for a trespass in carrying away some hay from off the land of one of Mr. Phipps's tenants, which Mr. Coleman had taken.

Upon this affidavit the Court of Exchequer granted a rule to shew cause why the *non pros.* should not be set aside. Mr. Coleman insisting that the note was a forgery, the matter rested in suspense till the event of this prosecution. After a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, and the Judge's charge to the jury, the two Phipps's were pronounced *Guilty of uttering and publishing the note, knowing the same to be forged.* The Judge immediately passed sentence of death upon them, and recommended the jury to acquit William Thomas, who was accordingly found *not guilty.*

Mr. Phipps and his son, from the time of their condemnation till the morning of their execution persisted in their innocence. However, before they left the gaol, young Phipps confessed that he committed the forgery, *avowed his father's innocence of it, and ignorance of its being forged when published.* They were taken in a mourning coach to the place of execution, accompanied by a clergyman, and another pious person, who had visited them daily since their condemnation. On their way to the fatal tree, the father said to the son, "Tommy, thou hast brought me to this shameful end, but I freely forgive thee." To which the son made no reply. It being remarkably wet weather, the devotions were chiefly performed in the coach,

Mr

Mr. Phipps was in his 47th year, and his son just twenty years of age two days before his execution.

Their fate is not so much lamented, on account of several similar matters appearing against them, and not a little aggravated, when it is considered Mr. Phipps was possessed of about 300l. a year landed property, besides his practice.

7. Their Majesties visited Milton Abbey; and were received at the entrance by Lord Milton and Miss Damer. Green baize was spread from the carriage to the house, strewn with flowers. After taking some refreshment, her Majesty, the Princess Royal, Lady Courtoun, and Miss Damer, got into an open carriage, drawn by six grey ponies, mounting three postillions. The Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, with the Ladies Waldegrave, accompanied them in the same kind of vehicle. His Majesty, Lord Milton, and attendants, rode on horseback. They went round the grounds, and viewed the surrounding country. The company returned about four o'clock to dinner, which was sumptuous and elegant, and worthy the Royal guests. Their Majesties, &c. left the Lodge about half past six, and arrived at Gloucester Lodge at nine, well pleased with their visit, the hospitality and loyalty of their reception, and the beauty and elegance of the mansion and surrounding country.

12. The Guardian Transport sailed from Portsmouth on her voyage to Port-Jackson. She has twenty-five convicts on board, mostly carpenters and blacksmiths, and a lading of beds, clothing, and other articles, of which Commodore Phillips had not a sufficient supply. Eight superintendants of convicts embarked with them; and a skilful botanist, provided with glass frames and every thing necessary for the preservation of rare plants for the Royal Garden at Kew, also takes his passage on board this ship.

14. Their Majesties, and three Princesses, attended by Lord Courtoun, Lady Waldegrave, and Colonel Goldsworthy, &c. &c. left Weymouth, on a visit to the Marquis of Bath at Longleat. Their Majesties breakfasted at Lord Digby's; and changed horses at the Antelope at Sherborne; alighted at Sir Richard Hoare's at Stourton, and walked a short time on the terrace to view the beauties of that excellent seat; and arrived at Longleat about half past five in the afternoon to dinner, where many thousands of loyal subjects of all descriptions were assembled in the park from every part of the country to have a sight of their Majesties; and testified their joy with the loudest and most heartfelt acclamations, uniting all in the

chorus of "God save the King." Mr. Phillot, of the Bear Inn, Bath, assisted in the preparation for their Majesties' entertainment.

A general illumination took place at Warminster that evening, when the principal inn (the Marquis's Arms) was very splendidly illuminated by Mr. Armstrong of Bath, and the Angel Inn was also brilliantly illuminated, and had an elegant transparency.

15. Their Majesties appeared on the terrace, and also rode round the park in an open chaise, to gratify the eager desire of the crowds of people again assembled to behold their beloved King. Their Majesties were graciously condescended to admit vast numbers of well-dressed people to the Royal presence in the apartments of the Marquis's noble mansion.

16. Their Majesties left Longleat this morning, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Tottenham Park, in Wilts, the seat of Lord Aylesbury, at four in the afternoon.

18. Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, set out from Tottenham Park at ten o'clock this morning, and arrived at Windsor at three this afternoon, in perfect health, after an absence of twelve weeks. The King, as soon as he got out of his carriage, received the joyful affection of the three youngest Princesses. The manifestations of joy on this occasion were beyond description. The bells rang for ringing, music was dispersed in several places, and at night there were illuminations at Windsor and Eton.

A very melancholy circumstance happened at Brighton. Just as the packet came to anchor on Sunday morning last, the Chevalier de Meunpou, second son of the Chancellor of France (a physician), threw himself overboard. But by the assistance of a boat he was taken up. However, as he was walking with two ladies on the Wednesday following, he suddenly quitted them, and, near the church, fell himself through the head, and died on the spot. In his pockets were found cash and notes to the amount of 100l. and a letter importing that he died innocent of the offences charged upon him.

19. The Old Bailey sessions, after continuing twelve days, finally terminated, with two young men of good families, named Gories and Charrington, for robbing the note to the Marquis de Conflant, a French nobleman, of 98. 6d. together with William Charles the burglar; Thomas Winton and Alexander Gintrey, for stealing in a dwelling house; and William Chubb, John Hutton, Daniel Delap Stewart, John Price, William Price,

ton, and Mary Peters, for highway robberies, received sentence of death.

Fifty-four other prisoners, convicted of inferior offences, were ordered to be transported for seven years.

George Dawson, convicted of high treason, in counterfeiting the current coin of the kingdom, received judgment to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution.

To this black and melancholy catalogue, a longer list, and more dismal scene, succeeded. One hundred and eighteen unhappy prisoners, who had been convicted of capital offences at former sessions, were brought to the bar by ten at a time, and individually offered the King's pardon on condition of being transported to Botany-Bay during their lives.

It seems that a notion had been implanted in the minds of some of these unhappy men, that they were to be sold to slavery, or treated with a degree of hardship and oppression intolerable to humanity; and eight out of the 118 refused to receive the proffered mercy.

Mrs. Recorder addressed himself to them severally, in a sensible and affecting speech, exhorting them against treating the benignity of their sovereign with contempt, and adding, by a pertinacious refusal of his mercy, the crime of self-murder to the crimes for which their lives had become forfeited to the laws of their country. Exhortations, however, were employed in vain; they persisted in their premeditated resolution to prefer death to exile, and were accordingly remanded into Newgate, and ordered to be confined in the condemned cells.

Happily the necessary adjournment of the Court at four o'clock afforded the Rev. Mr. Vilette, the chaplain in ordinary of the prison, an opportunity to visit the cells; and he informed the Court, that five out of the eight were truly sensible of the impropriety of their conduct, and hid with the deepest sorrow and repentance, requested of him to implore the forgiveness of the Court, that the dreadful fate for their immediate execution might be recalled; which being complied with, the five were brought up and permitted to avail themselves of their sovereign's clemency.

The final adjournment of the Court was for some time delayed, in expectation that the example of subordination would work a like effect on the minds of Davies, Cowderoy, and Gandy, the three deluded wretches who remained in the cells; and they were at last brought once more to the bar; but notwithstanding every remonstrance, that it would be too late for them to avail of their unhappy clemency after the Court was closed, they presumptuously refused to accept the proffered mercy, and were again remanded to the cells. The Court was then finally closed,

and the consequence of the Recorder's report to his Majesty will in all probability be their inevitable and instant execution.

The Bank Directors, on Thursday, declared the Half-yearly dividend to be three and a half per cent. Mr. Stock proposed that the discount should be reduced to four per cent. as at the present discount of five per cent there was little or no business; and it would require much activity of trade to support so great a dividend. He was answered, that there was little business in the discount way, either for the Bank of England or the Bankers, and that, in this particular, they could not depart from precedent. Accordingly no reduction in the discount took place.

20. The Chapel of Greenwich hospital, which had undergone a ten years repair, in consequence of the devastation made by the fire that happened there on the 2d of January, 1779, was opened, and divine service performed in it. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Maule, one of the Hospital Chaplains, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, the other Chaplain.

21. A few days since a person of genteel appearance, but evidently labouring under the frowns of fortune, and a severe depression of spirits, was for some hours observed walking in a disconsolate manner in the vicinity of Burmondsey; at length he suddenly started, and, running a few steps, fell; after rising again, he passed quickly to the turnpike-gate to support himself, several persons immediately collected round him, when it was discovered that the pangs of death were strongly on him; he was taken into a neighbouring publick house, and expired in a few moments. On examining the papers in his pocket, it was discovered that his name was Plant, an Attorney at Law, from Stone, in Staffordshire; but who, from a train of misfortunes, had been reduced to absolute want, with a wife and two infant children.

This day one of the three deluded wretches, who on Saturday refused his Majesty's mercy, was to have been executed before Newgate. Every preparation for the dreadful ceremony was made; the Sheriffs stayed the execution to the latest moment, when the unfortunate man, finding himself on the brink of eternity, begged, and (though not deserving) received his Majesty's mercy on the terms first offered to him. The other two availed themselves of the Royal clemency on Saturday evening.

23. The King came to St. James's Palace, and held the first Levee since his late indisposition. He was received at the garden gate by Lord Boston, who conducted his Majesty to his closet, where he was waited on by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, previous to the commencement of the Levee.

MARRIAGES.

## MARRIAGES.

**THOMAS** Peter Metcalfe, esq. of Bath, to Miss Throckmorton, grand-daughter to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. of Bucknall, Berks.

Henry Cole Bowen, esq. of Bowen's-court, county of Cork, to Miss Prittie, daughter of Henry Prittie, esq. Knight of the Shire for the county of Tipperary.

At St. James's church, Thomas Henchman, esq. of New Burlington street, to Miss Berney, daughter of the late William Berney, esq.

The Rev. Thomas Horncastle Marshall, M. A. Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Alice Skinner of Whitby.

At Whitby, William Hult, esq. to Miss Lotherington, both of that place.

At Chesterfield, John Barns, aged about 24, to Deborah Tupman, aged about 64.

The Right Hon Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of the Duke of Gordon, to the Hon. Col. Lenox, eldest son of Lord George Lenox, and nephew to the Duke of Richmond.

Cuffe Browns, esq. nephew to Lord Kilmaine, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of the late David Jones, of Beaufort, co. Meath, esq. and niece to Col. Shaw.

At Houghton-is-Spring, Robert Makepeace, jun. esq. of London, to Miss Byers, daughter of the late Thomas Byers, esq. of New-Bottle, in the county of Durham.

At Romsey, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Lee-house, to Miss Collins, of Winchester.

John King Dashiwood, esq. only son of Sir John Dashiwood, Bart. to Miss Broadhead, only daughter of Mr. Broadhead.

The Rev. Mr. Coates, of Birmingham, to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, esq. of Hagley-row.

Capt. Hugh Lisle Carmichael, of the 67th reg. of foot, to Miss Catherine Ferrall, of Dublin.

Richard Heavyside, of Peterborough-house Middlesex, esq. to Miss Ann Spicer, late of Ware.

Mr. Valentine James Lloyd, of the Ordnance, to Miss Hastwell, of Billingshurst, Sussex.

In the Isle of Man, Samuel Wattleworth, esq. a Member of the house of Keys, to Miss Ann Moor, daughter of the worshipful Thomas Moor, esq. his Majesty's Deemster of the said Island.

Rev. Daniel Addison, of Thirsk, to Miss F. Bisset, youngest daughter of Dr. Bisset, physician at Knavnton.

William Bentham, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to Mrs. Bacon Forster, of Newton Cap, Durham.

Wm Parker, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Hensley.

Edward Paston, esq. of Appleton, in Norfolk, to Miss Havers, of Bury.

The Rev. Mr. Wright, rector of Market-Bosworth, to Miss Dilke, only daughter of William Dilke, esq. of Maxton-castle.

Mr. Mortimer, of New Inn, attorney, to Miss Barton, of Colchester.

Richard Tickell, esq. a Commissioner of Stamps, to Miss Ley, daughter of Thomas Ley, esq. of Gower street.

G. Humphreys, esq. of Surjeant's Inn, to Miss Jane Jeremiah, of Duxwich.

Mr. John Barber, linen draper, of Chesham-side, to Miss Gines, of Chesham-side, Cravenor place.

The Rev. Stephen Langton, of Christchurch, Oxford, to Miss Rebecca Ginn, sister of the beforementioned lady.

The Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of High Wycombe, to Miss Seabrook, of Hansworth, Herts.

Colonel Hamilton St. George, to Miss Callendar, of Cragforth.

Mr. Fisher, attorney, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Staples, of Chatham-place.

Charles Shaw, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to Miss Lefevre, daughter of John Lefevre, esq. of Heckfield-place, Hants.

Thomas Forbes, esq. of Rathbone-place, to Mrs. Rat, eldest of Edmund Bott, esq. of Stowfield-house, near Christchurch.

Capt. John Dumais, of the 22d regiment of foot, to Miss Jones of Chelsea.

Peter Payne, esq. son of Sir Gillies Payne, Bart. to Miss Steward, of Burdon-castle.

William James Hyrons, esq. of Goodman's-fields, to Miss Adams, of Windham-hill.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, Fellow of Eton College, to Miss Tunstall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Tunstall.

William Cockell, esq. Serjeant at Law, to Miss Sandys, niece to Miss Sandys, esq. of Graithwaite.

John Bewet, esq. of Lutterham, to Miss Jane Edwards, of Pontypool, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of Bath.

Nicholas Starkie, esq. cornet in the 13th reg. of dragoons, to Miss Katherine Egan, youngest daughter of the late Robert Egan, of Ipswich, esq.

The Rev. Mr. Patrick, vicar of Awerly, in Essex, to Miss Mary Ferris, eldest daughter of William Ferris, esq.

Mr. James Jelf, lately admitted a partner into the house of Messrs. Newth & Jelf, in Gloucester, to Miss S. Watts, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael Watts, of Gloucester.

At Grinstead-green, Mr. Murphy, of Grinstead parish, aged 120, to Miss Agnes Ross, aged 62.

James Bernard, esq. Knight of the shire of Tipperary, to Miss O'Sullivan, daughter to the late Rev. John O'Sullivan.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Newland, Gloucestershire, to Miss Dobson, of Leeds.

At Oxford St. Peter, Wilts, Richard John May, esq. to Miss Goodenough.

At Mansden in Essex, Edward Southouse, esq. to Mrs. Southouse, widow of the late S. Southouse, esq.

## PROMOTIONS.

THE dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs male, viz.

The Right Hon. Hugh Calton, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Great Britain.

The Right Hon. William Eden, Baron Auckland.

The Right Hon. Luke Gualtier, Baron Mountjoy.

The Right Hon. Robert Stewart, Baron Londonderry.

Sir John Browne, Bart. Baron Kilmaine. Sir Nicholas Lawless, Bart. Baron of Cloncurry.

Henry Gore, esq. Baron Annally.

Sir Sampson Eardley, Bart. Baron Eardley.

The Right Hon. Lord Wilsingham, and the Earl of Westmorland, to be his Majesty's Privy Councillors.

The Earl of Chesterfield, to be Master of his Majesty's Mint.

Timothy Caldwell, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Excise in England, in the room of Anthony Lucas, esq. deceased.

The Honour of Knighthood on Andrew Sayer Douglas, esq. Captain of his Majesty's Navy.

John Armstrong and John Agar, esqrs. to be of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council of Ireland.

Mr. Mortlock, late Member for Carmarthen, to be a Commissioner of the Tax-Office.

Samuel Petrie, esq. lately an eminent respectable linen-draper, to be Register-General of Deceaseds in the port of London.

Mr. Butler, Commissioner of the Customs.

Mr. Nicholas, Commissioner of the Excise, who is William Barret, Bart. who retires;

And Col. Farquhar, a Commissioner of the Salt Office.

Mr. Thomas Wood, to be Inspector of Customs.

A COMPLETE LIST of the late NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

As published the 26th of August, 1789.

Irrepressible.—Sam. Kempthorne, 1st Lieut. to be Master and Commander; Fran-

Capt. Henry Heatly, of his Majesty's 102d reg. to Miss Matilda Morgan, of Carmarthen.

J. Vaneil, esq. of Lincoln, aged 70, to Miss Woolfryes, of the New Road, Moorfields, aged 20.

Thomas Pitcairne, esq. Major of the 17th reg. of foot, to Miss Charlotte Proby, second daughter of Charles Proby, esq. Commissioner at Chatham.

cis Laforey, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant; Henry St. John, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

*Caracis*.—Thomas Dewey, 1st Lieut. to be Master and Commander; John Broughton, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant; Anthony Hunt, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

*Bombay Castle*.—George Gregory, 1st Lieut. to be Master and Commander; Henry Elcock, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant; Henry Mitford, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

*Magnificent*.—Richard Inledon, 1st Lieut. to be Master and Commander; Charles Ryder, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant; John Cox, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

*Southampton*.—Hon. Robert Forbes, 1st Lieut. to be Master and Commander; Thomas Rogers, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant; John Cocket, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

*Terrigant*.—John Salisbury, Master and Commander, to be Post.

*Wasp*.—James Kinnear, Master and Commander, to be Post.

*Barther*.—James May, 1st Lieut. to be Master and Commander; R. Furner Hancock, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

*Speedwell Cutter*.—Thomas Rayment, Lieut. to be Master and Commander.

*Brasen Cutter*.—John Ferrier, Lieut. to be Master and Commander.

*Culladan*.—Robert Meads, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant.

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Post        | Two     |
| Commanders  | Eight   |
| Lieutenants | Twelve. |

### PLYMOUTH.

*Diana*.—32 guns, Captain John Salisbury, Lieutenants Francis Laforey, Henry St. John.

*Winchelsea*.—32 guns, Captain James Kinnear, Lieutenants J. Broughton, Henry Elcock.

*Helena Ship*.—Captain S. Kempthorne, Lieutenant Ant. Hunt.

### PORTSMOUTH.

*Vulture*.—Captain Tho. Dewy, Lieut. Hen. Mitford.

*Vulcan Fire-ship*.—Captain G. Gregory, Lieut. R. T. Hancock.

*Albatross*.—Captain Hon. R. Forbes, Lieut. Tho. Rogers.

## CHATHAM.

*Fly Sloop.*—Capt. Rich. Ingleton, Lieut. John Cocket.

## WOOLWICH.

*Ranker.*—Captain James May, Lieut. Charles Ryder.

## SEVENOBS.

*Clippers.*—Captain Thos. Raynolds, Lieut. John Gos.

*Sloops.*—Captain James Ferner, Lieut. Rob. Menes.

# MONTHLY OBITUARY for SEPTEMBER, 1789.

AUGUST 9

**SAMUEL** Quincey, esq. Barrister at Law, at Tortola, in his passage to England Patrick Maxwell, esq. Secretary to the Island of Grenada.

17. David Jefferson, esq. at Yarm, Yorkshire, formerly of the royal navy.

21. Mr Robert Williams, of the Hackney Coach Office.

At Copenhagen, Major General Roepstorff, Colonel of the regiment of the Prince Royal of Denmark.

22. Mr. Waterhouse, Door-keeper to the House of Lords.

23. At Liverpool, John Blackburn, esq. aged 66

24. The R v. John Malyn, of Mendham, near Harefield.

Mr Ldw and Brown, East Retford, Nottinghamshire.

Lately, at Dublin, near Dunkeld, in North Britain, Mr John Stewart, aged 89. He was remarkable for his agility and strength, and once undertook to walk from Dunkeld to London (450 miles) in five days, which he accomplished in four days and six hours.

Lately, at West Woodhay, Berks, William Sloper, esq. father of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Sloper, K. B.

26. Dr. Micham, of Doctor's Commons. Valentine Morris, esq. formerly of Persfield, and late Governor of St. Vincent's.

Mr. Samuel Whitford, optician, Ludgate-street.

John Glegg, esq. Baldock, Hertfordshire.

27. At Cambridge, Mr. Alderman Follow, brewer, and Mayor elect.

Lately, Mr. Edward Mitchell, clothier, of Cusham.

28. Mr Richard Beauchamp, belonging to the Salt Office.

29. Mrs. Mary Jones, relict of the Rev. Richard Jones, late of Hoddeston, Hertfordshire.

At Marienweerd, Frederick Christopher William Lewis, Count of Byland, Colonel of a regiment of infantry in the service of Holland.

Lately, at Hull, Mr. Gardner Egginton, merchant.

30. Mr. Thomas Palmer, late of London, sea-broker.

George Lucas Calcraft, esq. of Ancaster, Lincolnshire.

Mr. Hugh Johnston, of Coleman-street-buildings.

31. Mr. A. Jellscote, Highbury-place, Islington.

At North Willingham, Lincolnshire, Ap-  
cough Boucharett, esq.

Lately, near Ennisforthy, in Wexford, Ireland, Arthur Murphy, esq. the descendant and representative of Dermot Macmurrough, who first introduced the English into that island.

SEPT 1. At Bethnal Green, the Rev. Eliza Brigg, Minister of the French Protestant church St John's-street, Bethnal Green.

Mr. Chapman, ten. wooten + draper, Strand.

2. Richard Jephson, esq. many years Serjeant at Arms to the Lord Chancellor, and Serjeant at Mace to the House of Lords. His wife died on the 28th, and they were both buried in one grave on the 5th, at Chesham, Hertfordshire.

Robert Bell, esq. of Bedlington, near Morpeth.

Alexander Vane, esq. of Witley.

3. Robert Lofgren, esq. Doctor Commonis

Mr. George Grove, third son of Sylvanus Grove, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

Lately, at Carrickfergus, Dominick Riis, esq.

Lately, at Dentford, Mr. John Packey, builder's first assistant at Chatham-yard.

4. Her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's, She was the eldest daughter to the Earl of Salisbury.

Mr. Hind, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hind, rector of Ardley, Oxfordshire, Samuel Whalley, esq. Footcherly, Staffordshire, Abraham Pracebidge, esq. Atherton Hall, Warwickshire.

5. The Right Hon. the Countess of Dyfart. Mr. John Market, at his father's at Mep-  
ham, near Gravesend.

At St. Margaret's, near Rochester, Mr. Henry Hills.

At Bath, Robert Dwyer, M. D. of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Thomas Carlo, esq. Walthamstow, Mr. George Barton, of Manchester.

Mr. Twigg, tailor, at Cranbury, one of the Justices of that borough.

Lately

Lately, at Northdown, near Margate, Mr. Richard Sackett.

Lately, William Bower, esq. Lewisham, Kent.

Lately, at Thirsk, Mr. B. Driffield, merchant, Aldermanbury.

Lately, James Lynch, esq. one of the Paymasters of the Navy.

6. William Hudson, esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the King's Privy Chamber.

Mr. William Blakemore, farmer, of Kitchley, Staffordshire.

Mr. Holroyd, mother of Mr. Holroyd, Barrister, of Gray's-Inn.

7. Mr. Joseph Theobald, farmer, of Chesham, Bucks.

8. Robert Huntley, aged 90, many years linen-draper in Leadenhall-street.

9. Alexander Scott, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Foundling Hospital.

Mrs. Rous, sister of Thomas Bates Rous, esq.

Lately, Mr. Mayhew, of Chapel-street, Bedford-row.

9. Mr. Alexander Fordyce, formerly an assistant Banker.

Mr. Dealy, saddler, in High Holborn.

Mr. Richard Thurston, Solicitor, of Lincoln's-Inn.

Edward Hulke, esq. of Christ Church College, Oxford, grandson of Sir Edward Hulke, bart.

Mr. William Grover, of Boveney, Bucks. Lately, Mr. Samuel Ellis, an eminent Stock-broker.

10. James Ford, esq. of Dawson-street, Dublin.

Edward Jennings, esq. of Doncaster.

Mrs. Jennings, wife of the beforementioned gentleman, who survived him only a few days.

Lately, Miss Caroline Sackville, sister of Lord Sackville.

11. At Edinburgh, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Barbara Mary Drummond, of Hawthornden.

Mr. William Roberts, farmer, of Llinwarne, Herefordshire.

John Rush, esq. at Cannbrook, aged 94.

At Wrexham, the Rev. John Yale, rector of Llangegla and Bryn Edwys, in the county of Denbigh.

Lately, Mr. Robert Pulman, master of the Land's End Academy, York.

Lately, John Carden, esq. many years Captain in the Royal English Artillery.

12. H. C. Langford, esq. at his seat near Buxton.

Robert Hales, esq. Patent Customer of the

port of Lynn, and formerly Collector of the same.

Mrs. Bromhead, wife of Col. Benjamin Bromhead, at Lincoln.

13. The Rev. Mr. Durand, upwards of 40 years Minister of the French Church in the precinct of Canterbury Cathedral.

14. William Mercer, esq. of Fitchfield-street, Cavendish square.

Sir Robert Barker, knight, many years Commander in Chief of the forces in the East-Indies.

John Callendar, esq. of Craigfoith.

Lately, Mr. John Christ an Luther, of the Royal Chapel.

15. Mrs. Wright, of the Boarding-school, at Cheshunt, aged 82.

Thomas Wyld, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, aged 29.

At Thorp Arch, William Brookes, esq. of York.

16. Mr. John Atkinson, of Stanton's wharf.

Mr. Arthur Lang, of Tower-street, Master Fleet of the Drapers Company.

Mr. Christopher Wattell, late Captain in the East-India Company's service.

Mr. Champion Bateman, Attorney at Law, in Swinburn's-lane.

Mr. Shute, bagbearer and usher of the Court of Exchequer.

Lately, at Lathrise in Burgundy, M. Sebastian, a lineal illegitimate descendant of the Sebastian King of Portugal.

Lately, at Dijon, of a fright occasioned by the riots, Mr. Videfranche, author of a treatise on Marine clocks.

Lately, at Paris, Marshal de Duras, Knight of the Golden Fleece.

17. Mrs. Dutens, relict of Peter Dutens, of Leicester-square, esq.

Lately, at Kidderford, William Peters, esq. aged 87, father of Ralph Peters, esq. Deputy Recorder of Liverpool.

18. Mr. Hammet, of Threadneedle-street, in the 85th year of his age. He had been 45 years Parish Clerk of St. Bennet Fisk.

Lately, at Exeter, Mr. Downman, father to Dr. Downman.

19. Miss Knapp, wife of the Rev. Primate Knapp, rector of Shenley, Bucks.

At Fithriewick, Staffordshire, the Countess of Donnegal.

20. Mr. George Gowen, of his Majesty's Kitchen.

Lately, Mr. Robert Sutton, landlord of the Cannonbury tea-gardens.

Thomas Dukes, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk.

Bruno de Goltz, formerly Russian Ambassador to Holland.

John Unwin, esq. of Croydon, Surrey.



# THE European Magazine,

A N D  
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

For O C T O B E R, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of Mr. JOHN HARRISON, Inventor of the TIME KEEPER for the Discovery of the LONGITUDE. And, 2. VIEW of the CHOULTRY of MIAVERAM, in the TANJORE COUNTRY, on the Banks of CAVERY.]

## C O N T A I N I N G

|                                                                                                                                                                 | Page |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Page    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Account of Mr. John Harrison, Inventor of the Time-keeper for the Discovery of the Longitude —                                                                  | 235  | shire, including its Dairy [continued]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 265     |
| Character of Mr. Tho. Harmer. By Dr. Symonds —                                                                                                                  | 236  | Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France [continued] —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 268     |
| Canine Anecdotes [concluded] —                                                                                                                                  | 237  | Mammuth; or, Human Nature Displayed on a grand Scale: In a Fable with the Traders into the inland Parts of Africa. By the Man in the Moon [concluded] —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 270     |
| Anecdotes of the Rev. <sup>d</sup> Mr. Patten —                                                                                                                 | 238  | Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. [continued] —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 275     |
| The Hive: a Collection of Scraps. No. IX. —                                                                                                                     | 240  | Revolution in France; including the King's Letter to the National Assembly—Second Letter to the National Assembly from the Duke of Dorset—Petition to the Assembly from Lord George Gordon—Letter from the three new Ministers to the Assembly—Speeches of the new Keeper of the Seals and Mr. Necker to the Assembly—Address to the King, by the National Assembly—The King's Answer to the National Assembly's Address, &c. &c. — | 278—291 |
| Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. E. Tyfon —                                                                                                              | 241  | The Heteroclit, No. IX. —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 291     |
| Drosiana —                                                                                                                                                      | 243  | Character of the late Dr. Rose, of Chiffwick —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 293     |
| Method of taking Spots of Ink out of Linen —                                                                                                                    | 245  | Album of La Grande Chartreuse [continued] —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 294     |
| Account of M. De Calonne's celebrated "Lettre Adressée au Roi" [conclud.] —                                                                                     | 244  | Poetry: including Last Night: a Poem—Stanzas written amidst the Ruins of a Country Seat—Translation of Horace, Ode the Fourth, Book the First—Ode to Silence, &c. &c. —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 295     |
| An Account of the Choultry of Miaveram, in the Tanjore Country, on the Banks of Cavery —                                                                        | 248  | Theatrical Journal: including Anecdotes of the late Miss Anne Cately; with Account and Character of new Performers and altered Dramatic Pieces —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 299     |
| The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors. •                                                                                                                 |      | Foreign Intelligence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |
| Dr. Moore's Zeluco.—Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Lite and Manners, Foreign and Domestic —                                                          | 249  | Monthly Chronicle, Marriages, Obituary, Prices of Stocks, Grain, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |
| Paterfon's Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria, in the Years 1777, 1778, and 1779 —                                     | 254  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| Consett's Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark —                                                                                          | 256  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia [continued] —                                                                                                             | 259  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| Tench's Narrative of the Expedition to Botany-Bay [concluded] —                                                                                                 | 261  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| Copies of several Testimonials transmitted from Bengal by the Governor-General and Council, relative to Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal — | 263  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| Mrs. Smith's Elegiac Sonnets. The Fifth Edition —                                                                                                               | 264  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucester-                                                                                                                         |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |         |

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill.

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remainder of the Account of Mr. Muckle in our next; when Mr. Winter's paper will be inserted.

Crito's offer is not consistent with the plan of our Magazine.

The extraordinary number of letters since our last obliges us to postpone a further acknowledgment of them at present.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 14, to Oct. 19, 1789.

|                  | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |    |
|------------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|----|
|                  | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | s.    | d. |
| London           | 6     | 13 | 12  | 8  | 2     | 12 | 1    | 2  | 9     |    |
| COUNTIES INLAND. |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |    |
| Middlesex        | 6     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 7  | 2    | 4  | 3     | 2  |
| Surry            | 6     | 3  | 3   | 1  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 2  | 3     | 9  |
| Hertford         | 6     | 5  | 3   | 5  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 4  | 3     | 8  |
| Bedford          | 6     | 1  | 3   | 5  | 2     | 5  | 2    | 1  | 3     | 5  |
| Cambridge        | 6     | 4  | 3   | 4  | 2     | 5  | 2    | 1  | 2     | 9  |
| Huntingdon       | 5     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 0     | 1  | 10   | 2  | 9     |    |
| Northampton      | 6     | 7  | 3   | 8  | 3     | 0  | 2    | 1  | 3     | 4  |
| Rutland          | 6     | 3  | 3   | 9  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 1  | 4     | 0  |
| Leicester        | 6     | 7  | 4   | 4  | 3     | 1  | 2    | 2  | 3     | 8  |
| Nottingham       | 6     | 0  | 3   | 5  | 2     | 1  | 2    | 1  | 2     | 10 |
| Derby            | 5     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 0     | 2  | 6    | 3  | 9     |    |
| Stafford         | 7     | 2  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 4  | 2    | 5  | 4     | 9  |
| Salop            | 7     | 2  | 4   | 9  | 3     | 9  | 2    | 7  | 4     | 4  |
| Hereford         | 7     | 3  | 0   | 0  | 0     | 2  | 7    | 10 | 0     |    |
| Worcester        | 7     | 7  | 4   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 8  | 4     | 3  |
| Warwick          | 7     | 2  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 1  | 2    | 8  | 3     | 17 |
| Gloucester       | 7     | 7  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 1  | 2    | 0  | 3     | 9  |
| Wilts            | 7     | 1  | 5   | 5  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 5  | 4     | 3  |
| Berks            | 6     | 10 | 3   | 9  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 3  | 3     | 7  |
| Oxford           | 7     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 2  | 3     | 11 |
| Bucks            | 6     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 1  | 3     | 4  |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

|                | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |    |
|----------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|----|
|                | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | s.    | d. |
| Essex          | 5     | 11 | 0   | 0  | 2     | 5  | 2    | 0  | 2     | 8  |
| Suffolk        | 5     | 10 | 3   | 3  | 2     | 5  | 1    | 1  | 2     | 11 |
| Norfolk        | 5     | 8  | 3   | 3  | 2     | 5  | 2    | 2  | 0     | 0  |
| Lincoln        | 5     | 6  | 3   | 0  | 2     | 8  | 1    | 10 | 3     | 0  |
| York           | 5     | 8  | 3   | 7  | 2     | 11 | 1    | 10 | 3     | 8  |
| Durham         | 5     | 4  | 3   | 10 | 2     | 11 | 2    | 2  | 3     | 8  |
| Northumberland | 5     | 1  | 3   | 7  | 2     | 7  | 1    | 9  | 3     | 3  |
| Cumberland     | 5     | 11 | 3   | 7  | 3     | 0  | 1    | 11 | 3     | 10 |
| Westmorland    | 6     | 0  | 3   | 10 | 3     | 0  | 2    | 1  | 0     | 0  |
| Lancashire     | 6     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 0     | 0  | 2    | 4  | 4     | 0  |
| Cheshire       | 6     | 8  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 8  | 2    | 2  | 0     | 0  |
| Monmouth       | 7     | 0  | 3   | 5  | 3     | 7  | 2    | 0  | 0     | 0  |
| Somerset       | 7     | 0  | 3   | 6  | 3     | 0  | 2    | 3  | 4     | 1  |
| Devon          | 6     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 11 | 1    | 6  | 0     | 0  |
| Cornwall       | 5     | 9  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 0  | 1    | 6  | 0     | 0  |
| Dorset         | 7     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 3  | 4     | 1  |
| Hants          | 6     | 5  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 1    | 11 | 3     | 8  |
| Suffex         | 5     | 11 | 0   | 0  | 2     | 8  | 1    | 11 | 3     | 5  |
| Kent           | 6     | 3  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 7  | 2    | 2  | 2     | 8  |

### WALES.

|             |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |   |    |
|-------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|
| North Wales | 6 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 10 |
| South Wales | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8  | 3 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 4  |

## STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

### SEPTEMBER.

| BAROMETER. | THERMOM. | WIND.    |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 27-30 — 00 | 54       | S. S. W. |
| 28-29 — 95 | 54       | S. S. W. |
| 29-29 — 61 | 62       | S.       |
| 30-29 — 67 | 50       | S. S. W. |

### OCTOBER.

|            |    |          |
|------------|----|----------|
| 1-29 — 26  | 52 | S.       |
| 2-29 — 18  | 49 | S. S. W. |
| 3-29 — 04  | 50 | S. S. W. |
| 4-29 — 47  | 47 | W.       |
| 5-29 — 26  | 52 | S.       |
| 6-28 — 96  | 50 | S. W.    |
| 7-29 — 23  | 47 | W.       |
| 8-29 — 13  | 48 | E.       |
| 9-29 — 24  | 47 | S.       |
| 10-29 — 45 | 52 | S.       |
| 11-29 — 79 | 48 | S. S. W. |
| 12-29 — 47 | 51 | N. W.    |
| 13-29 — 49 | 51 | S.       |
| 14-29 — 35 | 49 | N.       |
| 15-29 — 30 | 48 | N. W.    |
| 16-29 — 65 | 49 | N. W.    |
| 17-29 — 07 | 50 | S.       |
| 18-29 — 64 | 52 | S.       |

|            |    |          |
|------------|----|----------|
| 19-29 — 78 | 48 | S.       |
| 20-29 — 77 | 50 | S. W.    |
| 21-29 — 83 | 55 | E.       |
| 22-29 — 97 | 52 | W.       |
| 23-30 — 01 | 54 | N. N. E. |
| 24-30 — 17 | 51 | E.       |
| 25-30 — 20 | 47 | N. E.    |
| 26-30 — 19 | 48 | E.       |
| 27-30 — 24 | 44 | N.       |

### PRICES of STOCKS,

Oct. 28, 1789.

|                        |                            |                |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Bank Stock.            | —                          | India Scrip. 7 |
| New 4 per Cent. 1777   | 3 per Ct. India Ann.       |                |
| Shut, 97 7-8th         | India Bonds, 5l. 5s. pr.   |                |
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, | South Sea Stock.           |                |
| 117 ½                  | Old S. S. Ann. Shut        |                |
| 3 per Cent. red. 78 ½  | New S. S. Ann. 78 ½        |                |
| ¾                      | 3 per Cent. 1751,          |                |
| 3 per Cent Conf. 79 ¾  | New Navy & Vict. Bills     |                |
| ¾                      | Exchequer Bills            |                |
| 3 per Cent. 1726, —    | Lot. Tick. 15l. 19s. 6d.   |                |
| Long Ann. —            | 19s.                       |                |
| Ditto Short 1778 and   | Irish L. Tick. 6l. 6s. 6d. |                |
| 1779, —                | Tontine, 97                |                |
| India Stock, —         | Loyalist Debentures, —     |                |





JOHN HARRISON Esq.

Inventor of the Time Keeper

# T H E EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, A N D L O N D O N R E V I E W,

For OCTOBER, 1789.

An ACCOUNT of JOHN HARRISON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT]

**T**HE Life of this celebrated mechanic is of great importance. From a consideration of the impediments which he experienced in the progress of his great pursuit, poverty may learn that the efforts of genius will ultimately prevail over every difficulty, genius may be taught industry, and industry encouraged to perseverance.

JOHN HARRISON was the son of Henry Harrison, carpenter and joiner, and was born the last end of May 1693, at Foulby, in Wragley parish, in a house near the seat of Sir Rowland Wynn, Bart called Nottall Abbey, in Yorkshire, where his father was then employed. At Sir Rowland's request he removed to another seat belonging to him in Lincolnshire, and at last settled at Barrow near Barton upon Humber. At this time our mechanic was only seven years of age, but as soon as he was able he assisted his father in his own business, in which he continued until he was twenty years of age. Occasionally, however, he was employed in surveying land, and mending clocks and watches. He was from his childhood attached to any wheel machinery, for when he lay sick of the small pox, about his sixth year, he had a watch placed open upon his pillow that he might amuse himself by contemplating the motion of it. Though his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were very few, he eagerly improved every incident for information. He frequently employed all or great part of the night in writing or drawing, and he always acknowledged his obligations to a clergyman who officiated every Sunday in his neighbourhood for lending him a MSS. copy of Professor Saunderson's Lectures, which

he carefully and neatly transcribed with all the diagrams.

The Act of the 14th of Queen Anne, offering a large reward for discovering the longitude, probably excited Mr. Harrison's notice, and having near a sea-port town, he was induced to consider how to alter the construction of a clock which he had made in 1726, so as it might not be subject to any irregularities occasioned by the difference of climates, and the motions of a ship. These difficulties he also surmounted, and his machine having answered his expectations in a trial attended with very bad weather upon the river Humber, he was advised to carry it to London, in order to apply for the parliamentary reward. Accordingly he arrived with it in London in the year 1735, and shewing it to several Members of the Royal Society, he received a certificate from several, that the principles of his machine for measuring time promised a very great and sufficient degree of exactness. In consequence of this certificate the machine, at the recommendation of Sir Charles Wager, was put on board a man of war in May 1736, and carried with Mr. Harrison to Lisbon and back again; and by its exact measure of time in its return corrected an error of almost a degree and a half in the computations of the reckoning of the ship, even though the run was nearly on a meridian (when that reckoning is made in the most accurate and best manner), as was certified by Mr. Roger Wills, master of the ship. Upon this success, the Commissioners of the Longitude in 1737 gave him 500l. and recommended him to proceed. Thus encouraged, he in 1739 finished another machine, and various experiments being

H h a                      made,

made, it was found to be sufficiently exact to authorize the inventor to claim the reward assigned by Parliament. This was followed by a third machine, produced in 1741, still less complicated than the second, and superior in accuracy, as erring only three or four seconds in a week. This he conceived to be the *ne plus ultra* of his attempts, and in the year 1749 he received the annual gold medal from the Royal Society; but in an endeavour to improve pocket-watches, he found the principles he applied to surpass his expectations so much as to encourage him to make his fourth time-keeper, which is in the form of a pocket-watch, about six inches in diameter, and was finished in 1749. With this time-keeper his son made two voyages, the one to Jamaica, and the other to Barbadoes; in both which experiments it corrected the longitude within the nearest limits required by the Act of Parliament; and the inventor at different times, though not without infinite trouble, received the proposed reward of 20,000l.

These four machines were given up to the Board of Longitude. The three former were not of any use, as all the advantages gained by making them were comprehended in the last. They were worthy however of being carefully pre-

served as mechanical curiosities, to shew the gradations of ingenuity executed with the most delicate workmanship. The fourth machine, which is the time-keeper, has been copied by Mr. Kendall; and this copy, during a three years voyage round the globe in the Southern hemisphere with Captain Cook, answered as well as the original. The latter part of Mr. Harrison's life was employed in making a fifth time-keeper, on the same principles with the preceding one, which at the end of a ten years trial, 1772, in the King's private Observatory at Richmond, erred only four seconds and a half. In 1775 he published "A Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice or true Measurement of Time," 8vo. This small work also includes an account of his new Musical Scale; for he had in his youth been the leader of a distinguished band of church fingers, and had a very delicate ear for music.

Mr. Harrison died at his house in Red Lion-square, London, March 24, 1776, aged 83. It will as easily be supposed that from his reclusive manner of living he was no man of the world, as that from his unacquaintance with letters he was no writer; yet in conversing on his profession he was clear, distinct, and modest.

## CHARACTER of Mr. HARMER,

By Dr. SYMONDS.

THE reputation of Mr. Harmer, as a scholar and a divine, is, I believe, fully and universally established. If, as a writer, he may sometimes be thought inelegant in his style, and too minute in the investigation of facts, yet these defects are amply compensated by the general choice of his materials, and the clearness of method with which he digested and arranged them. Some books come into the world set off with all the ornaments of language; and, with their authors, are soon forgotten: they resemble those meteors which by their luminous appearance attract our notice, and almost in the same moment vanish from our sight. The credit of Mr. Harmer's writings rests upon a foundation strong and durable. He hath professedly treated a subject of the first importance, which had before been touched upon only incidentally; and, by shewing at large the wonderful conformity between the ancient and modern customs in the East, hath not only thrown a considerable light up-

on numberless passages in the Bible, but hath opened new and fruitful sources of information for the use of future expositors.

But it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Harmer to confine our attention to the fruits of his learning alone. As the whole purpose of his studies was to illustrate the scriptures, so it was his constant endeavour to practise those duties which are therein declared to be essential to the forming of a true Christian. He was a man of unaffected piety: equally kind as a master, parent, and husband: meek and modest in his deportment: and invariably averse from every degree of intemperance and excess. Superior to all those narrow and illiberal prejudices which we are apt to imbibe from education or habit, he was governed by a general principle of benevolence; and though he was commonly called the father of the Dissenters, yet his good offices were so far from being confined to those of his own communion, that he acknowledged and encouraged

encouraged merit wherefoever he found it. “*I will apply to Harmer*,” was the usual language of every injured person in his neighbourhood; and it seldom happened that the aggressor was not soon induced by his persuasion to repair the injury which he had done; and I do not exaggerate when I affirm, that there is not probably a single instance of an individual to be found, who, by a mild and seasonable interference, prevented more law-suits than Mr Harmer. When we reflect that all these virtues, which he so eminently possessed, were still heightened by the character of a peace-maker, a character to which an evangelical blessing is annexed, we cannot but look upon his death as a public loss; much less can we be surprized that it should deeply affect all those who personally knew him and enjoyed his friendship;—but by none is it more sincerely lamented than by him who offers this slender tribute of regard to his memory.

Mr. Harmer died at Wheatfield, in Suffolk, Nov. 27, 1788.

He was the author of,

1. *Observations on divers Passages of Scripture*. Placing many of them in a light altogether new, ascertaining the meaning of several not determinable by the methods commonly made use of by the learned, and proposing to consideration probable conjectures on others different from what have been hitherto recommended to the attention of the curious; grounded on circumstances incidentally mentioned in books of voyages and travels in the East. 8vo. 1764.

This edition being very inaccurately printed, was republished in 1777 with a second volume, and two more were added in 1787.

2. *The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song*, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East. Containing, 1. Remarks on its general Nature. 2. Observations on detached Places of it. 3. Queries concerning the Rest of this Poem. 8vo. 1768. Second edition, 1775.

## CANINE ANECDOTES.

[Continued from Page 159.]

**M**AY it please your Highnesse to accepte as good sorte what I now offer, as hath done afore tyme; and I may saie, *I peds fausse*; but having good reason to thinke your Highnesse had goodle will and likinge to reade what others have tolde of my rare dogge, I will even give a brief historie of his good deedes and strange feats; and herein will I not plaie the curr myselve, but in good sooth relate what is no more nor lesse than bare verity. Although I mean not to disparage the deedes of Alexander's horse, I will match my dogge against him for good carriage, for if he did not bear a great Prince on his back, I am bolde to saie he did often bear the sweet wordes of a greater Princeesse on his necke. I did once relate to your Highnesse after what sorte his tacklinge was, wherewith he did sojourn from my house at the Bathe to Greenwich Palace, and deliver up to the Courte there such matters as were entrusted to his care. This he hathe often done, and came safe to the Bathe, or my howse here at Keststone with goodlie returns from such Nobilitie as were pleased to emploie him; nor was it ever tolde our Ladie Queene that this messenger did ever blab aught concerninge his highe trusts, as others have done in more special matters. Neither must it be forgotten as how he once was sente with two charges of sack wine from the Bathe to my howse by my man Compe; and on his way

the cordage did slackene; but my trustie bearer did now bear himselve so wisely as to covertly hide one flasket in the rushes, and take the other in his teethe to the howse; after whiche he wente forth, and returnede with the other parte of his burden to dinner. Hereat your Highnesse may perchance marvelle and doubt, but we have livinge testimony of those who wroughte in the fieldes and espied his worke, and now live to tell they did much longe to plaie the dogge, and give stowage to the wine themselves; but they did refrain, and watched the passinge of this whole businesse. I neede not saie how much I did once grive at missing this dogge; for on my journies towards Londonne, some idle pastimers did divert themselves with huntinge mallards in a pond, and conveyed him to the Spanish ambassador's, where in a happie houre after six weekes I did heare of him; but siche was the cowrte he did pay to the Don, that he was no lesse in good likinge there than at home. Nor did the householde listen to my claim or challenge, till I rested my suite on the dogge's own proofes, and made him performe such feats before the nobles assembled as put it past doubt that I was his master. I did send him to the hall in the time of dinner, and made him bringe thence a pheasant out of the dish, which created much mirthe; but much more when he returnede at my commandment to the table

table again, and put it again in the same cover. Herewith the companie were well content to allow me my claim, and we bothe were well content to accept it, and came homewarides. I could dwell more on this matter, but *jubes renovare dolorem*. I will now saie in what manner he died. As we traveld towardes the Bathe, he leapede on my horse's necke, and was more earneste in fawning and courtinge my notice, than what I had observed for time backe; and after my chidinge his disturbinge my passing forwardes, he gave me some glances of such affection as moved me to cajole him; but alas, he crept suddenly into a thorny brake, and died in a short time. Thus I have strove to rehearse such of his deedes as may suggest much more to your Highnesse thought of this dogge. But having said to muche of him in prose, I will say somewhat too in verse, as you may finde hereafter at the close of this historie. Now let Ulysses praise his dogge Argus, or Tobite be led by that dogge whose name doth not

appear; yet could I say such things of my BUNGAY, for so was he styled, as might shame them both, either for good faith, clear wit, or wonderful deedes; to say no more than I have said of his bearing letters to London and Greenwich more than an hundred miles. As I doubt not but your Highnesse would love my dogge, if not my selfe, I have been thus tedious in his storie; and again saie, that of all the dogges near your father's courtes, not one hath more love, more diligence to please, or less pay for pleasinge than him I write of; for verily a bone will contente my servante, when some expecte greater matters, or will knavishly find oute a bone of contention.

P. S. The verses above spoken of are in my book of epigrams in praise of my dogge BUNGAY to Momus. And I have an excellent picture curiously limned to remaine in my posterity. Kelstone, June 14, 1608.

Letter from Sir John Harrington to Prince Henry. *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 121.

#### ANECDOTES of Mr. PATTEN.

[From ANDREWS'S "ANECDOTES," lately published.]

THE Rev. Mr. Patten, a clergyman, had been Chaplain to a man of war, and had contracted a kind of marine roughness from his voyages; he was of an athletic make, and had a considerable share of wit and humour, not restrained by any strict ideas of professional propriety. He was, during many years, curate of Whitstable, at a very small stipend, and used, every Sunday, to travel in a butcher's cart to do duty at another church. Whitstable lying close to the sea is very aguish; so that, had he been dismissed, it would have been very difficult for the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the living belonged, to have provided another curate at the same low rate: thus he well knew, and presuming upon it, was a great pleasure to every new Parson. He kept a mistress publicly; and had that esteem for punch that, when the hours were too long, some one showing him a lemon night, at any time, caute him to bring his discourse to an abrupt conclusion, that he might be at liberty to adjourn to a public-house.

When Dr. Wake was Archbishop, some tale-bearer informed his Grace, that Mr. Patten had given a marriage certificate, which he had signed by the title of Bishop of Whitstable. At the next visitation the Archbishop sternly asked Mr. P. "Whether the report was true?" To which Patten replied, "I shall answer your Grace's question by another.—Are

you fool enough to take notice of it, if it be true?"

When Dr. Secker was enthroned, or soon after, he gave a charge to his clergy; and, among other articles, found great fault with the scanty allowance often paid to curates. Mr. Patten, who was there, (though not summoned, as his usual boldness at these meetings occasioned an order for him to be left out of the list) arose from his seat, and bowing to the Archbishop said, with a loud voice, "I thank your Grace." After the charge was over, this troubled me subaltern, bustling through the crowd, came up to the Metropolitan, who, seeing he could not avoid him, began with the usual question: "You are, I apprehend, curate of Whitstable?" "I am so," returned Mr. Patten, "and have received the palty sum of thirty pounds per annum from your Grace's predecessors, for doing the duty of a living which brings in full three hundred." "Don't enlarge," Mr. Patten," said the Archbishop. "No, but I hope your Grace will," rejoined the curate.

It chanced that a substantial farmer in Whitstable, who had frequently promised his son to take him in as a partner in his farm, or to leave it him at his death, died without performing either of his promises. His widow, a second wife, took possession of the premises, without regarding the representations of the son,

who

who in vain pleaded his pretensions to the partnership at least. Not long after, the widow came to Patten with a deplorable tale of a ghost which haunted her house, outhouses, &c. dragging chains, and rattling fetters. The curate, who, though no believer in spirits, was yet sensible that, at any rate, the affair must turn to his pecuniary advantage, put on his gravest air, and told the woman, "that what she asked was no trivial matter; that, besides a considerable flock of courage, the enterprize demanded deep learning, as the whole form of exorcism ought to be spoken in Latin. That indeed he was fully master of these requisites, but that he could not give himself the trouble of exerting them under the sum of one guinea." To this demand the woman consented, after some demur, and the best parlour was fitted up for the curate's reception, according to his directions, with a large fire, two candles, and a bowl of punch. He then took his post, and waited for the apparition, who, unluckily, not knowing the sort of man he had to deal with, and thinking to terrify him, as he had done others, began by his perambulations, as usual, around the premises; but no sooner did the priest hear the chain, and the groans, than he sallied forth, and without delay seized the poor ghost by the collar, belabouring him at the same time severely with an oaken sapling. The young farmer, finding himself by no means a match for his opponent, fell on his knees, and owned the whole contrivance, conjuring the exorcist, at the same time, not to expose him, nor to reveal the secret to his mother-in-law, who would be glad of the opportunity to turn him out of the house with some degree of pretence. His intreaties were heard; and he was dismissed, on a solemn promise not to disturb the house again: on this condition hopes were given to him of a comfortable settlement with his stepmother.

Early in the morn she ran down, anxious to know what had passed the preceding night, when she was informed by the priest, that he had had a terrible conflict with the deceased, who was one of the most fierce obstinate spirits he had ever met with: that at length he had laid him at the expence of much Latin. "Poor, wicked soul," continued he, "I forgive him, although great part of his disquiet is owing to thirty shillings of which he defrauded me; but which he desired, nay commanded you to pay. On this condition only, and on your al-

lowing his son a share in the farm, has he agreed to trouble your house no more, but to retire to his old quarters, the Red Sea."

To this the woman assented; she paid the money; took her son-in-law into the farming business; and the parson had the comfort of having done a good action, and, at the same time, picked up a little money by it.

He was once at the house of a brother clergyman, who, having shewn him a very numerous collection of books, in various languages, Patten asked him whether he understood them all? The answer being affirmative, he rejoined, "Surely, surely, brother, you must have had your head broken with a brick from the tower of Babel."

In his illness, being in extreme distress, Archbishop Secker sent him ten guineas by the Archdeacon. The dying humourist thanked him sincerely, and, in the style of the age of James I. "Tell the primate," said he, "that now I own him to be a man of God, for I have seen his angels."

Once standing in need of a new wig, his old one defying all farther assistance of art, he went over to Canterbury, and applied to a barber, young in business, to make him one. The tradesman, who was just going to dinner, begged the honour of his new customer's company at his meal, to which Patten most readily consented. After dinner a large bowl of punch was produced, and the reverend guest, with equal readiness, joined in its demolition. When it was out the barber was proceeding to business, and began to handle his measure, when Mr. Patten desired him to desist, saying, he should not make his wig. "Why not?" exclaimed the astonished host; "have I done any thing to offend you, Sir?" "Not in the least," replied the guest, "but I find you are a very honest good-natured fellow, so I will take somebody else in. Had you made it, you would never have been paid for it."

He was so much averse to the Athanasian creed that he never would read it. Archbishop Secker having been informed of his recusancy, sent the Archdeacon to ask him his reason. "I do not believe it," said the priest. "But your Metropolitan does," replied the Archdeacon. "It may be so," rejoined Mr. Patten, "and he can well afford it. He believe, at the rate of SEVENTY THOUSAND a-year, and I only at that of FIFTY."



## THE HIVE; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER IX.

## ANECDOTE of Dr. JOHNSON.

**A**T the time a reward was offered for the best epitaph on General Wolfe, two gentlemen, both now living, in a frolic, agreed each to write one, and for a small wager to leave the determination of which was best to Dr. Johnson. After reading them both, the Doctor wrote his opinion to this effect. "Both the epitaphs are extremely bad, and therefore I prefer the shorter of the two."

## Add to the LIST of BARETTI'S WORKS,

Quattro Epistole. 8vo. No Date. These epistles are in Italian verse, and are addressed, 1. "Al Reverendissimo Padre Don Apiano Buonafede Abate Celestinò. 2. All' Abate Luigi Buchetti. 3. Al Marchese Giambattista Negroni. 4. Al Dottore Jacopo Taruffi." They were never published.

Remarks on the Italian Language and Writers; in a letter to an English Gentleman at Turin. Written in the year 1751. Printed at the end of "Observations on the Greek and Roman Classics, in a Series of Letters to a young Nobleman. 12mo, 1753." (By Dr. John Hill.)

## EPITAPH in the Cathedral Churchyard, Durham.

By JOSEPH SPENCE.

IF you have any respect  
for uncommon industry and merit,  
Regard this place!

in which are inter'd the remains of  
Mr. ROBERT DODSLEY,

Who as an Author rais'd himself  
much above what could have been  
expected

from one in his rank of life;  
and without a learned education.

And who, as a man, was scarce  
exceeded by any, in integrity of heart,  
and purity of manners and conversation.

He left this life for a better,  
Sept. 23d, 1764, in the 61st year of his  
age.

## CURIOUS TRAITS of the late EARL GRANVILLE'S CHARACTER.

EARL Granville was one of those politicians who make religion subservient to the State. The considering the kingdom of Christ as a separate kingdom from those of this world, he counted absurd. On the contrary, he maintained that Christianity is incorporated with civil government, as sand with lime, each of which by itself makes no mortar. Where he imagined that the public interest might

receive prejudice from Christianity, he was against its being taught. He hoped, therefore, never to see our negroes in America become Christians, because he believed that this would render them less laborious slaves. On the same principle, he was against any attempts to convert the American savages. In learning Christianity, they would fall into the use of letters, and a skill in the arts being the consequence, they would become more formidable to the Plantations. Pursuing a similar train of reasoning, Ld. Granville wished to God that the Pope might never turn Protestant, or the Italians cease to be Papists; for then we should sell them no fish. He was glad that the clergy sent abroad to our Plantations were immoral and ignorant wretches; because they could have no influence over the inhabitants, as better and wiser men would have, who would use that influence for the purpose of inspiring the planters with a spirit of independence on their mother country. He was hostile to sending Bishops to America. These, he thought, would labour to bring the several sects to one religion; whereas the security of that people's dependance on England, he conceived to arise from their mutual divisions. He was an enemy, likewise, to the improvement of our colonies in learning. This, he said, would take off their youth from wholly attending to trade, fill them with speculative notions of government and liberty, and prevent the education of the sons of rich planters in England, where they contract a love for this kingdom, and when grown old come back and settle, to the great increase of our wealth. Even at home he was against charity schools, and was not for having the vulgar taught to read, that they might think of nothing but the plough, and their low avocations.

It requires no extraordinary powers to see the weakness and futility of Lord Granville's opinions. A man has only to open his eyes, and the slightest observation will produce conviction.

A Correspondent enquires whether there are any memoirs in print of George Lavington, D. D. who was Bishop of Exeter from 1746 to 1762, and author of that curious piece, "the Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared." If so, where to be found. If not, some account of him from any of our correspondents would be acceptable.

## AN ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr. EDWARD TYSON\*.

HE was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the City of Bristol, on the 20th of January, 1630; and was the second son of Edward Tyson, Esq. some time Sheriff and Alderman, as also Mayor of Bristol, in the year 1659 and 1660; and Colonel of the Train-bands of that City†. His grandfather was Edward Tyson, some time of Bristol, and afterwards of Clevedon, in the County of Somerset. He came originally from the North of England, being of an antient family there, and left a considerable property to his posterity.

He was educated in the private schools in that County, till qualified to go to the University of Oxford, where he was admitted into Magdalen-Hall, 1667‡, and commenced Bachelor of Arts on the 8th of February, 1670; and still prosecuting his studies with much application, he took his Master of Arts degree on the 4th of November, 1673. It was about this time that he entered on the Physick line, wherein he made quick advances; and having performed all the exercises for his degree of Bachelor in that faculty, he removed to London, where he lived for some time, and made divers curious experiments, especially in Anatomy, in the house of Dr. Richard Morton, in Grey-Friars, who had married his sister. He was not long after this admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

From London he removed for a time to Cambridge, where he was admitted into Corpus Christi, or Bennet's-College, and there took the degree of Doctor in Physick on the 7th of July, 1680. Having proceeded thus far, he returned to London, and the same year was admitted Candidate of the College of Physicians in that City; and about a year after came in to be Fellow of that learned Society.

He began now to become famous, and grow considerable in his practice of Physick; so that upon the death of Dr. Thomas Allen, he was on the 19th of December, 1684, chosen Physician of the Hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell.

It has been said §, that the Lord Keeper North was the Doctor's hearty friend, and by his interest at Court procured him a Mandamus from King Charles II. to be Physician to those hospitals. Be it as it will, Dr. Charles Goodhall had got another by the solicitation of his friends; so that upon the death of Dr. Allen, they acted in that station conjointly for some time; but Dr. Tyson having at last bought out the other, continued Physician there to his death.

The same year that Dr. Tyson was admitted Physician to Bethlehem, he was, upon the death of Dr. William Croone, chosen one of the readers of Anatomy at Chirurgeons-Hall. He was an active and useful Member in the College of Physicians; served the office of Censor together with Dr. Samuel Collins, Dr. Richard Torleis, and Dr. Martin Lister; Dr. John Lawson being then President of the College; and was afterwards very instrumental in getting some statutes repealed, that were thought to be prejudicial to that learned body. It was supposed that he had once a design to leave his books (of which he had a noble collection, and almost every thing that related to Physick) to the College, and that he had several times viewed the ground, and been inquisitive what such a building might cost, wherein conveniently to deposit them. He was once a Candidate for the Professorship in Gresham College.

As he was one of the Governors as well as Physician to Bethlehem, he had brought that place under very exact regularity, some time before he died. His studies were his chief delight; only he took, says the History of Europe, now and then a touch at fishing. His deportment and conversation was grave; he was a strict adherer to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; and it might be said without flattery, he led a sober and pious life, and was faithful unto death; which overtook him suddenly, and in an instant deprived him of life, on Sunday the 1st of August, 1708, about five, in

\* The Correspondent from whom we received this account says, that the eminence of Dr. Tyson ought to have claimed for him a place in the Biographia Britannica, or Biographical Dictionary, in neither of which works is his name to be found.

† Compleat History of Europe, 1708, p. 404. Mr. Masters, in his History of Corpus Christi College, p. 407, calls him Edward Tyson, of Clevedon, in Somersetshire, Gent.

‡ Masters' Corpus Christi, p. 407.

§ Compleat History of Europe, p. 405.

the evening, as he was pleasantly conversing with a gentlewoman his patient in her apartment, in the 59th year of his age, to the great surprize and concern of all his friends and acquaintance.

This learned Physician was never married. As he was exact in every thing that concerned him, so he left a will written with his own hand, and drawn up in several articles; wherein he made a very wise distribution of the plentiful estate (which was all personal) wherewith God had blessed him; and left his nephew Dr. Richard Morton, for whom he ever had a very tender and affectionate regard, his Executor. It would be tedious and unnecessary to enter upon a deduction of the particular legacies he left. His noble library fell to the share of his nephew, Mr. Richard Tyson, a Student in Physick, at that time in Cambridge; only he was pleased to leave Aldrovandus to the Royal Society: they are thirteen volumes in folio, being the works of that famous Philosopher and Physician Ulysses Aldrovandus of Bologna, who died in 1605, and had the honour to have his Elegy written by Marston Barberini, afterwards Pope Urban VIII.

He performed considerable charities in his life-time; more especially in Bristol, the place of his nativity; and besides a good sum of money given at once for publick use there, had a sermon at his charge preached on St. Stephen's day, in St. Stephen's Church, every year, and a treat given for the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. as his father had done before him; and the hospitals of London, more particularly that of Bethlehem, partook of his benefactions at his death. For his funeral solemnity, he himself had allotted a handsome sum of money in his will; and his remains were on Wednesday the 18th of August conveyed from Upholders Hall, in Leadenhall-street, to his parish-church of St. Dionis Back-Church, in Lime-street, London, and there deposited.

On his Monument is the following Inscription:

M. S.

EDVARDI TYSON, M. D.

Ab antiqua familia in agro *Cumbriae* oriundi,

Viri omni eruditione atque doctrina, in illis

Imprimis studiis quæ Medicum aut instruant

Aut ornant, præstantissimi.

In arte *Anatomica* plane singularis, Collegii Medicorum *Londin.* et Societ.

*Reg. Socius fuit.*

In *Aula Chyrurgorum* per annos complures *Prælect.* & *Anatomicus.*

In *Hospitio Mente capiorum* ad Mortem usque *Medicus* fidelissimus.

Omni Vitæ munere laudabiliter defunctus Pietate erga Deum, Amore in Conanguineos,

Fide in Amicos, Liberalitate erga Egenos, Animi candore, Morumque suavitate inter omnes

Sempiterna Gloriæ commendatus.

Diem obiit 1 Aug. A. D. MDCCVIII. Aetatis natus LIX.

The following is a List of his Works.

*Phocæna*, or the Anatomy of a Porpoise, dissected at Gresham College; with a Preliminary Discourse concerning Anatomy; and a Natural History of Animals, 1680. 4to.

*Vipera Caudifona Americana*, or the Anatomy of a Rattlesnake; dissected at the Repository of the Royal Society, Jan. 1682 3. Philosoph. Transact. No. 144. p. 25.

*Lumbricus Latus*, or a Discourse read before the Royal Society of the Jointed Worm. Wherein a great many Mistakes of former Writers concerning it are remarked; its Natural History from more exact Observations is attempted; and the whole urged, as a Difficulty against the Doctrine of Univocal Generation. Philosoph. Transact. No. 146. p. 146.

*Lumbricus Teres*, or some Anatomical Observations on the Round Worm bled in Humane Bodies. Philosoph. Transact. No. 147. p. 154.

*Tajacu*, five Aper Mexicanus Moschiferus, or the Anatomy of the Mexico Musk-Hog. Philosoph. Transact. No. 153. p. 359.

*Lumbricus Hydronicus*, or an Essay to prove, that Hydatides often met with in morbid Bodies, are a species of Worms, or imperfect Animal. Philosoph. Transact. No. 193. p. 506.

*Carigueya*, seu *Marfupiale Americana*, or the Anatomy of an Opossum, dissected at Gresham-College. Philosoph. Transact. No. 239. p. 105.

*Ephemei Vita*, or the Natural History and Anatomy of the Ephemeron; a Fly that lives but five Hours, Written originally in Low Dutch by J. Swammerdam, M. D. of Amsterdam, and published in English by E. Tyson, M. D. London, 1681, 4to.

*Embrionis Galei lævis Anatomie*. Vide Franc. Willoughbæi Hist. Piscium, edit. à Jo. Raio in Appendic. p. 13.

*Lumpi*

Lymphi Anglorum Anatome. Ibid. p. 25.

The Scent Bags in Poll Cats, and several other Animals, first discovered. Vide Dr. Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire, p. 305.

Vide Thom. Bartholini *Acta Medica & Philosophica Hafniensis*, Vol. 5. ubi.

Observ. 26. *Vomica Pulmonis*.

Observ. 27. *Hydrops Thoracis, & Difficultatis Spirandi rara Causa*.

Observ. 28. *Aemoptoe, Tussis, Pleuritis & Empyema à duobus Claviculis fortuito in Pulmones delapsis*.

Observ. 29. *Polypus omnis Corporis totius Venas & Arterias occupans*.

Observ. 30. *Polypus Brouchiarum & Tracheæ*.

Vide ejusd. Observ. 101. Observ. 107. Observ. 108.

Some Anatomical Observations of Hair found in several Parts of the Body; as also Teeth, Bones, &c. with parallel Histories of the same observed by others. Dr. Hook's Philosophical Collections, No. 2. p. 11.

Anatomical Observations of an Abscess in the Liver; a great Number of Stones in the Gall bag and Biliary Vessels; an unusual Conformation of the Emulgents and Pelvis; a strange Conjunction of both Kidnies, and great Dilatation of the Vena Cava. Philosoph. Transact. No. 142. p. 1035.

An Anatomical Observation of four Ureters in an Infant; and some Remarks on the Glandulæ Renales. Ibid. p. 1039.

An Abstract of two Letters from Mr. Simpson Birch, an Alderman and Apothecary in Stafford, concerning an extraordinary Birth; with Reflections thereon. Philosoph. Transact. No. 150. p. 287. and Dr. Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire, p. 272.

The Figure of the Cochineal Fly. Philosoph. Transact. No. 176. p. 1202.

An Observation of Hydatides found in the Vesica Urinaria of Mr. Smith. Philosoph. Transact. No. 187. p. 332.

An Observation of an Infant, where the Brain was depressed into the Hollow of the Vertebrae of the Neck. Philosoph. Transact. No. 228. p. 533.

An Observation of one Hemisphere of the Brain sphaciated; and of a Stone found in the Substance of the Brain. Philosoph. Transact. No. 228. p. 535.

Orang-Outang, five *Homo Sylvestris*, or the Anatomy of a Pygmy compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man. To which is added, a Philological Essay concerning the Pygmies, the Cynocephali, the Satyrs, and Sphinges of the Ancients. Wherein it will appear that they are all either Apes or Monkeys, and not Men, as formerly pretended. 4to. 1691.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SIR,

I send you for your entertaining Miscellany a farrago of detached Thoughts, singular Quotations, and curious Anecdotes, which (if you please) for more reasons than one we will call

## D R O S S I A N A.

THE first communication of them shall be on the subject of ENNUÏ, which most probably gave rise to the putting of them together for you, as well as to the collecting of them for myself.

ENNUÏ,

A French word much perverted from its original signification; it meaning in that language a strong passion, or at least the misery occasioned by the indulgence of one: to some reads of the *Ennuï d'Amour*, *d'Ambition*. It is not confined to the want of sensation occasioned by the absence of them all. In English, we have no word for it, and know merely the effects of it: in Scotch, the word *Languor* very well expresses it. It arises in general from want of occupation, and takes place in persons without profession or employment who have been ill educated, in statesmen out of place, in chiefs out of service, in

sportsmen out of the hunting-season, in beauties becoming old. It is the cancer of the mind; though, like some other humours of the body, it may be diverted to as not only to become not dangerous, but even salutary. Though it has made many persons give into hurtful pursuits, it has been the occasion of great and useful designs; it has given rise to the noblest undertakings, and the greatest stretches of honor, ability and exertion. To effect these, however, requires a vigour of mind which few persons possess. In general, *Ennuï* is the offspring of stupidity, or pride begot upon idleness: of pride, as every one will not submit to employ himself in the way for which alone he is fitted: of stupidity, as it often happens that a man has not mind enough to suit him for any employment. Idleness is however in general the fruitful

It is

partur

parent of this malady of the mind, and acts as the Remora does upon vessels, by impeding its progress and obstructing its exertions. What a striking picture does Regnard the French Comic Poet (in the talents of humour and observation inferior only to Moliere) give of the effects of Ennui in his "Voyage de la Flandre & la Hollande," at the conclusion.

"Ces disgraces ont servi a quelque chose, & le tems que nous sommes demeurs a l'ancre, n'a pas ete le plus mal employe de ma vie. J'allois tous les jours passer quelques heures sur des rochers escarpes, ou la hauteur des precipices & la vue de la mer n'entretenoient pas mal mes reveries. Ce fut dans ces conversations interieures que je m'ouvris tout entier a moi-meme, & que j'allois chercher dans les replis de mon cœur les sentimens les plus caches & les deguisemens les plus secrets, pour me mettre la verite devant les yeux sans fard, telle qu'elle etoit en effet. Je jetai d'abord la vue sur les agitations de ma vie passee, les desirans sans execution, les resolutions sans suite, & les entreprises sans succes. Je considerai l'etat de ma vie presente; les voyages vagues, les changemens de lieux, la diversite des objets, & les mouvemens continuels dont j'etois agite. Je me reconnus tout entier dans l'un & dans l'autre de ces etats, ou l'inconstance avoit plus de part que toute autre chose, sans que l'amour-propre vint flatter le moindre trait qui empechat de me reconnoître dans cette peinture. Je jugeai sainement de toutes choses. Je concus que tout cela etoit directement oppose a la societe de la vie qui consiste uniquement dans le repos, & que cette tranquillite d'ame si heureuse se trouve dans une douce profession, qui nous arrete, comme l'ancre fait un vaisseau retenu au milieu de la tempeste."

"Il y en a d'autres qu'un echec ne fixe pas entierement; & se laissant toujours emporter a cette legerete qui leur est naturelle, pour etre dans le port, ils n'en sont pas plus en repos. Ce sont de nouveaux desirans qui les agitent, & de nouvelles idées de fortune qui les tourmentent. Ces gens ne changent que pour le plaisir de changer, & per une inconstance naturelle; & ce qu'ils ont quitte leur plait toujours infiniment davantage que ce qu'ils ont pris. Toute la vie de ces personnes est une continuelle agitation, & si on les voit quelquefois se fixer sur la fin de leurs jours, ce n'est pas la haine du changement qui les retient, mais la lenteur de la vieillesse, incapable de mouvement, qui les empêche de rien entreprendre; semblables a ces gens inquiets

qui ne peuvent dormir, & qui, a force de se tourner, trouvent enfin le repos que la lassitude leur procure."

"De-la viennent ces ennuis, ces degouts de soi-meme, ces impatiences de son oisiveté, ces plaintes qu'on fait de ce qu'on n'a rien a faire. Tout deplait, la compagnie est a charge, la solitude est affreuse, la lumiere fait peine, les tenebres affligent, l'agitation lasse, le repos endort, le monde est odieux, & l'on devient enfin insupportable a soi-meme."

The whole passage is curious, and I would recommend your reader to it as well as to the Joueur, the Distrain, the Democrite, Le Retour, &c. of this Author, who was an illustrious example of the truth of what he has just mentioned; and who in Lapland, at the top of a very high mountain, at that time untrodden by human feet, wrote this inscription, signed by himself and his two friends.

Gallia nos genuit, vidit nos Africa, Gan-  
gum  
Hæmus, Euphrates oculis lustravimus  
omnem;  
Calibus et variis ætæ terrarumque marique,  
Hic tandem stetimus, nobis ubi desinit  
orbis.

DE FEROCOURT, DE CORRERON,  
REGNARD,

Anno 1681, die 18 Augusti.

It is not, however, either in the power of every one to describe the wretchedness of Ennui so well, or to make such noble efforts to conquer the foul fiend, as this ingenious Frenchman appears to have done.

A London Grocer, who retired to his native town in the west of England to enjoy himself after the fatigues of business, was much afflicted with the gout. His friends occasionally used to visit him, and condole with him on his situation. He constantly replied, that in his situation, with nothing to direct his attention to, he found pain far from being an evil, as it gave him something to think of, as he expressed it.—Suicide, I believe, oftener proceeds from the mere Ennui of having nothing to do, than from suffering very great calamities. What did Sir Horace Vere die of? said Spinola to one of his friends. The answer was, He died of having nothing to do. In good truth, retorted the Marquis, that is enough to kill any General.—Sir Robert Walpole was observed, by the late Lord Holland, to burst one day into tears, at not being able to pick up a book in his library at Houghton that would amuse him. This happened, however, when he retired from public

public business; and though, confessedly, a man of great sense and parts, had been so used to the agitation and bustle of politics and party, that mere reading, to no particular purpose, was not stimulative enough to his mind to engage his attention. He, I think, recommended Lord Holland, who was then very young, to lay in a great stock of Greek. He did not long survive his retirement at Houghton; and was much harassed with the stone; a disorder to which, I believe, he had been long subject; and which was, perhaps, aggravated by the want of exercise and employment his public situation had been used to afford him.—What a wretched picture of the Count Duke d'Olivarez, when he was banished from Madrid, does Vittorio Sini give in his *Memoire Reconnite*! He represents him as filling up his time with unmeaning acts of devotion, and taking the air twice a day in his carriage, till, oppressed with ennui and chagrin, he sunk in a short time to the grave.—Lord Clarendon's account of a neighbour of his in the country dying before forty, of the "mere having nothing to do," is exceedingly curious, and should teach parents to oblige their children to lay in, in early life, a proper stock of serious and useful knowledge. This story is well told in detail, in his *Dialogue on the want of respect paid to aged persons in his time*.

Our lively neighbours the French laugh at the English, and say,  
C'y git Jean Rœst Beef scavoit ennuyer,  
Qui se pendit pour se deventurer.

Their ennui, however, to speak in medical language, puts on another type. It makes them restless, and fly from one thing to another; a burthen to themselves, and the miserable persons who are obliged to endure the company of those who are tired of themselves, and to endeavour to amuse persons who, as Madame de Maintenon said of Lewis XIV. "qui ne sont plus amusables."—Of all professions, the physicians, I believe, profit most by this malady of the mind; which, in process of time, may really affect the body; though

often the *malade imaginaire* is merely Ennui. Body and soul should act in concert, or the blade will cut the scabbard at last: "*Le corps de l'ame est l'humble serviteur.*" Where, however, there is no real disease, the mind can make one, to have something besides itself to complain of. Then draughts and potions are scattered with incredible avidity, the Physician not always reflecting, that the "*mentis piacula*" are in this case to be administered instead of the "*remedia corporis*."—To a *malade imaginaire* of this kind said Monsieur de Senac, a famous French physician in the time of the Regency, I could wish Sir, you could rob some one, and think yourself obliged to fly the kingdom to prevent your being broken alive on the wheel for it.—What a wonderful picture of this disorder of the mind is drawn by Sauvage in his *Notologia*, and by Helvetius in *L'Esprit*!—What then are the remedies that Philosophy would suggest for this disease? Occupation, occupation, occupation.

Throw but a stone, the giant dies.

If this may be said of the most trifling employment, what may not be expected from those of a higher nature; from those founded on the greatest exertions of the mind, and built on the firmest principles of reason and religion? Reason tells us, that to labour under this malady of the mind is to be void of sense, of conduct, of those powers of intellect that distinguish men from brutes. Religion tells us, that from man the improvement of his faculties, the proper and useful employment of them are expected. If he is reprehensible for every idle word he speaks, what danger does he not incur for every idle hour he spends; every idle hour which contributes to his own misery as well as to that of others; to his own misery, by rendering him dissatisfied with his own situation; and to the misery of others ultimately, by not administering to their ease and comfort; by not rendering those talents of use to mankind with which he was entrusted for the honour of his Creator, and for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

#### METHOD of taking out SPOTS of INK from LINEN.

[From the JOURNAL DE NORMANDIE.]

SPOTS of ink, it is well known, will absolutely ruin the finest linen. Lemon juice will by no means answer the purpose of taking them out: the spots, indeed, disappear, but the malignity of the ink still adheres to the linen. It corrodes it; and a hole never fails to appear, some time after, in the part where the spot was made. Would you wish for a remedy equally certain, without being subject to

the same inconvenience—Take a mould candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the purest kind: melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow; then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundress, and there will never be any hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been tried often, and always with great success. ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT of the Celebrated "LETTRE ADDRESSEE AU ROI,  
par Mr. De CALONNE, le 9 FEVRIER 1789."

(Concluded from Page 24.)

**MR.** De Calonne, in the plan of a Civil Constitution laid before the King, proceeds from the subject of the formation of laws, to that of their promulgation, execution, and conservation; and from thence to the execution of the *Arrêts* or Edicts of Council.—He passes on to the objects of the Constitutional Laws, which he divides into such as relate to the kingdom in general, and such as concern individuals in particular.—The former he divides into those that have a reference to the internal, and those that respect the external policy of the kingdom. With regard to the internal policy of the State, besides the maxims laid down for the formation and conservation of the laws, he, farther, recommends, 1. A periodical return of the Assembly of the States General. 2. The reduction of the two Orders of the State to two, by uniting the Clergy with the Nobility, and dividing the General Assembly of the States General, as in Great-Britain, into an Upper House, and a House of Commons. 3. The establishment of public credit, by a public recognition and consolidation of the National Debt, a Sinking Fund, and a National Bank.—On all these points Mr. De Calonne reasons with the most perfect perspicuity and the soundest judgment. What he says concerning the confusion and discord to be apprehended from the General Assembly of the States voting, not separately according to their respective orders, but man by man, or individually, and consequently of the expediency of dividing that Assembly into two Houses, is at this time particularly interesting, and may perhaps by future ages be quoted with that reverence which is wont to be paid to important and accomplished predictions.

Our illustrious Author having taken a comprehensive view of the objects of the Laws proper for the Government of the Kingdom in general, considers the objects of such as concern individuals. These are, 1. The rights of liberty. 2. The rights of property. And 3. the rights of security. Personal liberty should be affected only by fixed laws: *Lettres-de-Cachet* should be suppressed: the liberty of epistolary correspondence should be assured by strict laws against the opening of letters: and the freedom of the

press should be accompanied with a prohibition to print any thing without the name of the Author or Printer, whose business it will thus become to take special care that he, at least, be well assured who is the Author. As to the rights of property, no tax, in the judgment of Mr. De C. should be either imposed or continued without the consent of the Nation: and all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the property, of whatever species, of those who are to pay them.—From these positions he draws some just and obvious corollaries, particularly that the ordinary public expenditure should not be contingent but fixed. But, at the same time that Mr. De Calonne is firmly of opinion, that no tax should be either continued or imposed without the consent of the Nation, he is equally persuaded that there is an inherent right in the Crown to call upon, and to enforce its claim on the Nation to provide the necessary supplies for securing the public safety; and that the duty of protection on the part of the Sovereign presupposes the duty of furnishing the means on that of the subject.

We shall insist a little longer on the sentiments of our Author on this head, as they shew how clear and consistent he is with himself, how well he is acquainted with the fundamental principles and origin of the French Monarchy, and how well he is qualified to reconcile and unite those principles, purified from abuse and corruption, with the rights and privileges of freemen.

"I have maintained, and I still maintain, that the right of demanding subsidies for the defence of the State, has in the French Monarchy come in place of that personal service which the vassals of the Crown voluntarily paid, in former times, in the army; and that the Nation, having given consent that the usual services of vassalage should be commuted for pecuniary aids, must be understood to have consented to the imposition of taxes from that moment and to all perpetuity: but this consent is applicable only to taxation in general, and not to any one tax whatever in particular.

"I have maintained, and I still maintain, that the right of deliberating on any one tax, which undoubtedly belongs to the States, does not by any means imply a  
right

right of refusing supplies of some kind in general, inasmuch as the very existence of public society supposes that all its members have consented to the right of taxation of some sort for the service and support of Government; and that, in the actual state of nations, the defence of a great nation could not be maintained, if the people should not contribute thereto by the payment of taxes; only, these taxes must be proportionable to the exigencies of those who require them, and the abilities of those on whom they are levied. This is a piece of justice on which the people have a right to insist at all times. But it does not follow from thence that they have a right to withhold all *taxes* whatever, which form the nerves and strength of the nation.—This truly national principle, which is to be ranked among the fundamental laws of the Constitution, will relieve the people from the anxiety and danger of taxes being imposed without end, and lighten the burthen of those which they pay voluntarily."

Nothing can be more just and judicious than these sentiments, or more worthy of an enlightened patriot, equally concerned for the rights and the happiness of mankind; and zealous, particularly, at a most important crisis, to establish and secure the welfare and the dignity of his country, by a monarchy tempered and regulated by the spirit of liberty and justice.

The idea started here by Mr. De Calonne, of ascertaining the ordinary expences of the different departments of Government, and not suffering them to be contingent and progressive *ad infinitum*, deserves the attention of Great Britain as much as it does that of France. We embarrass manufacturers, and cramp industry and exertion of every kind by the multiplication of taxes: we submit to an enormous imposition annually for the purpose of paying off the National Debt, which would be liquidated, or so alleviated as not to be felt by the gradual depreciation of the value of money, and the increase of commerce and population, if these are not checked by intemperate taxation: we exhaust our strength in rolling the stone of Sisypheus, which returns again and again with repeated *impetus*, when all our burthens would be made easy by two simple means. 1. By adopting and realizing the idea of Mr. De Calonne, of fixing the ordinary expences of the different departments of the State. And, 2. by remitting and entirely

abolishing the whole of those vexatious and oppressive taxes that have been imposed, at different times, for raising and propping that GRAND POLITICAL SOPHISM a million sterling annually for a Sinking Fund. The idea of Mr. De Calonne, of ascertaining the public expenditure was warmly recommended in the House of Commons by that *irreproachable* and *unsuspected* man Mr. Dempster. Both this and the other plan are fit subjects of recommendation for the convincing and converting eloquence of Mr. Sheridan, and other Members of Parliament endowed with superior understanding and genius, who maintained our wooden walls saved us from the towers and pits of the Duke of Richmond, and shewed that our Sinking Fund is not real; and that if it were, it would only be "the one hand of a man giving to the other."—But to return from this digression, into which a regard for the prosperity of England has seduced us.

Mr. De Calonne, having established it as a maxim, that taxes should be laid equally on all kinds of property without exception or exemption, delivers it as his opinion, that the best means for equalizing the taxes would be, a territorial impost on the different fruits and productions on the soil in all the province.—He offers many plausible arguments in favour of this mode of taxation.—It seems to partake somewhat of the nature of tithes.—We have greater doubts concerning the expediency and practicability of this part of Mr. De Calonne's political system than of most of the others. It seems better calculated for an inland country, that depends chiefly on pasturage and agriculture, than a maritime and highly polished nation, flourishing in all the arts liberal and mechanical.

With regard to the rights of personal security, this, our Author believes, depends on the perfection of the laws, and requires their reformation, particularly that of the criminal code.—On this subject, among other particulars, he recommends the establishment of trial by jury, in the same manner as it is carried on in England.

Mr. De C. concludes his Letter to the King with the warmest sentiments of loyalty, attachment, and esteem for his Majesty; with an apology for his interference in political matters on the present occasion; and a declaration of his fixed resolution never more to court or accept any office under Government. He goes farther, and mentions his determination to quit



quit his Majesty's dominions. His native country, he acknowledges, no longer attracts him:—he cannot but feel an aversion to a place in which he has been abused and deceived. \* I am indeed desirous, says he, of sitting in the Assembly of the States-General:—but after I have done what duty and honour require me to do, it is my intention immediately to request that your unpitiable servant, whose residence in France would serve only to inflame hatred, exasperate ambition, and furnish aliment to the ever-renewed Hydra of false accusation, may be permitted to retire to a distance from so many objects of cruel recollection, and to enjoy that asylum which has been afforded to him by generous strangers, and to pass among them the rest of his days in peace. I never said that they "*would never be said*," and it is inhuman to suppose that I ever did: but may I not indulge the hope of their becoming tranquil? They would even be heightened up by a ray of satisfaction, if what I now lay before your Majesty, and my admission into the General Assembly of the Nation, might contribute to conciliate, compose, and concentrate in one common interest, all that divides and agitates my country, and to give your Majesty that constant enjoyment of happiness, of which it is too hard that you should be sensible only "*no u and then for a few moments*."—For my own part, such is my situation, that I have not any favour to ask, or increase of misfortune to fear."

From this, still more than from any one or all of Mr. De Calonne's former pieces, it is evident that he is a most accomplished scholar and statesman. The vigour of his mind is not broken, but, on the contrary, rises under the obloquy and triumphs of his enemies; a presumptive proof, that of whatever errors or frailties he may have been guilty in the course of a busy and complicated life,

the tenor of his conduct has been irreprehensible. His talents, founded on nature, as the art of composition, are such to those who have lived, and assigned to the literary reputation, that kind which is justly due to Sheridan by the Author of a similar publication†, being a comparison between the dryness of the former's facts on the one hand, and the richness of poetical and historical allusions on the other; and his firm and manly have derived from his familiarity with Courts a polish that has never been surpassed, and rarely equalled. At the same time that our illustrious Author writes with the utmost delicacy as well as precision, he writes without reserve, and with a noble frankness, that imposes most wonderfully on the imagination, if it is not the result of a candour inherent in his nature. His political system appears to have been the best that could have been devised, or at least the best that might have been carried into execution at the time, and in the circumstances in which it was at first unfolded. Though the National Assembly of France will not readily acknowledge any obligations to Mr. De Calonne, it is evident that the wisdom of their proposed institutions are precisely the same with those recommended by Mr. De Calonne, and that they might profit still more by the political sketch before us. Not is it on the French Nation alone that our Author has conferred the very greatest favour that one man can confer on another (for such is the advantage of wise and good laws), but on all nations who are inclined to open their eyes, at the present era of revolution and improvement, on their rights as men, and their interests as citizens.

#### AN ACCOUNT of the CHOULTRY of MIAVFRAM, in the TANJORE COUNTRY, on the BANKS of CAULRY.

[ With a PLATE. ]

A CHOULTRY is a building erected by religious and well-disposed Indians for the purpose of accommodating and sheltering travellers, and for prayer. This is a square building, with a handsome court in the center, and is adorned

with a number of temples and Indian divinities. It is situated about 16 miles from the sea-coast, on the banks of the Caverry, which, with the river Coleroon, separates the Tanjore country from the Carnatic.

\* Alluding to a sneer of Mr. Neckers's, in one of his publications.

† In allusion to an expression of the King's.

‡ Memoirs of the late War in Asia.



engraved by J. M.

View of the Government Building in the Singapore Country

1840 - 1841



# LONDON REVIEW

A N D

## LITERARY JOURNAL.

For OCTOBER, 1789.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

**Zeluco.**—Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, Foreign and Domestic. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

**I**F—to eye Nature's walks, shoot folly  
as it flies,  
And catch the manners living as they  
rise.

be a praise-worthy and benevolent undertaking, no moral painter of the present times will be better entitled to the grateful thanks of the public than the justly celebrated author of *Zeluco*, who, from motives of delicacy we suppose, has not thought proper to affix his name to the title-page. Perhaps this enlightened traveller and accurate observer of the ways of men, after having gained so much reputation by his *Views of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy*, which were sketched in the different countries of which he gives an account, delineated from personal knowledge, founded on real incidents, and finished at home upon his return from his travels, might deem it too great a condescension to stand forth conspicuously in his new character of a Novelist. But should this have been his reason, we may be permitted, without flattery, to assure the ingenious Dr. Moore, that he could not do a better service to the community than to demonstrate, by example, that novels, which are the reigning taste of the gay and careless readers of our time, and are to be found abundantly dispersed throughout the kingdom, at all places of public resort, and upon the toilets of most young ladies and gentlemen, may be so constructed, as to be more than the mere pastimes of an idle hour.

"Religion teaches," says our author, "that *Vice* leads to endless misery in a future state; and *experience* proves, that in spite of the gayest and most prosperous appearances, inward misery accompanies her; for even in this life, her

**VOL. XVI**

ways are ways of wretchedness, and  
all her paths are woe.

"This observation has been so often made, that it must be known to all, and its truth is seldom formally denied by any; yet the conduct of men would sometimes lead us to suspect, either that they had never heard it, or that they think it false. To recal a truth of such importance to the recollection of mankind, and to illustrate it by example, may therefore be of use."

Such is the laudable design of producing his fictitious hero on the great theatre of the world, and such the various scenes exhibited in the well-told story of Zeluco, that it is impossible to peruse it with attention without discovering, some features, some traits of ourselves, our families, our intimate acquaintance, or our more general connections, in the course of the variegated narrative.

From the above very concise prelude to the birth of Zeluco, let no one imagine, however, that formal, pedantic, frigid, moral lectures, or sermons, are to follow; those who are acquainted with Dr. Moore's animated, lively style will entertain better hopes; but strangers to the man and the writer, and that class of beings who just open a book, and finding the first sentence discordant to their vitiated taste throw it aside as useless lumber, should be instantly informed, that ours is a laughing philosopher, who, while he lashes the vices and follies of mankind with the keenest satire, preserves his candour and good humour; makes due allowances for human infirmities; and, instead of consigning the delinquents over to infernal tormentors, excites them by the charms of virtue to turn from their wickedness and live.

Zeluco, very early in life, discovers a  
K k propen-

propensity to domineer over others; and this violent, overbearing disposition increasing with his years, is but too much encouraged by the misguided indulgence of a mother, left a widow when her aspiring son had scarcely attained his tenth year.

Adopting a maxim which daily gains ground with our young people of fashion—"that learning is entirely useless to men whose fortunes are already made"—this young Sicilian, a native of Palermo, renounces all application to letters; and that he may have the best opportunity at once to gratify his lust of power and his love of dissipation, he resolves to follow the profession of arms, and having obtained a commission, is not a little proud of his military dress; but as the pacific situation of the Neapolitan army does not afford him opportunities to display his daring spirit, and his talents for command, after passing through a few scenes of disgraceful intrigue at home—such as seducing the niece of his mother's most intimate friend, and abandoning another young lady, whose fortune falls short of his expectations—we find him engaged in the Spanish service, and making a considerable figure at Madrid. The regiment to which he belongs being ordered to the West Indies, he embarks for Cuba; where being safely arrived, we have the first opportunity to discover the finess of our author, if we conjecture right, in placing him in that situation; for it affords him an opportunity, without giving offence, of making such a remonstrance to the young officer from the commander in chief on his cruelty to his men, and his caprice in his conduct, as seems evidently calculated for the parade at St. James's. He exalted from the private men such a degree of precision in the manual exercise, and in the minutiae of their dress, as was almost out of the power of the most dexterous and best-disposed to observe, and punished them with the greatest severity for slight errors and inadvertencies. The harangue delivered by the General, in the presence of all the officers of the battalion to which Zeluco belonged, is admirably drawn up, and is a proper lesson for young British officers to study, however high their rank in the army, of in life; and we cannot but regret that its length excludes it from a place in our Review. It is a lesson even for princes. Zeluco having little expectation of sudden promotion, which was the prin-

cipal object he had in view, soon quitted the army, and once more betook himself to intrigue, for which his talents seemed better adapted. By supplanting a Spanish gentleman, to whom he had been recommended by letters from Madrid, he gets possession of the person and valuable estates of a rich widow, "who had long protested in positive terms, according to the established custom of widows, against ever entering into a second matrimonial engagement." The story of this courtship is told with infinite humour, and, in our humble opinion, is a more instructive school for widows than Mr. Cumberland's new comedy on the same subject. Become the sole master of a great number of slaves, after the death of his wife, who fell a victim to his morose and sulky temper, joined to the bitterness of self-reproach, Zeluco had a large field open for the exercise of his tyrannical disposition in the management of these unhappy wretches; and here we have the foundation laid for an ample discussion of that important subject of legislative investigation, and of daily conversation at home—the Slave Trade.

"Zeluco had originally no direct intention, of injuring his slaves; his view was simply to improve his estates to the utmost; but in the execution of this plan, as *their* exertions did not keep pace with his impatience, he found it necessary to quicken them by an unremitting use of the whip. This produced discontent, murmurs, sulkeness, sometimes upbraids, on their parts; rage, threats, and every kind of abuse on his: he saw hatred in all their looks; he became more and more severe, and treated them as he imagined they wished to treat him, and as he was conscious he deserved to be treated by them; at length he arrived at that shocking point of depravity, to have a gratification in punishing, independent of any idea of utility or advantage to himself.

"This, unfortunately for a large proportion of mankind, is often the progress of unlimited power, and the effect it too frequently produces on the human character. If the reigns of many European proprietors of estates in the West-Indies were faithfully recorded, it is much to be feared, that the capricious cruelties which disgrace those of Caligula and Nero would not seem so incredible as they now do. And perhaps no memoirs could be more affecting to a candid and humane mind, than those of many negroes from the time of their being

being brought from the coast of Guinea till their death in the West Indies."

In support of the truth of this remark, the affecting story of one of Zeluco's slaves, which may be called that of the dying Hanno, is aptly introduced. He is attended in his last moments by an honest, blunt Irish soldier, and a priest of the order of St. Francis. We are relieved from the painful sensations which the pathetic part of the tale must excite, by a conversation between the soldier and the priest in the Shandean style; and though we most highly approve of the sentiments it impresses upon the mind, yet we are certain it will be considered by the serious and pious part of his readers as somewhat too ludicrous upon such a solemn occasion, *in articulo mortis*, when it may not be judged to becoming to impel them to immoderate laughter, which we believe few men will be able to refrain from reading it.

Zeluco feels occasional compunctions for the death of this negro; but he is much more affected by the behaviour of all his slaves, during his own dangerous illness, occasioned by a wound he has received from a Portuguese merchant in disguise, in revenge for an attempt to seduce his wife. The unhappy wretches make frequent enquiries concerning his situation, rejoice when they find he is likely to die, and burst into a loud and uncontrollable howl of sorrow when his recovery is first announced to them. This gives occasion for his physician to remonstrate with him on the different effects produced by a cruel or a humane treatment of slaves; and many sensible arguments are adduced to prove that, putting religion and humanity out of the question, the master who treats his slaves with well-directed kindness reaps more benefit from their labour, than he who behaves in a contrary manner; and our author, dexterously avoiding a decisive opinion, upon that violent measure now in agitation—the total abolition of the Slave Trade—has clearly pointed out, that reformation alone is wanting to make the slaves easy under their servitude, and as much attached to the proprietors of West-India estates, as the most faithful servants in any civilized country of Europe; for men in general serve with more alacrity and perseverance from love than fear. But as there are many masters and managers who are, like Zeluco, too cruel and too blind to their true interest to adopt the physi-

cian's principle voluntarily, he recommends a legal abrogement of their present arbitrary power, and regulations to enforce the execution of justice and mercy. This is a well-timed admonition; and surely every gentler method ought to be tried, for a few years at least, before we venture on such a dangerous revolution in commerce, as the total abolition of the slave trade must necessarily produce.

A deep-laid scheme of perfidy and revenge against the Portuguese and his wife, whom he suspects of having betrayed him to her husband, is carried into execution by Zeluco, when he is on the point of leaving the island to return to Europe. The principal object is to make the Portuguese jealous; in other words, to render him a self-tormentor, and probably the murderer of his wife; or at least her open accuser at the bar of justice. Here the benevolent physician and the zealous capuchin are again introduced; and in a chapter intitled *Comfortable Hints to Married Men*,—replete with humour, good sense, and pure religion—a patient resignation under a misfortune, but too common, is strongly recommended in preference to public exposure of the case, or unchristian revenge. If the first advice were followed at home, it would prevent future complaints from the present venerable chief justice of the King's bench, who lately lamented that so many causes of this nature had come before him, in the short time he had presided in that court. The capuchin's arguments being rather novel and curious, we shall give them a place, in the hope that they may do some good, though they may not be generally relished.

"I perceive, Sir, that you do not bear this dispensation as you ought; I must therefore desire that you will keep in your remembrance, that it has been undoubtedly permitted for some wise purpose; it will therefore be as impious as unavailing for you to murmur; for what has happened admits of no remedy. Now that the thing is done, it cannot be undone, at least I never yet heard of any method by which a man may be uncuckolded—thi, my valuable friend, is the peculiar cruelty of your case; another person commits the crime, and you who are innocent suffer the shame. And what is still more vexatious, although one wicked woman can place her husband in this oppressive

state, all the virtuous women on earth cannot take him out of it."

"We are happy however to find, that this Portuguese lady, after all, is actually innocent, though she had given just cause for suspicion in the early part of their acquaintance with Zeluco.—Conscious of this, in exculpating herself to her husband, she thought proper to pass over in silence her having once agreed to meet him;—upon which the good doctor makes this shrewd remark:—"If all those forgive her for this part of her conduct, who, in relating facts in which themselves are concerned, are apt to leave out what makes against them, and put in the most conspicuous point of view whatever is in their favour, it is to be presumed, that the Portuguese lady will not be censured by a vast number of our readers."

The whole plot being discovered, the husband swore that Zeluco should pay dear for his villany.—"Leave him to the torments of his own conscience," urged his wife—"In case his conscience should not torment him sufficiently," said the holy father, "the deficiency will be amply made up to him before he gets out of purgatory."

The benevolent physician took another method to put a stop to all farther mischief. He seized the earliest opportunity of conversing with the husband on the vindictive intentions he suspected him to harbour against Zeluco. He knew that he wished to be thought, and actually believed himself to be, a good Christian; he therefore reasoned with him in the following manner: "The wisest plan you can follow, since this man is leaving the island, is to let him go in safety, and it is probable you will never see him more."—Here the Portuguese shook his head—"Then, Sir," resumed the Doctor, "as you have declared that you despise all legal process, your next best measure is to challenge him honourably."—"What right has a man who has acted so perfidiously to expect that he is to be so dealt with?" said the Portuguese. "None," replied the Doctor; "but were I in your place, I should be more solicitous about what was reputable for myself, than about what my enemy had a right to expect. I only hinted this as being of two evils the least, and the best argument that can be made use of to one who despises the Christian religion."—"Who! I despise the Christian religion!" cried the Portuguese in terror

and amazement. "You seem at least to despise one of its most important precepts," said the physician, "from which it may be naturally concluded, that you have no great respect for the rest."

"I have not the smallest comprehension of what you mean," rejoined the Portuguese.—"Yet I have expressed my meaning very plainly," said the physician; "I really do not think you can with any propriety be called a Christian."—"Jesu Maria!" exclaimed the Portuguese, "you fill me with horror. Why, Sir, I take the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, with St. Joseph her husband, St. James, and all the host of heaven to witness, that I attend *mass* regularly, and have always, from my infancy, believed in every article of faith which our holy mother church requires; and I am ready to believe twice as much whenever she is pleased to exact it. If this is not being a Christian, I should be glad to know what is."

"Nay, my good friend," resumed the physician, "it is a matter of indifference to me what you do or do not believe; I am not, I thank God, your or any man's father confessor; but if you understood the *spirit* of the Christian religion half as well as you believe what the church exacts, you would find that your attending *mass*, and all your faith into the bargain, will not make you a Christian, while you indulge such a violent spirit of revenge."

"As for that," replied the Portuguese, "neither the church nor the Christian religion have any thing to do with it; that is my affair, and depends on my private feelings; and it is impossible for me ever to forgive a villain who attempted to injure me."

"It is because he attempted to injure you, that it is in your power as a man, and your duty as a Christian, to forgive him. Had he never injured you, nor even attempted it," continued the Doctor, "it would indeed be impossible for you to have the merit of forgiving him."—"It will naturally be imagined, from the vindictive character of the Portuguese, that he was a hypocrite, and pretended to more faith than he really had; but this was not the case. It never had occurred to his mind that there could be any doubt of the truth of those tenets in which his father and mother had instructed him, and which he heard venerable-looking men in sacred habits proclaim from all the pulpits of Lisbon. He

He was decidedly of opinion, that none but monsters of wickedness, who ought to be burnt in this world by way of preparing them for the next, could harbour any doubt on such important points: he had indeed occasionally heard it hinted, that some of those doctrines were incomprehensible, and others contradictory; but this did not convey to his judgment any reason for doubting of their truth. He never omitted, therefore, any of the ceremonies prescribed by the church: he confessed his sins regularly, performed penance faithfully, would not eat a morsel of meat on a Friday on any consideration, and with the most punctual perseverance repeated daily his Pater Noster, Ave Maria, and Credo. A person who thought that the whole of Christianity consisted in these and other ceremonies, could not but be surprised and shocked to hear his claim to the name of a Christian disputed. As to that thirst for revenge on every real or imaginary injury, which he had indulged from his childhood, and some other culpable propensities to which he was addicted, he considered all these as venial foibles, which were more than expiated by his obedience to mother church in more essential points; and when his indulging in those culpable practices, to which he was by temper and constitution prone, came in question, he shrugged his shoulders, and said, "Well, I thank God, they are neither heresy nor schism."

"The physician, however, endeavoured to give him a different notion of these matters, founding most of his arguments on passages of a sermon to be found in the gospel of St. Matthew; for this happened to be a physician who sometimes read the Bible: there are, it would appear, some of that kind in America. The Portuguese, at first, thought the passages in question of a very singular nature; and as they were plain and intelligible, and nothing mysterious in them, he could hardly believe that they were quite orthodox: besides, he was a good deal surprised that certain articles which he thought of great importance, were not touched upon; yet on being informed who the person was who had preached this sermon, he could not deny that it had a fair chance of being sound Christianity. The physician having brought him so far, found little difficulty in persuading him, that it was his duty, as well as interest, to leave Ze-

luco to his own wicked heart, which carried its punishment within itself; hinting also the probability of his falling, sooner or later, within the grasp of the laws of society, which his passions continually tempted him to violate.

"It was probably owing to the remonstrances of this extraordinary physician that Zeluco left the island in safety; and the Portuguese merchant was indebted to him for being freed from the two most tormenting demons that can possess the human heart, jealousy and the spirit of revenge.

Under the idea that there are but too many professional Christians even in Protestant countries, we have selected this character, as conveying useful admonitions to all those who, being punctual in observing the rites and ceremonies of any church whatever, fancy themselves Christians, while they refuse forgiveness and withhold parental affection from the frail offspring of their own loins for venial transgressions; shut up the insolvent debtor in a dreary prison, from a thirst for revenge; or suffer their passions to burst forth into fits of intemperate rage against those who differ from them either in religion or politics.

Our hero, after a prosperous voyage to Cadiz, soon returns to his native city Palermo, and commences a fresh career of magnificence and gaiety: the report of his having acquired great riches procured him a numerous acquaintance, and of course proves the means of engaging him in a variety of new adventures; furnishing the author with opportunities to delineate a great number of entertaining characters, and to interperse many striking moral reflections on the conduct of mankind. With one of these, which we consider as a beautiful specimen of the rest, we shall close the present account of this work, promising our readers ample gratification in a future review, from the more lively and jocose sketches in the second volume.

"We are never more apt to be mis-taken than in our estimates of the happiness of grandeur. The grove overlooking the precipice has a fine effect at a distance; we admire the sublimity of its situation, and the brightness of its verdure when gilded by the rays of the sun; we grudge no labour in scrambling up to the seat of pleasure, which, when attained, we often find cold and comfortless, overgrown with moss, pierced by the winds of every quarter, and



far less genial than the sheltered bank from whence we set out. In like manner many men who are viewed with admiration and envy at a distance, become the object of pity or contempt when nearly approached. Of this we may be most assured, that all the decorations of rank, and the smiles of fortune, cannot prevent the intrusions of remorse and

self-condemnation upon a mind sensible of having abused talents, and neglected through life the opportunities of improvement; far less can they convey happiness, or even tranquility, to one conscious of perfidy, cruelty, and ingratitude."

(To be continued.)

A Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria, in the Years 1777, 1778, and 1779. By Lieut. William Paterfon. 4 vol. 4to. 18s. Johnson.

THE inhabitants of Europe, whether impelled by the zeal of commercial enterprise, the love of glory, or the more rational and laudable hope of satisfying philosophic curiosity, and extending the boundaries of science, have of late years particularly signalized themselves by a spirit of adventurous excursion, which has scarcely left any part of the human world at present unexplored. But among the various accounts which these travellers have respectively published of "*the wonders of the world abroad*," there are very few indeed that have gratified the desire which the civilized part of mankind naturally feel to be made acquainted with the sentiments, the manners, and the condition of the rest of the human species. Every community, whether it consists of a great and well-compacted nation, or of gregarious tribes of wandering savages, has some peculiar and characteristic feature; but modern describers of distant regions, neglecting all remark on *human life*, and confining their observations to *things* instead of *men*, have in general ranged through solitude and desolation, "passed districts that were sandy, crossed valleys that were green, and conducted their readers through wet and dry, over rough and smooth, amidst rocks, streams, mountains and ruins, without incidents and without reflection." The disgusting *barrenness* and futility of these narrations, however, have been amply counterbalanced by another description of travellers, who have supplied the labours of a long journey by the richness and fertility of their own invention; and by the ingenuity of embellishment have furnished out from the closet alone very specious publications from very slender materials, representing objects which they never saw, and describing countries they never knew. The author of the volume at present under our review, conscious that the public

curiosity has not unfrequently been imposed upon by these practices, has thought it necessary to assure the reader, that he is "not presented with a *romance* under the title of *a Book of Travels*; and that although it would not have been very difficult to have depicted an *ARCADIA* among the deserts of Africa, or to have attributed all the delicacy and refinement of *Athens* to the inhabitants of *Cassraria*, yet in producing this work none of the common arts of compilation have been employed;" and it is but justice to acknowledge, that the *style and manner* in which it is written, appear to confirm the truth of this assertion. "The public may depend upon it (says the author), that they are here presented with a series of facts noted down upon the spot, without any after-additions, with no ornaments of rhetoric, with nothing to recommend them but the simple form of truth, and perhaps some degree of accuracy;" and he flatters himself, that as he visited some parts which had never previously been explored by Europeans, he has added a few facts to the general stock of natural and geographical knowledge. We shall therefore endeavour to select such parts of this curious and entertaining work as will enable our readers to judge of the grounds upon which Mr. Paterfon's hopes depend.

The first journey was commenced from the Cape of Good Hope, in the month of Oct. 1777, in company with *Capt. Gordon* (now *Colonel Gordon*), who had travelled in this country about the year 1774, and was then lately returned from Holland to succeed *Du Plien*, the Dutch Commander in Chief. They directed their course to the eastward along the shore of *Bay False*, and proceeded along the *Hang Lip* towards *Hottentots Holland*, where they examined the rocks which cloak the mouth of *Bay False*, particularly that on which the *Colebrooke* struck some time after; from thence to

the mouth of the *Palmita Rivier*, through *How Hook*, a sandy desert, to *Zwelendani*, the residence of the *Znd Dorst*, a chief justice; and so on to the *Tyger Hock*, leaving the river *Zondagyn* on their left hand, to *Reed Valley*. From this place they penetrated *Grandfather's Wood*, crossed *Devenhocks River*, and arrived at a district called the Land of Egypt; and from thence proceeded through *Canaan* across *Oliphants River* to *Bia Valley*, the residence of the Hottentots, and the extent of Mr. Paterfon's first journey.

A desire to gratify a rage for the science of botany appears to have been the great motive of Mr. Paterfon's travels; and therefore to collect the most curious exotics was the first and principal object of his concern; the agriculture and customs of the countries through which he passed, and the genius and policy of their inhabitants, forming only a secondary, or rather incidental consideration. THE PLANTS with which he was so fortunate as to enrich his collection were the *Protea Argentea*; many sorts of *Leucadendrons*; *Ericas*; *Gnaphaliums*; the *Myrica Censifera*, the berries of which make candles equal in excellence to bees-wax; the *Piper Cordifolia*; many beautiful specimens of the *Heliconias* and *Phyllicas*; the *Chunna*, a species of *Mesembryanthum*; the *Euphatorium Craffula*, and many species of the *Gerania*, *Xeranthimums*, and *Gla-dioluses*.

OF WILD BEASTS, the lion, the hyena, and the tyger, seem particularly numerous; for a night scarcely passes during which the repose of the traveller is not disturbed by the howlings of these formidable animals; nor a day in which they do not discern their traces on the sand, or observe them lurking at a distance, in hope of prey.

"On the evening of the twenty-third (says Mr. Paterfon) one of the servants informed us, that he had seen a lion before sun-set about a thousand yards from the house. Expecting a visit from him in the night, every preparation was made for defence; but next morning we were informed of its having been at a house belonging to an old woman, about four miles distant, and that it had destroyed some of her cattle. I went to the place, and we set a spring gun in the path where we observed it had passed: on the night of the twenty-fifth we heard the report of the gun, and next morning found the animal dead. It proved to be a lioness, and not very large; the dimensions were,

Feet. Inch.

The length, from the nose to the point of the tail — 8 9½

|                                                     |   |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| Ditto of the head                                   | — | 1 1½ |
| Ditto of the tail                                   | — | 3    |
| Ditto from the neck to the tail                     | — | 4 1½ |
| Height before                                       | — | 3    |
| Length of the foot from the claw to the heel        | — | 8    |
| Ditto of the claw stretched out                     | — | 3½   |
| Length of the ears                                  | — | 7½   |
| Of the tusks                                        | — | 2    |
| Distance between the eyes                           | — | 6    |
| Circumference of the head between the eyes and ears | — | 4½   |

Mr. Paterfon describes many other animals and plants which he met with during this tour; but as their nature and properties are more fully explained in the subsequent part of his work, we shall refer to the continuation of this article of our review, and present our readers with the only account this journey affords of the character and disposition of the HOTTENTOTS.

"Early in the morning we proceeded on our journey through an extensive plain called *Beei Valley*; and about nine in the morning we came to some miserable huts in the stile of the Hottentots. Here we found an old German, who had attached himself to one of the Hottentot tribes, and had resided with them for about twenty years. His garment was composed of sheep skins, similar to those which are worn by the natives; and his method of living was the same. This man told me that every three or four years he went to the Cape with a few cattle for sale, and with the produce of his goods purchased powder, lead, and trinkets for his Hottentots. This place abounds with lions more than any other of the inhabited parts of this country. The old German (whose name was Nuwenhousen) had shot several before we arrived; some of which we saw of a very large size.

"As I was not in a very good state of health, and my collection much increased, I determined to part with my friend Capt. Gordon, who proceeded on towards the Snow Berg, or Snow Mountain, and I remained a few days for the recovery of my health. The good old German furnished me with a hut during my stay, and behaved with great hospitality. On the eleventh I took leave of my host, and returned to Tsimoko, where I met with Mr. Lytler, surveyor from the Cape, with other gentlemen, who were making a survey of that country for the government, which they extended to the Great Fish River that divides the Caffres from the Hottentots. I added considerably to my collection at this place, and made some stay

Bay for the purpose of examining the mountains, which seemed covered with many uncommon plants; though there is great danger of travelling on account of wild beasts, as well as of the Boshmens, who often come down, waiting an opportunity of plundering the inhabitants of their cattle. In one of my excursions I fell in with a party of these savages; but they behaved very well, only making

signs for tobacco, which I gave them; and they in return offered me some honey which they had collected in the mountains: they were armed with bows and arrows, and the captain who was with them had a hassagai or spear in his hand, and heavy ivory rings on his right arm. On my return to the farmer's house, I found them to be of the tribe of *Gbonac-quas*." [To be continued.]

A Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark. In a Series of Letters. By Matthew Consett, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. 10s. 6d. Johnson.

THE series of letters through which the curiosities of this romantic tour are communicated to the public appear to be genuine, and to have been written with no other view at the time than to gratify private friendship, by describing the momentary impressions which transient and extraordinary objects raised in the writer's mind during the course of a long journey and real correspondence; the reader therefore must not expect to find the same depth of observation, richness of thought, brilliancy of colouring, and accuracy of design, that ought to accompany a higher species of composition, or more premeditated publication. Mr. Consett indeed modestly declines all competition with celebrated travellers; and expressly declares that he does not pretend to vie with a WRAXALL or a COXE: upon this subject, however, if his professions be sincere, he appears (to use his own idea) "like the child that has dressed up a giant, and then becomes fearful of the image he has formed." But it is not necessary for us to enter into a discrimination of the comparative merits of these respective authors. Mr. Consett has certainly expressed his sentiments and observations with the pleasing simplicity of a child, with the ease and elegance of a gentleman, and with the correctness of a scholar; and more, in our opinion, is not required to characterize the excellency of epistolary writing. We shall therefore proceed to describe the progress of his tour; and, by selecting from it such parts as seem most worthy of public attention, afford to our readers an opportunity of judging both of the form and substance of the work.

Mr. Consett accompanied Sir Hen. Geo. Liddell, bart. (to whom this volume is gratefully dedicated) and Mr. Bowes, in the summer of the year 1786, from Shields, in Northumberland, to Gottenburg, on the coast of Sweden; and the following day pursued their journey by delightful roads through Lidköping, near the lake

Wenner, which is the largest in Sweden, being 100 miles long and 75 broad; Trolhetta, where there are several cataracts of great height and magnificence, particularly one which falls over a rock sixty feet high with such a noise that it is heard at the distance of 200 furlongs, the bottom of which has been often sounded with many hundred fathom of line, but never yet discovered; Mariefeldt, a large town upon a beautiful and extensive lake, surrounded by thick woods which abound with birds, particularly the chader, ora, and black cock, and are infested by the wolf, the bear, foxes, hares, the red and fallow deer, and a few elks; Blacksta, a wretched village, noted for a large species of the flea, peculiar to that part of the country; Stromsholm Palace, a poor mansion for royalty, delightfully situated on the lake Mellar, where the stables, though little better than Yorkshire barns, are thought magnificent, and the horses lie upon boards instead of straw; and from hence through Tibla, where the travellers were not unpleasantly surprised with a good dinner, to STOCKHOLM, the metropolis of Sweden. There are seven letters written from this city descriptive of its buildings, police, government, and accommodations; but the only curiosity it seems to furnish is the dying dress of Charles XII. which the author thus describes: "On Saturday the 10th we made a party to view the citadel, an ancient building, where may be seen the royal armoury, colours, and other trophies worthy of observation, taken by the military heroes of the nation. The curiosities which we thought most remarkable were, Charles the XIIth's shirt, coat, boots, and gloves which he wore at the time when he was killed at the siege of Frederickshall. The regimental coat is of a dark blue colour, with large round gilt buttons; the waistcoat and breeches yellow; his shirt fine, but plain; a black plain cravat; his boots very strong and long with square toes, and steel

and steel spurs; his gloves made of very strong leather, with stiff tops; the hat also which he wore that day was shot through above the right eye—a shot which killed him upon the spot. Various are the conjectures, even at this day, concerning the fall of that rash Hero. It is surmised with circumstantial probability, that he fell by the hand of some of his own army. It is certain, blood is still to be seen on the gloves, and the mark of his fingers is evident upon his sword-belt. It seems as if he had put his hand to the wound when shot, and immediately attempted to draw his sword to stab, or defend himself against the assassin. Undoubtedly he had involved his country in much debt, and many difficulties; but being of a turbulent spirit (almost bordering on madness) would not listen to the distresses and repeated solicitations of his injured subjects. His premature death, therefore, may be thus accounted for without any improbability. He fell a martyr to his ambition."

From *Stockholm* our travellers proceeded to *Upsala*, the first university of eminence and repute in Sweden, where the much-renowned *Linnaeus* first formed his celebrated botanical garden; and from thence by the side of a very beautiful and extensive lake and waterfall called *Elkerby*, through *Gesle*, a sea-port town situated on the Gulph of Bothnia, an arm of the Baltic Sea, where leaving behind them all traces of civilized life, they entered woods that did not terminate for many miles, passed a variety of lakes, one of which they were obliged to cross in a ferry, and arrived at a town called *Isgund*, where the surrounding woods are remarkably extensive and thick, and are supposed to harbour more wild beasts than any other part of Sweden: and indeed a melancholy instance is given of the ferocity of wild animals here; for during our travellers stay at this place, "two unfortunate girls attending their herds in the wood were both devoured by a ravenous she-bear and her young, which the day before had been seen prowling for prey."

From *Isgund* our travellers passed thro' *Uma* and arrived at *Richlea*, in *LAPLAND*, a town abounding with musqueto flies, and surpassing the towns in the Swedish territories for dirt and poverty. It will therefore hardly be wondered that they should pass rapidly through *Gumboda*, *Pithia*, *Ernasjö*, *Gambelsteden*, in order to reach *TORNAO*, a beautiful and well-built town, in *West Bothnia*, surrounded by a river, or rather a spacious

lake of the same name, situated on the confines of Finland. "Here (says Mr. Cousett) at twelve o'clock at night we saw the sun in full beauty. The horizon being remarkably clear, gave us a most delightful view of that, *to us*, extraordinary sight. Sir H. G. L. has caused an engraving to be made of this agreeable scene. The inhabitants of this climate no doubt reap many advantages from this circumstance during the summer season; but, alas! a long and dreary winter reverses the scene, and involves them in continual darkness. Yet this is not quite so dismal as might be imagined. The *aurora borealis* appears with peculiar splendour in all northern countries, and supplies in some degree the place of the sun. The stars too in their clear frosty nights shed an agreeable light, and enable them without much impediment to follow many of their ordinary occupations.

"I must now relate an adventure, though of no great importance, yet as it amused us, I shall have your pardon for so doing. In the evening a stout Finlander laid his elbows upon the window, and without much ceremony called to us frequently for brandy. We nodded to him as we were drinking our wine, while he continued to repeat his former request in his own language, *Anna ma viyo, hurru kultana*, "Dear gentlemen, give me brandy." Sir H. with great good-nature complied with his request, and gave him two or three glasses, which he seemed to enjoy very much, but still he called *hurra kultana*. A few glasses more were given him, which made him drop his elbow from the window, and rather grow shorter. As his legs would not bear him up, he bent his knees against the wall, and by the help of his hands he supported himself by holding fast by the window-post; but still he called *hurra kultana*. Two glasses more were given him, till at length he could say nothing but *kultana, kultana*, and gradually sunk from the window."

From *Tornao* the triumvirate travellers measured back their steps to *Stockholm*, and from thence to *S Shields*, after a journey of 3784 miles, the greater part of which was over a barren unfrequented track of country; but we shall leave the lesser curiosities of this backward route, and conclude our observations on this entertaining tour by extracting the description which Mr. Cousett has given of the general character of the Laplanders.

"The Laplanders in general are below the middle stature, with flat faces, high

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cheek bones, long black hair, and their complexions of a mahogany hue. Their habitations are dirty to a great degree, but on account of their unsettled life are portable. They leave an aperture at the top which serves both for window and chimney, and a small hole on one side for an entrance. In short, their dwellings are not unlike those described in Cook's Voyage of the inhabitants of Kamtschatka. The Laplanders are muscular and active, though at the same time, which seems to imply a contradiction, they are naturally idle, but perfectly pacific in their tempers. The women likewise are low, with large broad features, but have so gentle and compliant a manner that their behaviour removes a prejudice which their first appearance does not fail to excite. As their manners are gentle, so their characters are chaste.

"The language of the Laplanders is a harsh and unintelligible jargon derived from their neighbours, the ancient inhabitants of Finland. Their voices however are musical, and they never require much entreaty to oblige. The few specimens which we possess of Lapland poetry give you a favourable impression of their *taste*, and taste most certainly it is, uncorrupted by foreign ideas, and entirely the production of nature. In the Spectator you have two elegant Odes translated from the language of Lapland (Nos 366 and 406.), I shall make no apology for adding a third \*

"With respect to religion, I am afraid the Laplanders have yet much to learn; though, like every other quarter of the globe, knowledge is making gradual advances even here. The high Laps, as they are called, that is, those who inhabit the mountains, have not yet quite forgot their original paganism, notwithstanding the great pains which the Swedes have taken to introduce Christianity amongst them. Many superstitious customs still remain to proclaim the darkness of their minds. Augury and witchcraft make a part of their belief; they still whisper to their rein-deer when they undertake a journey, and address their ancient idols for the increase and safety of their flocks. You have heard no doubt of their conjuring drums. I met with one in the possession of a priest at Umea, who had attended a reformed pagan in his dying moments. His original opinions he had long since changed, but retained this piece of ancient superstition to delude the ignorant, and supply his own necessities.

\*. "This instrument is of an oval form, made of the bark of the fir, pine, or birch-tree, one end of which is covered with a sort

of parchment dressed from the rein-deer skin. This is loaded with brass rings actually tattered to it. The conjurer then beats it upon his breast with a variety of frantic postures. After this he besmears it with blood, and draws upon it rude figures of various kinds. When he has gone through all his manoeuvres, he informs his credulous audience what they wish to know, which he says was communicated to him during the paroxysm of his attitudes. Like other fortune-tellers, his answers are generally of a favorable kind, for which he receives presents of brandy, which adds fuel to his frenzy, and renders him *mighty wise*.

"The wealth of the Laplanders consists chiefly in the number of rein-deer. These draw their sledges in winter; but in summer these animals lose their vigour and swiftness, and are easily overcome by heat. I have seen them reclining in the woods, and apparently so enfeebled, as scarcely to be able to get out of your way. When thus oppressed they make a noise resembling the grunting of an hog. Even then the Laplanders make use of them to transport their effects from one station to another, which they have occasion to do more frequently in summer than in winter, as they are then in quest of fertile plains for the maintenance of their numerous flocks.

"The rein-deer is of the shape of a stag, but rather stronger. The hair light, rather inclining to an ash colour. His horns are very long and finely branched. The lower branches, which fall very near the forehead, are said to be used by the animal in breaking the ice, when the waters are frozen over, that he may get drink. His food is shrubs and plants, or moss and the bark of trees. His legs are very hairy, and his hoofs immoveable, for he expands and opens them in going. He is an extremely swift, as well as an extremely strong, animal.

"After speaking of the rein-deer, it is but proper that I should mention the sledge which renders them so useful. The sledge is formed something like a boat. Its bottom is convex, of course none but a person well-practised in such a mode of travelling could preserve himself from overletting every moment. It is square behind, but projecting to a point before. The traveller is tied in this sledge like a child in a cradle. He manages his carriage with great dexterity by means of a stick with a flat end, to remove stones or any obstructions which he might meet with. In this situation they travel with great rapidity.

\* For Mr. Consett's Translation the reader is referred to page 65 of this volume.

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"The Laplander is very dexterous in making utensils of wood. He is his own carpenter and boat builder. I was not a little surprized, in a tent of wandering Laplanders, to find the cheese which they make of the reindeer's milk curiously impressed with a wooden instrument, such as is commonly used in the English dairies. They fasten their boards together, when they make their boats or other moveables, with twigs or the nerves of the reindeer. The women also make use of the

latter as a substitute for thread in sewing. The female Laplanders shew great ingenuity in embroidering their garments with brass-wire, tin, or any other gaudy ornament. They take much delight in adorning their heads, neck, and shoulders with glass beads, &c. and are very fangful in their girdles, which are embroidered and fringed with large tufts at the two extremes and tied in large knots; this they look upon as the greatest ornament of their dress."

The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia. To which are added, Observations, authentic Documents, and a Variety of Anecdotes, Translated from the French, Two Vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Debrett.

[Continued from Page 117.]

THE comprehensive arrangement under which PROFESSOR LAVEAUX, the now acknowledged author of this superior work, has so admirably delineated the character and conduct of FREDERICK THE GREAT, prevented us from proceeding, consistently with the limits of our Review for the months of June and August last, thro' more than the TWO FIRST PERIODS of the life of this extraordinary monarch; it is, however, with the highest pleasure that we now resume the employment of attending him through the more important transactions of his reign. We closed our extracts with the peace of *Breslaw* in 1742. The third and fourth periods continue this eventful history from that æra to the peace of *Dresden* in 1745; and from thence to the commencement of the seven years war in 1756. During these intervals the King obtained, by his vigilance and vigour, a million of crowns, and a fresh cession of *Silesia*, which the Empress Queen, with all her superior numbers and advantages, had vainly attempted to reconquer; and by political intrigues, negotiations, and various internal regulations, fortified himself in the possession of his territories against the event of any new war in which he might think it necessary, for the honour or welfare of his state, to engage. This necessity, for so the King himself, in his History of "The Seven Years War," has successfully laboured to prove it was, soon presented itself, in the ambitious, vindictive, and implacable disposition of the Empress Queen, who, during the peace, had been equally active with the King in preparing for war; and "the two powers," says the King, "were like two athletes who sharpen their swords, and burn with impatience for an opportunity of using

"them." With the history of the war which followed, and which, perhaps, was in a great measure inspired by the equal forwardness of these hostile preparations, THE FIFTH PERIOD of the life of Frederick commences, and continues to the peace of *Hubersbourg* in the year 1763. Immediately after the peace of *Dresden*, the Courts of *Vienna*, *Petersburgh*, and *Saxony*, concluded a treaty of alliance and eventual partition of the Prussian States in case of war; and from copies of all the dispatches of the Court of *Saxony*, which the King of Prussia had contrived daily to receive through the treachery of a Saxon Secretary, he discovered the plan formed for his destruction; and in the year 1756, no longer doubted that the three Powers were labouring to bring about a war. At this time *France* and *England* were disputing about a few leagues of territory in *Canada*; and *France* manifested her intention of attacking the King of England's States in Germany, who endeavoured to secure his Electorate by an alliance with *Russia* and *Hesse*. The *French* and *Russians* were on the point of appearing at the same time in Germany; but the King of Prussia, to avert the effect of the confederacy which the Courts of *Petersburgh*, *Dresden*, and *Vienna* had formed against him, published a declaration, that he should treat as enemies all the French troops which should appear in Germany. This menace changed the scene. The Russian troops assembled in *Livonia*, where, from their vicinity to Prussia, they incurred the suspicion of a double project. As they could no longer be of service to the King of England, this Prince addressed himself for succours to the Court of *Vienna*; but that Power refused to take a part in this war against

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France

*France*, under the pretext of being necessitated to defend itself against *Prussia*, who was aiming, *England* having no advantage to expect from her union with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Petersburgh*, and foreseeing that the *Dutch* would stand neuter, found herself entirely without support. In these circumstances *Frederick* made an offer of his assistance in Germany. So powerful an ally was not to be refused; and the treaty was concluded at the commencement of the following year. To prevent this alliance *France* had dispatched the Duke of *Nivernois* to *Berlin*, with orders to negotiate an alliance between that Court and *France*; but the proposals were rejected. Thus situated, *France* concluded a treaty of neutrality and mutual defence with the Empress Queen, which was signed at *Versailles* on the 1st of May 1756. By this means did *France* procure herself a powerful ally in Germany, in the person of the Empress Queen, who, finding that she had no succour to expect from *England*, in her projects against *Prussia*, readily connected herself with *France*; thus securing a considerable aid, and hoping, by the influence of that Power, to engage the *Swedes* in an alliance with her against *Frederick*.

The King, to whom not one of these measures was a secret, set on foot negotiations to counteract the concealed designs of his enemies; and endeavoured, in concert with the other Powers, to put himself in a situation to repel force by force. Having learnt, in the month of June, that the Russian armaments in *Livonia* were assuming a very serious aspect, he sent seven battalions, with a regiment of dragoons and hussars, into Lower Pomerania, to strengthen the Prussian forces in that province; and being informed soon after that the Court of *Vienna*, in consequence of his treaty with *England*, was making considerable preparations for war in *Bohemia*, on the frontiers of *Sile*, and in all its hereditary States, he demanded amicably of that Court, whether he was the actual object of these particular preparations. The Empress Queen evaded the question; and returned a vague, unsatisfactory answer. *Frederick* took still another step to engage the Court of *Vienna* to peace; and promised to withdraw his troops from Saxony, provided the Empress would but give him the assurance he had demanded in his preceding declaration. This proposition was attended with as little success as the former. All negotiations were broken off, and the Envoys of the two Courts mutually withdrew. The

local situation of the Prussian States imposes an indispensable law on the Sovereigns of that Monarchy never to wait for the arrival of the enemy within its confines. *Frederick* felt the truth of this principle; and experience had taught him how to turn it to his advantage. The conflagration was inevitable; and *Frederick* thought he should gain considerably by lighting it himself in a country to remote from his own States; and thereby compelling to a defence an enemy who was preparing to attack him. He therefore immediately commenced hostilities, and marched an army of 40,000 men into the heart of Saxony. Thus originated the celebrated *War of Seven Years*, in which a host of enemies were leagued against *Prussia*, and occasioned her power to totter even to its foundations; yet, notwithstanding the violence of the shock, she rose at its expiration, all marked incessantly by toils and battles, entirely covered with the brilliancy of national character and renown. The event of this war, for the third time, confirmed and secured to the King of *Prussia* the possession of *Silesia*. As he owed this advantage to the superiority of his arms, *Austria* learnt to respect him, and no longer ventured, for the remainder of his life, to dispute with him the possession of that province; and the King has himself written the history of his victories and defeats, during this period, professedly to give posterity "an authentic collection of the advantageous and disadvantageous situations that are found in the provinces and kingdoms that must naturally become the seat of war in all contests between the houses of *Brandenburgh* and *Austria*." In order to afford some faint idea of the ravages occasioned by this destructive war, during which there were more battles fought, more sieges undertaken, and more men and treasure sacrificed in Germany than in the famous war of thirty years, which lasted from 1618 to 1648, we shall extract the following account of the proceedings of the armies after the battle of *Kunersdorf*.

"From hence the combined army turned towards Poland. At the end of November, there remained neither Russians nor Austrians in *Brandenburgh* and *Silesia*, but they left the traces of their devastations smoking on all sides, in the towns and over the country. The inhabitants of twelve villages reduced to ashes, were obliged to abandon their homes. We shudder with horror on reading the narrative of the ravages and devastations

devastations committed by the Russians during the whole course of this campaign in Brandenburg and Silesia\*. Their discipline has been admired in some towns, but their were regular troops, disciplined by Peter the First. The country, on the contrary, was abandoned to the barbarous soldiery of that empire. The Cossacks, the Calmucks, the Baskirian Tartars, are strangers to every species of war, but that of pillage, destruction, and conflagration. They know no difference between the armed soldier and peaceful citizen. All the inhabitants of an enemy's country, whose property, persons, and lives, rest at their mercy, are, in *their* opinion, declared adversaries. Their countenance is frightful, their inclinations ferocious; their stomachs digest raw flesh and unripe fruits. They know no other habitation but their horses backs, no bed but the bare ground, no other roof except the skies. Their weapons are the bow and arrow, the sabre and the lance. They pursue with fury young girls and women; nor do the wrinkles of age protect the female sex against their brutal desires.

"These barbarians were regarded in Brandenburg as monsters and cannibals. Terror preceded their footsteps. The villagers took refuge in the country, and the villages they had abandoned were delivered to pillage and the flames.

"The devastations and ravages of the Russians through the whole country soon dried up the sources from whence they might have procured forage and provisions, had they not been strangers to the utility of discipline and humanity, Fa-

mine compelled them to abandon all their advantages, and approach their magazines in Poland. There is reason to believe, that these barbarous disorders will no longer be permitted among the Russian troops. The Cossacks and Calmucks begin to accustom themselves to discipline, and have been taught to feel some sentiments of attachment, humanity, and gratitude. Let us add then, that if these savage proceedings still continue to dishonour the Russian name, the fault will lie in their generals, who neglect to avail themselves of the means within their power either to prevent or punish such horrible enormities.

"These cruelties occasioned reprisals. There is no species of atrocity, of which contending armies are not capable, when they are judges in their own cause. In this state there no longer subsists any difference between a polished and a barbarous people. In the baggage of General Conrads, taken in Westphalia, a letter of old Marshal Belleisle was found, wherein he says, *We must make a desert before the army.* The French Ambassador at Vienna wrote to the Marquis de Montalembert, after the battle of Künersdorf, "*The King of Prussia must be completely destroyed: you must employ all your credit with the Russian army, to engage it to pass the Oder: you must hold out to the Russians the prospect of the plunder of Berlin, and of all the Marches of Brandenburg.*" It is thus the Calmucks would have written, had they known how to write!"

{To be continued.}

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany-Bay. With an Account of New South Wales, its Productions,\* Inhabitants, &c. By Captain Watkin Tench, of the Marines. 8vo. 3s. Debrett.

(Concluded from Vol. XV. Page 451.)

THE circumstances which attended the voyage of the transports, under the command of Commodore Phillips, from the period of their departure from England to their arrival at BOTANY-BAY, together with the political causes in which this

speculative and extraordinary expedition originated, have been already related in a former Review; and in refusing our attention to the sequel of Mr. Tench's Narrative, we shall only endeavour to extract from it a short but prominent outline of

\* At present travellers discover no other traces of these disasters than the towns and villages reared up by Frederick in the space of twenty years in places distinguished only by their heaps of ashes.

The Russians ravaged, amongst others, the estates of the Count of Cosel, situated on the banks of the Oder. The Count wrote a voluminous letter to the King, complaining of the loss he had sustained. Frederick answered him, "We have to do with barbarians, who labour at the destruction of the human race. You see, my dear Count, that I am more occupied in repairing the evil than in complaining of it. I advise you to do the same, and am, &c."



the plan by which a final settlement of the projected colony was effected.—The new inhabitants had scarcely landed, and bid each other welcome, when *Governor Phillips* ordered a select party to attend him in exploring the adjacent country. They returned in a few days with accounts so extremely favourable, with respect to the opening which *Captain Cook* denominated *Port Jackson*, that an instant resolution was taken to abandon Botany Bay, and re embark the convicts for the newly discovered harbour. Orders were given accordingly, and in a few days the ships were ready to weigh anchors; but, to the equal joy and astonishment of both parties, while preparations were making for this purpose, two ships, the *Bonfleur* and *Astrolabe*, which had been sent out to make discoveries, by order of the French King, arrived in the Bay. This visit, however, did not impede the Governor from proceeding to the port; “and after a pleasant passage of four hours,” says Mr. Tench, “we arrived in a port superior in extent and excellency to all we had seen before. We continued to run up the harbour, about four miles, in a westerly direction, enjoying the luxuriant prospect of its shores, covered with trees to the water’s edge, among which many of the Indians were frequently seen, till we arrived at a small *saug* cove, on the southern side, on whose banks the plan of our operations was destined to commence. “The landing of the marines and convicts was effected the next day; and now business sat on every brow. In one place was beheld a party cutting down the woods; a second setting up a blacksmith’s forge; a third dragging along a load of stores and provisions; here an officer pitching his marquee, with a detachment of troops parading on one side of him, and a cook’s fire blazing up on the other.” The Governor fixed his residence on the eastern side of a small rivulet of fresh water which emptied itself into

the head of the cove. A large body of the convicts encamped near him; but some of them, in spite of every precaution, found their way across the country to Botany Bay, in order to escape by means of the French ships which were still there. To prevent, however, a recurrence to old habits, to tranquillize the settlement, and to make all parties as contented as possible with their situation, an intercourse of the sexes, which had been rigidly prevented during the voyage, was now permitted, and the necessity of marriage very strongly inculcated by the exhortations of the Rev. Mr. *Johnson*, Chaplain of the Settlement; for which purpose the convicts were all congregated under a large tree, and listened to his discourse with much attention; but the Narrative does not proceed to inform us whether it was accompanied by the desired effect. The branches of this tree also served the purposes of a senate-house; for under them a convention of the members of this new but dependant state was first assembled to hear the King’s commission read, to take formal possession of the settlement, to promulgate such laws as were thought most suitable to the emergencies, and to establish a court for the administration of justice, and the punishment of offenders. The modes of proceeding are as similar as possible to those practised in the Courts of England. Seven officers, including the Judge Advocate, are sworn as Jurymen, and a majority of voices decide. The charge is publicly exhibited; and the witnesses sworn, and cross examined. The three first convicts were sentenced to the martial discipline of being flogged; and one of them, a more atrocious offender than the rest, was banished for a week to a barren island, and fed on bread and water.

“But the day was at hand,” says Mr. Tench, “on which the violation of public security could no longer be restrained by the infliction of temporary punishments.

\* The Rev. Mr. *Johnson*, previous to his departure from England, applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the propriety of his reading the marriage ceremony, and the form in which he should exercise this important function. The point was referred to the consideration of the Bishops; and, after much deliberation, it was resolved that he could no otherwise execute it than according to the established rites of the Church of England. This answer perfectly satisfied Mr. *Johnson*, with respect to those persons who might apply to him for this purpose; but it afterwards occurred to him that he himself might have occasion to be united in matrimony while at Botany Bay; and, as he would be the only person there who could legally perform the ceremony, a doubt arose in his mind whether he could marry himself. This doubt was again propounded to the Archbishop, and was again submitted to the Bishops; but the question was found to contain so much difficulty, that the fleet sailed without its being solved. Mr. *Johnson*, however, took the precaution of being married just before his departure; but if his present wife should die, the difficulty will recur.

A set of desperate and hardened villains leagu'd themselves for the purposes of depredation; and, as it generally happens, had art enough to persuade some others, less deeply versed in iniquity, to be the instruments for carrying it on. Fortunately the progress of these miscreants was not of long duration. They were detected in stealing a large quantity of provisions, at the time of issuing them; and on being apprehended, one of the tools of the superiors impeached the rest, and disclosed the scheme. The trial came on the 28th of February; and of four who were arraigned for the offence, three were condemned to die, and the fourth to receive a very severe corporal punishment. In hope, that his lenity would not be abused, his Excellency was, however, pleased to order one only for execution, which took place a little before sun-set the same day. The name of the unhappy wretch was Thomas Barret, an old and desperate offender, who died with that hardy spirit, which too often is found in the worst and most abandoned class of men: during the execution the battalion of marines was under arms, and the whole of the convicts obliged to be present. The two associates of the sufferer were ordered to be kept close prisoners, until an eligible place to banish them to could be fixed on; as were also two more, who on the following day were condemned to die for a similar offence."

The description which Mr. Trench gives of the persons of the natives, is nearly similar to that which has been uniformly given of the inhabitants of every uncivilized country under the same climates; and corresponds exactly to what *Dampier* and *Cook* have already said upon the subject. But with respect to their *mental and moral character* many instances are given, which, unexplained, prove them to be the most capricious and versatile class of beings upon the face of the earth; at one time appearing to possess the most friendly and benign disposition towards their new neighbours; and at other times, without any apparent cause for the change, exasperated against them to the highest degree of violence. We shall, however, extract one instance which clearly evinces, that if

the Indians possess the smallest sense of *gratitude*, they cannot continue long inimical to *new settlers* who are capable of rendering them such important service.

"Some young gentlemen, belonging to the *Sirius*, one day met a native, an old man, in the woods; he had a beard of considerable length, which his new acquaintance gave him to understand, by signals, they would rid him of if he pleased; stroking their chins, and shewing him the smoothness of them, at the same time: at length the old Indian consented, and one of the youngsters taking a penknife from his pocket, and making use of the best substitute for lather he could find, performed the operation with great success; and, as it proved, much to the liking of the old man, who in a few days after reposed a confidence in us, of which we had hitherto known no example, by paddling along-side the *Sirius* in his canoe, and pointing to his beard. Various arts were ineffectually tried to induce him to enter the ship: but as he continued to decline the invitation, a barber was sent down into the boat along-side the canoe; from whence, leaning over the gunnel, he complied with the wish of the old beau, to his infinite satisfaction. In addition to the consequences which our sanguine hopes led us to expect from this dawning of cordiality, it affords proof, that the beard is considered by this people more as an incumbrance than a mark of dignity."

The climate is very desirable to live in; the summer heats being finely tempered by breezes from the N. The general face of the country is pleasing, being diversified with gentle ascents and little winding vallies, covered, for the most part, with wide spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons. In those places where trees are scarce, a variety of flowering shrubs abound, most of them entirely new to an European. Beasts of prey do not appear to exist in these regions; and the only quadruped of use and note that has yet been found, is the *Kangaroo*, a species of *opossum*, the flesh of which is like veal, and finely flavoured; but of fish they have almost every variety in great plenty.

Copies of the several Testimonials transmitted from Bengal by the Governor-General and Council, relative to Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor-General of Bengal. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Stockdale, 1789.

**N**EVER, perhaps, were so many, so respectable, and so cordial addresses to any individual, but certainly never to any individual being under public impeachment, as those in the collection before

us. If any thing can be a compensation to Mr. Hastings for the trouble and expence he has incurred, and the lingering delay of justice in a cause which is new and unprecedented, and which, from va-

sious circumstances, is favourable to those endless inventions and suppositions which swell the orations of professed orators, and which seem, even in this land of liberty and property, to subject him, according to his own emphatic phrase, to a **LIFE OF IMPEACHMENT**;—if aught can compensate for such hardships as these, it is such testimonies of warm attachment and esteem, given in such circumstances! The compliments that are paid to men in power are suspicious: sincere regard alone dictates the eulogies of persecuted virtue.

The addresses under review, in favour of Mr. Hastings, come from men of all ranks and classes of men that are held in esteem in India; both natives and British subjects: men of family and rank; men of learning in the law and religion; landholders and land renters; Princes and their Ministers; merchants, bankers, and the principal inhabitants of cities; pilgrims and strangers from different parts of India residing in towns within the territories of the English East-India-Company; in a word, from all that is most respectable in our Eastern settlements. Prefixed to the addresses there are several introductory papers, as extracts of letters from the present Governor-General Lord Cornwallis, &c. &c. by which they are authenticated.

The following address from the Pundits of the 74 Pergunnahs is a specimen of the Eastern manner of writing:

“Mr. Hastings’s disposition was adorned with the jewel of patience, firmness, clemency, and courage, great complacency and politeness. He enlightened the world by the brightness of his con-

**Elegiac Sonnets, by Charlotte Smith. The Fifth Edition, with additional Sonnets and other Poems. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. Cadell.**

**T**HE very numerous list of noble, literary, and respectable subscribers to this truly elegant edition (ornamented with several beautiful engravings) of Mrs. SMITH’s Sonnets, reflect equal credit on the good taste as well as humanity of the age, and on the poetical ability as well as amiable private character of the fair but unfortunate writer; who we trust will excuse us for copying from her small but valuable collection of poems, which breathe the genuine spirit of pathos and of poetry, the following imitation of a song from the French of Cardinal Bernis:

**FRUIT** of Aurora’s tears, fair rose,

On whose soft leaves fond Zephyrs play,  
Oh! queen of flowers, thy buds disclose,  
And give thy fragrance to the day;  
Unveil thy transient charms:—ah no!

dust, the praises of which are sung by all learned men. The Ministers of England, on the supposition that Mr. Hastings took money by force and deceit from the natives of this country, and ruined the country, are displeased with him:—We, inhabitants of the country under the Company’s dominions, having heard this, in order to remove this reflection on him who administered justice, and to wipe away the cloud from the minds of the people of England, represent the good conduct he followed:—That in regard to inhabitants of this country, of high, middling, and low, all the three degrees, he maintained them in the enlightening roads of religion, and cherished them with parental kindness, without self-interest. He raised the credit of tutors and students in every learning, by treating with respect every branch according to its instructions and science; and from having been long resident in this country, he was well acquainted with the nature of the government of it.—During his administration in this kingdom, the whole world felt no uneasiness or adversity, preserved the beaten track of their concerns, and lived in peace.—This was the case with every one.

The Signatures to the Address, 25

A true Translation

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY

True Copy. D. P. T.”

J. Hay,

Secry. to the Fort.

The Editor, that he might not unnecessarily swell the present publication, has contented himself with a general description of the persons who sign each address, except in a few instances.

A little be thy bloom delay’d,  
Since the same hour that bids thee blow  
Shall see thee droop thy languid head.

But go! and on Themira’s breast  
Find, happy flower, thy throne and tomb;  
While, jealous of a fate so blest,  
How shall I envy thee thy doom!  
Should some rude hand approach thee there,  
Guard the sweet shrine thou wilt adorn;  
Ah! punish those who rashly dare,  
And for my rivals keep thy thorn.

Love shall himself thy boughs compose,  
And bid thy wanton leaves divide;  
He’ll shew thee how, my lovely rose,  
To deck her bosom, not to hide:  
And thou shalt tell the cruel maid  
How frail are youth and beauty’s charms,  
And teach her, ere her own shall fade,  
To give them to her lover’s arms.

The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy: together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Liquor in Herefordshire. By Mr. Marshall. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nicoll.

[ Continued from Page 183. ]

THE VALE OF BERKELEY comes next under review. In this district the Observer's grand object was the dairy; particularly CHEESE; it being here where the celebrated *Double Gloucester* is chiefly made. Its manufacture is therefore entered into with a minuteness that cannot fail of rendering the account useful to dairy-men of other districts.

What he says respecting the crime of COLOURING comes within our province.

"Colouring is here considered as a thing of the first importance in the art of cheese-making. A good material is highly valued; but is not always to be easily come at by dairywomen; who, perhaps, have only one market to go to. For this reason, it is here a pretty general practice for the cheese-factor to furnish the dairies, whose cheeses he expects to purchase, with colouring of the best quality.

"Thus we find the *crime* of colouring cheese is not an act of darkness, done clandestinely by the dairywoman, to *deceive* the factor: but, on the contrary, an open, known department in the business of cheese-making, to which the factor gives his assent and his assistance. The dairywoman's motive is evidently that of obliging her *customer* the factor. Should it be asked what can be the factor's motive for encouraging this adulteration of an article of human food,—the answer is evident: he can have no other than that of obliging *his* customers, the *cheesemongers*; who as evidently encourage this abominable practice, for the base end of obliging *their* customers,—the *consumers*.—The truth is, men in general prefer well coloured cheese to that which is ill coloured; or, in other words, highly coloured cheese is at present *fashionable*. The cheesemongers knowing this, will not purchase pale coloured cheese of the factors; and, for this reason, the factors object to a pale-coloured dairy of cheese.

"In the infancy of the art, the colouring of cheese was a *crime*; because it was then done with an intent to *deceive*. But dairywomen, at present, have no such

intention. They colour it, now, through a kind of necessity, and with intentions as innocent as those of other manufacturers who change the colour of their raw materials. If the eaters of cheese were to take it into their heads to prefer black, blue, or red cheese, to that of a golden hue, I will venture to pass my word for the dairywomen, they would do their best endeavour to gratify them.

"If, in the colouring of cheese, any pernicious substance be made use of, the consequences to the community may be of a serious nature. But whether the preparation of annotta, which is now in common use for that purpose, be pernicious or salubrious to the human frame, no man perhaps has ever attempted to ascertain: it may, for any thing the declaimers against it appear to know to the contrary, be the most salutary alterative human invention can devise. It may, however, be destructive to human health; and its medical qualities ought certainly to be enquired into\*.

"It appears by observations, sufficiently accurate, that one ounce, avoirdupois, of this preparation will colour, sufficiently, more than two hundred pounds of cheese. The number of grains in one ounce avoirdupois are 437½. So that each pound of cheese, *moderately coloured*, contains two grains of the preparation.

"Few men, perhaps, eat more than a pound of cheese a day each (I speak of men whose principal food is cheese). It ought without dispute to be enquired into, whether two grains of that preparation, taken daily, is or is not injurious to the human frame. As to the small quantity which is eaten by men in general, on a stomach already cloyed with other aliment, it does not seem to be an object of enquiry. If so inconsiderable a portion were capable of doing any degree of injury, thousands must long ago have been poisoned by eating cheese. It might, nevertheless, be well, both for the manufacturers and the consumers of cheese, if some regulation could be made, respecting the material of colouring."

\* It is, no doubt, a fact, that the ANNOTTA belongs to a class of plants, many individuals of which are of a poisonous nature. The fastidious, however, have less to fear, since the celebrated THEA (tea) stands not only in the same class, but in the same order, with ANNOTTA.

On the practice of PAINTING we have the following remarks.

"Cheeses rich in quality, and well manufactured, more especially, I believe, the produce of some particular soils, acquire, by age, a variegated colour, particularly at and near the surface, which becomes clouded with red. This natural effect is not unfrequently observable in Cheshire cheese: which being (until very lately) suffered to appear in its natural colour, the reddening parts show themselves evidently, through the paleness of the ground they appear in. I have also seen an instance of this effect in some Gloucestershire cheese, of a curiously fine quality, and great age.

"The exact time when the *imitation* of this natural effect took place, or by whom it was first practised, I have not been able to learn, with any degree of certainty; notwithstanding it is a late *invention*. Like the internal colouring, it probably originated in *fraud*. It was, perhaps, in the first practitioners, an *artful trick*; an *imposition* on the purchaser. At present, however, it is practised through very different motives. The dairywomen, one and all, dislike it. The labour and expence of *colouring* they bestow with cheerfulness; but the act of *painting*, though done with less trouble and less expence, is set about with reluctance, and spoken of with disgust; especially by experienced dairywomen; who prefer the blue disk and the yellow edge to any artificial reddens.

"At present, the painting of cheeses is practised merely as a *characteristic*. It is done at the request of the immediate purchasers; who cannot dispose of them (without being suspected at least of imposition) as "Gloucestershire cheese," unless they bear its characteristic.

"Formerly, Gloucestershire cheese was known by the height of its internal colour. *Colouring* was then its characteristic. At length, however, the art of colouring began to travel into other districts; it is now become in a manner general; and colouring has not, for some years past, been characteristic of Gloucestershire cheese. The cheese of this district, however has ever been, and probably will continue to be, in high esteem. Some evident mark, some specific character, is therefore required, by the dealer at least, to distinguish it, at sight, from that of other districts: and it may be a moot point whether the practice of *painting* originated in fraud; or whether it was first intended to be, what it really has been, a

characteristic of Gloucestershire cheese. Be this as it may, it seems to be almost certain that it will not long be able to maintain its character; if it has not already lost it. The art of painting has begun to travel; and will, in all probability, soon become the general practice.

"Thus it appears, that the Gloucestershire dairy is suffering through its own artifice. Had it not first taught the art of colouring, its cheeses might still have been distinguishable, in their native colours, by the superior blueness of their sides, and the golden hue of their edges. It likewise appears evidently, that Gloucestershire is able to give the fashion to the colour of cheese. The Gloucestershire dairywomen have therefore, now, a fair opportunity of atoning for the sins of their ancestors; and of giving a characteristic to their cheeses, which cannot be universally counterfeited: namely, its own natural colour. Could they muster courage enough to leave it to nature for one season only, the characteristic would be established, and the fashion for uncoloured cheese would be set. Other districts would in consequence follow the example; and the present filthy practices be got rid of, in a way more ready and more effectual, than by any compulsory means that could be made use of. If a certain noble Earl would signify a wish that the cheeses produced upon his estate should appear in their NATURAL COLOURS, his tenants love his Lordship too well to suffer them to go to any market in any other."

In NORTH WILTSHIRE, likewise, after a general description of its outline, extent, climature, surface, rivers, and produce, we have a sketch of its *estates, farms, soils, water, herbage, cows, and dairy management*. Of the last, as it relates to the manufacture of CHEESE, we have a full and minute detail.

"North Wiltshire cheese," as our author justly observes, "is at present in the first estimation among those, who indulge their appetites. It has a richness, and at the same time, a mildness which recommends it to many, in preference to that of Gloucestershire; even of the vale of Berkeley, whose cheese, though of the first quality as to richness, has in general a sharpness, a degree of pungency, which is offensive to some palates, though coveted by others: the produce of each district may, therefore, be said to have its excellence."

Here we see this mysterious art carried on with a superior degree of spirit and enterprize; and on a much larger scale than

than in Gloucestershire; the practices of the several districts being in many respects different. The differences are pointed out, and practical remarks offered: the whole closing with GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the DAIRY MANAGEMENT OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE and NORTH WILTSHIRE.

These Observations open with a general view of the present state of the art of manufacturing cheese; a subject in which the public at large are much interested.

"The SPECIES OF CHEESE produced in this island are various. Its markets, however, are principally filled with two species: the one of a dry loose texture, and of a rough austere flavor; the other, milder to the taste, and of a close waxlike texture. The former is sold under the name of CHESHIRE cheese; and is, I believe, chiefly the produce of that county: the latter, under the name of GLOUCESTERSHIRE cheese: provided its quality entitle it to that distinction; if not, it takes, I believe, in general, the name of WARWICKSHIRE cheese; but, in reality, is produced in several counties. The products of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, are very similar:—all of them as different from the produce of Cheshire, as if they were manufactured from a different material.

"It is this milder species, which is a principal article of food of various classes of working people; and which, therefore, claims the first and the highest attention.

"GLOUCESTERSHIRE has long held a decided superiority in the production of this article of human food. At present, NORTH WILTSHIRE is a competitor, and bids fair to take the lead. In these volumes, the practices of the two counties are, I believe, accurately, and the more difficult passages fully registered down to their lowest minutiae.

"Therefore, without any view to blazon my own industry, or to set off, unfairly, the work I am executing, I will venture to suggest, that whoever shall examine, with attention, the three separate practices which are here registered, will know more of the subject under examination, than any individual of the two counties knew at the time of registering.

"The knowledge, even of practitioners is in a manner wholly confined to their own individual practice; or perhaps to that of some few confidential neighbours.

"The manufacturing of cheese is not

like the cultivation of lands. This is a *public employment*, open to any one who travels across the site of cultivation: that a *private manufactory*—a craft—a mystery—secluded from the public eye: and what may appear extraordinary, the minutiae are seldom familiar, even to the master of the dairy in which they are practised! The dairyroom is consecrated to the sex; and it is generally understood to require some interest, and more address, to gain full admission to its rites.

"The information I have been favored with, while it shews the superior skill of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire dairywomen, and exhibits the best practice of the kingdom at this day, proves, in a striking manner, the imperfectness of the art; even in these long-experienced and enlightened districts. Gloucestershire acknowledges a degree of *decline*; and Wiltshire, notwithstanding the spirit of improvement has evidently been some time on the wing, confesses with equal frankness that it has not yet been able to reach any degree of *certainly*, much less *perfection*.

"At present the art is evidently destitute of principles. So far from being scientific, it is altogether inmechanical. It may be said to be, at present, a knack involved in mystery. Therefore, its *fair* professors, though they may claim a degree of NATURAL CLEVERNESS, to which we have no pretension, and which only could have raised the art, in the extempore way in which it is at present practised, to the height it has attained; having tried their skill, *alone*, without obtaining the requisite degree of excellency, can have no good objection now to let us try our *joint* endeavours. And I call upon every man of science, who has opportunity and leisure, to lend them his best assistance; and would wish to recommend to intelligent dairy farmers to be more attentive, than they appear to be at present, to what nearly concerns their interest.

"This in apology for the following observations.

"In attending to the minutiae of different dairies, and seeing the effects of different modes of management, a variety of ideas would, of course, rise spontaneously; some of them fancying improvements in the particular management I was observing; and others proposing a transfer of it to the different districts of the island. Such of them as appear to be entitled to attention, and are not interperied in the foregoing relations, will be given in this retrospective view of the subject.

"As a groundwork, it will be proper to ascertain the good and evil QUALITIES of cheese: the EXCELLENCIES to be obtained, and the DEFECTS to be avoided. In defining these, however, we must not pay regard to the palates of individuals. There is a kind of depravity in some men's tastes, with respect to the article of food under consideration, which would frustrate every attempt at definition. We must, therefore, have an eye to those good and bad qualities of cheeses, which raise them in value, or depreciate them at market; qualities of which the different dealers, in this article, have ideas sufficiently accurate for our purpose."

The excellencies and defects being defined, the author proceeds to investigate by experiment, the CAUSE OF THE DEFECTS; and afterward takes separate views of seasons, soils, water, herbage, and management; examining still farther into the cause of defect, and endeavoring to point out the means of removing it.

In these observations, much too long for our insertion, the principles of the art are separately investigated, and much fresh light thrown on the general subject.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France, Published under the Inspection of a Committee of the Royal Academy of Science at Paris. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Faulder.

[Continued from Page 181.]

THE next piece in this curious collection is, "An Account of the Journal of Burcard, Master of the Ceremonies to the Pope's Chapel, from Sixtus IV. to Julius II. by M. de Breigny."

This appears to be a very valuable piece of secret history, and to throw some considerable light upon the transactions of those times.

"Of the author there seems to be but little known," observes the learned editor; we learn, however, that "he came from Strasburgh; that he was dean of the church of St. Thomas in that city, &c. that he held many employments at the court of Rome; was, towards the end of his life, bishop of Horta, and died the 16th of May, 1506. The title by which he is most commonly known is that of 'Master of the Ceremonies of the Pope's Chapel.' He was received into this office under the pontificate of Sixtus IV. the 21st of December, 1483, his bulls being dated the 29th of November preceding." Of the journal which he kept in this distinguished and observant situation we have here an ample account: though we have already had extracts from it by Leibnitz, under the title of "*Historia Arcana seu de Vita Alexandri Papæ VI. ex Diario Jo. Burcard. Hanoveræ, 1697.*"

"Burcard wrote in Latin; his style is simple, and not so elegant as natural: the minute details he often enters into give him an appearance of exactness and truth which engages."

His account of what followed the death of Sixtus IV. "which, according to him, happened between the fourth

and fifth hour of the night of Thursday the 12th of August, 1484," is entertaining.

"As soon as the Pope was dead, Burcard, as master of the ceremonies, was, with his colleagues, called to assist at the funeral. He then paints the extreme confusion that reigned in the palace immediately after he expired. His body having been exposed on a table, they were long before they were able to obtain the necessary things to wash and cloath it, agreeable to the custom: the domestics employed themselves in plundering the furniture: every thing was carried off in a moment. Burcard, mean time, in vain applied to the persons on whom the Pope had conferred the greatest favours to procure water, wine, spices, and linen: at the end of four hours, a kitchen boy brought him some water in a kettle, which was used to wash dishes in; a barber, to whose shop he repaired, lent him a basin: they were obliged to make use of the shirt he died in to dry his body, and could not procure another. Burcard clothed him in his pontifical habit, and confesses that, in this confusion, he forgot the Pope had formerly worn the habit of the order of St. Francis, and in this habit he ought to have been clothed after his decease, as had been practised on the death of Alexander V. For want of a pastoral cross, they were obliged to cross the stole on his breast: a sapphire ring, of the value of 300 ducats; was put on his finger; and so little could they trust to the respect of those who came near him, that guards were placed to prevent their stealing the ring. Thus

he was inclosed in a bier of walnut wood, and interred the 18th of August, in the church of St. Peter, which he had chosen for his sepulture."

In describing the installation of this Pope's successor, Innocent VIII. we have the following account of the pretended *probationary* chair, which was not used by that Pope. "It was a seat of marble, on which the prior and canons of the Lateran made the new Pope sit down; the cardinals afterwards raised him up, singing the verse, *suscitat de pulvere egenum, et de stercore erigit pauperum*: this is clearly what has given this chair the name of *stercorary*. Now this name conveying an idea very different from that of a seat of honour, they have sought to find a reason why they used such a ceremony: and the enemies of the court of Rome taking occasion, from the similitude of ideas which gave birth to this equivocal, have supposed that this chair had been invented to avoid a similar error into which they had fallen, in electing a woman Pope: thus the *stercorary* became a *probationary* chair.—There is every reason to believe that the *stercorary* chair was only an emblem, like the flax they burnt before the Pope, singing *sic transit gloria mundi*. By this double allegory, they reminded him of the instability of human greatness, and of the rank to which he had just been raised."

In the pontificate of Alexander VI. that is in 1494, Burcard made a journey to Naples; an entertaining account of which journey is here given, but it is too long for us to extract.

It is generally asserted by historians that Alexander died by poison, which he had designed for some cardinals. Burcard, on the contrary, avers "that he died at Rome, after an illness which lasted six days," and of which he thus relates the progress:

"Alexander had been attacked by the ague the 12th of August, 1500. It appeared at first to be a quotidian: he was bled the 15th, and it seemed to prove a tertian; the 17th he took physic, but the next day the illness, instead of subsiding, augmented so much that his life was despaired of. He was confessed, and received the viaticum during the mass, which was celebrated in his chamber, and at which five cardinals assisted. Towards the evening the extreme unction was administered to him, and he died a few moments after."

"So circumstantial an account," says

M. de Brequigny, "seems much to carry an appearance of truth; but the hatred they entertained for Alexander VI. was a sufficient reason for collecting, with avidity, the false reports of poisoning, which the same hatred had doubtless spread abroad."

The third manuscript described in this work is a Greek Lexicon, which was discovered in the King's library by M. de Rochfort, and which he thinks would be valuable to any editor of Suidas, because it seems to bear marks of antiquity prior to that lexicographer. It is also proved, by the learned editor, to be in several respects superior to the lexicon of Helychius, particularly in the etymologies with which this MS. abounds.

This is followed by an account of an Arabian MS. entitled, "An historical Chain of Countries, Seas, and Fishes; with a Treatise on the Science of the Sphere. A Collection of different Works; and particularly of two Voyages to India and China, in the 9th and 10th Centuries."

"This MS. which has existed in the King's library a long time," says M. de Guignes, "but which has not been consulted except by the Abbé Renaudot, contains sundry works, respecting one of which the learned have started doubts; some of them have denied its existence. In 1764 I inserted in the *Journal des Sçavans* (of the month of November) a letter on this subject, to which, I think, I ought to refer in these accounts, as their object is to make known the manuscripts of the King's library; but if on the one hand I abridge what I have said in that letter, I shall, on the other, add new observations, which the MS. examined in another point of view gives me an opportunity to form. The Abbé Renaudot published in 1718, a work intitled, "Ancient Relations of India and China, by two Mahometan Travellers, who went thither in the 9th Century. Translated from the Arabic, with Remarks on the principal Parts of these Relations."—

This work was severely criticised, and the existence of the Arabian MS. of which it was said to be a translation, suspected in England, Italy, and France. In quest of this MS. the learned Orientalist M. de Guignes has spent several years, and found it at last in the King's library, to which it was transferred from that of the great Colbert. The MS. contains four works: 1. Two relations translated by Abbé Renaudot; but



but some pages are wanting at the beginning; otherwise this whole part is well written, and of a legible character. 2d. Six sheets, of which some seem to be of the same hand as the Relations. They contain singly the measures of the length and height of the walls of several towns and castles of Syria, without any other account of their construction. The numbers are so ill written, that it would be difficult to copy them exactly. It begins with the measure of the walls of Tell-haicher, of Ain-tab, and of another town, of which I cannot tell the name, because it is obliterated. Afterwards a title announces, that it treats of some moines, which are in the dominions of Noureddin-Mahmoud, son of Edmad-Ikzengi; but he mixes with the detail an account of several castles and towns: first of Aleppo; and the distances of this town from Huem, Manbedge, Mara, Hama, and other places are given.—The third piece treats of heaven, and the course of the stars, according to Aristotle, who is cited.—The fourth piece wants the beginning: it treats of the anatomy of the human body. At the end we read these words: "This work, which contains the explanation of the human body, the science of the heaven and the stars, of the sea and countries, of the measures of towns and castles, was finished the year of the Hegira 588, of Jesus Christ 1198."

Having thus fully established the existence of the MS. M. de Guignes corrects some errors in the Abbé Renaudot's translation, and makes some good remarks on the original.

We have next "Accounts of five MSS. of Elichylus," by M. Vauvilliers. In examining these, the learned editor (if we may so call him) hath taken no small pains; having not only pointed out the variations of the MSS. from the editions we have of that valuable author, but also corrected the errors of the MSS. themselves in several places: so that we have no doubt that a man of genius and

learning would be able to present the public with a good edition of this author by the help of the accounts of the MSS. here given.

These are followed by the "Account of an Autographical Chronicle of Bernard Iterius, librarian to the Abbey of St. Martial of Limoges in the thirteenth Century," by M. de Brequigny.

This MS. is in Latin, and appears not to have deserved any account at all, being, for the most part, the unentertaining superstitious diary of a useless monk.

Next comes a short account, by M. de Sacy, of a Persian work intitled, "The Book of Councils, by the Scheik Ferideddin Mohammed."

"This is a moral poem in Persian verse, and may be considered as an abridgement of the moral and religious rules of the most devout followers of the law of Mahomet. This work, at the same time, deserves to be ranked amongst the classics, the perusal of which is extremely proper for those who would acquire a knowledge of the Persian language. Its style, whilst it possesses elegance and beauty, is free from those difficulties and obscurities that characterize most of the works of this kind; such, for instance, as the Methnevi. This consideration has determined me," says M. de Sacy, "to undertake the translation of this poem, which I propose to give to the public, accompanied with the Persian text, if circumstances do not prevent me from carrying my project into execution."—For our parts, we most sincerely wish that the learned author will be as good as his word, as such a publication cannot but be a valuable acquisition to the stock of Oriental literature of which we are already in possession.

Such are the contents of the first volume of this collection. In our next we shall consider those of the second.

W.

(To be continued.)

Mammuth; or, Human Nature Displayed on a grand Scale: in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Inland Parts of Africa. by the Man in the Moon. In 2 vol. 12mo. 6s. Murray.

[Concluded from P. 33.]

OUR traveller describes the singular economy of the Hierophant's family, and his opinions respecting some of the most important points in theological and moral philosophy; as, the existence of a providence, the immortality, at least

the transmigration of the soul, &c. &c. Messengers arrive from the capital of the state governed by Melek-Ammqn, with a complaint that "certain men who had spent several hundred years in the study of natural philosophy, had carried the inven-

Invention of instruments called *Narad-  
Amphies* to such a pitch of perfection, that not only were they able thereby to pilfer those grateful odours which form the chief luxury and riches of the country, but even to extract the nutritive essence out of their neighbours' victuals; insomuch that, after many a poor man had laboured hard for his dinner, and his wife had cooked it, it was found a mere fungus, without flavour, taste, or nutriment, &c." The Microphant, with his little visitor placed on his left shoulders, sets out on foot (for he would have considered it as a degradation, on a royal visitation, to have recognized his depergency on adventitious support by the use of any vehicle, or even of Mammuth) to pay a visit to his subjects; to preside in the senate; to be present at different trials in courts of justice; and to visit the public seminaries of learning. In his way a great deal of conversation, grave and ludicrous, takes place on different subjects.—They arrive at the dazzling "mansions of those renowned insects which, in Mammuthia, are about the size of European bees, and whose glossy skins and incessant motions produced a radiance not to be found in the topaz, the ruby, or the diamond, or in any portion or combined portions of inanimated matter. Colonies of these insects are considered in the central parts of Africa as great national wealth, and serve the natives (who make no account of silver and gold and precious stones) as signs of riches, and as ornaments to their persons.—The ant-hills of this place, the great mines of that part of Mammuthia over which my travelling Governor presided, were guarded by dogs. Over those faithful private fellows with clubs were appointed as Captains and Colonels. These men acted at the same time as purveyors and feeders of the dogs."—They arrive in the senate-house of Ram-java-ram. The fumes that Moussin-Poussin (the name by which our traveller was distinguished in Mammuthia) had inhaled in the course of his journey thither, had thrown him into a profound sleep, from which he was awakened, after a space of about three hours, by a "sound like the bellows of Carron, broken into distinct, though at first unintelligible articulations. I lifted up mine eyes, and lo! an hundred colossal statues of the ancient demi-gods of Ram-java-ram, and as many living figures of the same nation, invading at once my sight, presented to my imagination a momentary

idea of the arch-devils of Milton assembled in council in the horrid hall of Pandæmonium. So profound was the sleep into which I had fallen, and so extraordinary the scene that now opened to my view, that it was more than two minutes before I recollected the train of events that had brought me into the senate-house of a nation in the centre of Africa; if that indeed may be called an house which had neither door, walls, roof, nor windows."

After a description of the senate-house, adorned with all the magnificence of both animated and inanimated nature, our author, for the public instruction, gives an account of some very excellent practices that prevailed in the senate of Ram-java-ram.

"It is a law in the senate of Ram-java-ram, that each member shall declare the reasons of his vote, and that none shall speak oftener than once on the same subject. If a member recollects any thing that he intended to have said, but had omitted, he communicates it to some other member who is to give his opinion after him; and for this purpose a short interval, of about five minutes, is suffered to elapse between the conclusion of one speech and the beginning of another. Each of these intervals affords an opportunity to the gentleman who has already spoken of suggesting what he pleases to those who have not yet spoken, who are always ready enough to adopt it, if it be anywise deserving of consideration. It is also enacted by the parliamentary law of those extraordinary assemblies, that as soon as any member has risen up, but before he proceed to speak, a brief narrative is read aloud by the clerk of the side on which he voted on all former questions of importance, the degree of importance necessary to that enumeration being determined by the clerk, whose permanence in office depends on the good opinion that is entertained of him by the house. But what is a matter of greater delicacy still, the principal actions of his life, whether good or bad, are also on that occasion proclaimed to the senate in a tone equally audible. If any splendid act of virtue has been performed by a man, it is embalmed (probably with his own privacy) in the records of parliament, after being duly authenticated by his friends; if he has done any thing notoriously unjust or dishonourable, it is faithfully entered on those journals, in like manner by his private or his political enemies: for it must be observed, that a seat in the Mam-

Mammuthian senate is as great an object of ambition as it is in Holland, Great-Britain, or Ireland. I must also take notice, with regard to the constitution of parliaments in the central parts of Africa, all which bear a very close resemblance to each other, that the members do not deliver their opinions in any fixed order, but whenever the Speaker chuses to invite them. It was in this manner that the Patricians were asked to give their opinions in the Roman senate. It was in calling upon the different members to declare their opinions, according to the course or turn of the debate, that the Speaker chiefly displayed his judgment, his acquaintance with affairs, his discernment of character, and his parliamentary importance. It will readily occur, that the intervals of silence between the different speeches, together with the ceremony of reading over, as a preface to each oration, a summary review of both the private and public conduct of the orator, must have taken up a considerable time, and greatly prolonged the sittings of parliament. They did so. And yet, when I reflect on the vain repetitions and endless wranglings which arise in our national assemblies on almost every subject of deliberation; when I reflect on the very long and frequent speeches of our commissioners to parliament, and on our adjourned debates; I am clearly of opinion, that more business is done in the senate-house of Ram-java-ram in equal portions of time than in that of Great-Britain, as well as in a more dispassionate, deliberate, and candid manner.

"I have not, in this comparative view, taken into account the time that is spent in our parliaments in prayer, and in attendance at certain appointed times, as fast days, anniversaries, and thanksgivings, on the public duties and ceremonies of religion, because I would not willingly seem to insinuate that the time employed in these is spent to no purpose. But this I may venture to affirm, that the dread of the EXORDIUM is as great a check, at least on the speeches and votes of the Mammuthian senators, as prayers are on those of the Members of either House of the British Parliament.

"During the few days that I had an opportunity of witnessing the forms and

the transactions of the parliament of Ram-java-ram, I saw the wisdom and efficacy of that prefatory narrative exemplified in a very striking manner. One of the members of that assembly being called on to deliver his opinion on a certain subject, with which our readers cannot possibly have any concern, a lusty, sleek figure, with his nose rendered prominent to an amazing degree by a most plentiful use of perfumes, instantly started up on his legs, and with a countenance that bespoke how readily he was prepared to bear, and even to join in the laugh which was about to be raised against himself, heard without confusion a long list of infidelities to his friends, and inconsistencies in his conduct. But the whole assembly were moved with irresistible laughter, nor could the authority of the reigning hierophant restore composure and attention. Still, however, that African *Vicar of Bray* maintained his ground, and, with a smile on his countenance, waved his hand as a signal that he was about to proceed with his oration. The laughter that shook the senate was redoubled, and the Speaker himself, who was scarcely able to retain his gravity, was under the necessity of calling on another member to deliver his opinion on the subject in question. THRASYBULUS \* then sat down, smiling to those who were next him, without any symptom of being at all disconcerted, and muttering, that if he did not always say the same thing, he always meant the same thing. But it is not believed in Mammuthia that he will be a member of the next parliament."

Among a variety of other particulars relative to this illustrious senate, our author relates, as a matter worthy of attention, that "among the speakers who were heard with most attention, there were several who not only were accounted very poor, but even supposed to be considerably in debt. The impertinent and barbarous custom of rich men boasting of their independence, as they sometimes do in the British Parliament †, was a thing unheard of in the senate of Ram-java-ram; in which the experience of many thousands of years, and daily examples, daily and hourly sounded in their ears ‡, proved,

The name by which the present Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. D——, is denoted by

\*Part in his preface to BELLENDENUS.

† He who in his present state, I mean when a commoner, was known by the name of Tommy Townshend, was notoriously guilty of this piece of rudeness.

‡ In the narratives prefatory to their speeches.

beyond

beyond all manner of doubt, that as, on the one hand, there are souls which cannot be raised above servility by the smiles, so, on the other, there are spirits so erect and independent by nature, that they are not to be subdued by the frowns of fortune."

From political or public life, from the national wealth and the national assembly, our author passes on to a description of what may be called genteel domestic life among the Mammuthians. The Lord-Mayor of Guty-Gurr, the capital of Ramjavaram, gave an entertainment, to which a good deal of company was invited, in honour of the Hierophant.

"It is not to be wondered that, on occasion of a royal visit, the Lord-Mayor with all his company should be dressed in the richest manner and newest fashion. The Mayorefs and her daughters were to genteel as to be almost naked, except where they were covered with glow-ants, the precious stones of Mammuthia, as I have observed again and again: other ladies were in some measure concealed by sandals, breeches, and handkerchiefs; but all of them displayed their necks, their arms up to the very shoulder-blades, and their legs comprehended a space of several feet above the knee. The insects, by means of the gum and powder already mentioned, were disposed into various figures emblematical of the occupations of those who wore them. For example, the jetty bosoms of the ladies belonging to the Lord-Mayor's family shone with glow-ants, arranged in the form of a pair of breeches. Others, men as well as women, though more sparingly, were distinguished by the figure or figures of a loom, an hatchet, a fish, a fowl, or quadruped, and so on. The genteellest crest of all that were, or could be worn by mechanics, was that of the hammer and anvil, which distinguished the artificers in iron. But even that was not deemed to honourable as the spade, nor the spade as the plough, nor the plough as the fishing-hook or spear, nor the fishing-hook or spear as the shepherd's crook, nor the shepherd's crook itself as the fowler's net. The attentive reader will easily perceive that this climax in the order of heraldry is perfectly agreeable to the Mammuthian philosophy, which aims to raise its votaries above the irritation of sensual appetite, to make them content with the simple bounty of nature, and incline them to place their chief happiness in intellectual exertion and social affection. Art, say the Mam-

VOL. XVI.

muthians, if it multiply the gratifications, multiplies also the wants and the pains of life: moral wisdom, opposed to practical skill, seeks to reduce at once the number of our pleasures and our pains, and to make us partakers of that spiritual and sublime enjoyment which is suited to our rational and moral nature. But I return to return from this grave digression, into which I have been led by the emblematical ornaments worn on festive occasions by the Mammuthians.

"It may perhaps seem odd to some of my readers, that the Lord-Mayor of Guty-Gurr did not invite some of the higher casts to sup with the hierophant. But let it be recollected, that the Mammuthians are divided into different casts who do not associate together: the hierophant, elevated by his royal office above all distinctions of this kind, converses with and cares for all his people, like the sun who sheds his rays, without losing aught of his splendour, equally on the noble and ignoble parts of nature.

"I began to suspect, as we reclined on sofas, or walked about before supper, in what I shall call the Egyptian hall, that perfect modesty was but a *rara avis in terris*, and to be found only in the nests of the hierophants. For when the great and good Brannin-Rajah, after saluting the company, took a turn in the hall, the ladies affected to turn away their eyes from his large and venerable ALOIA, and were even so indecate as to smiler and laugh. My suspicion was converted into certainty at the time of supper, when I boldly walked into a parlour adjoining to the little closet where I had taken a very liberal refreshment, to which parlour I was attracted by the uttering of a number of women, who, seated on stools around a large table, partook together of a social and splendid repast without ceremony. I advanced boldly, and, after the English manner, making a low bow, told the ladies that I was their most obedient humble servant. Seeing me dressed in breeches, they took me at first for one of their own sex, and inviting me to sit down at the table with them, put ten thousand questions before I had time to answer one. Being informed that I had often had the honour of being carried familiarly in the arms of the hierophant, they asked me in plain terms, whether I was not ashamed of such close intercourse with a male creature. I did not hesitate a moment to undeceive my gossip concerning the opinion they entertained of my gender.

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They either doubted in reality, or they pretended to doubt, the truth of my assertions; when, under the generous influence of a species of wine, I boldly began to converse with them on this subject, by means of *natural signs*, such as toying, kissing, and pulling the youngest of them about, &c. &c. They all of them gave a faint scream, and from thenceforth began to treat me with greater reserve and ceremony. Having however taken a cheerful glass, for they incontestibly and liberally drank, I know not whether to call it ale or wine, they resumed the subject of their discourse before I had joined their society, and cracked their jokes on the absolute nakedness of his majesty. One of them observed to me, in the gaiety of jovial conversation, that in the Eutopian custom of the men being clothed in breeches, and the women in petticoats, there was something very unmanly and preposterous. And so said they all. Why should men, forsooth, continued they, lock themselves up in breeches as if they were afraid of attacks from the women; while the women leave open doors and windows as if they feared nothing from the men? A pretty thing indeed! I could not oppose any thing to this reasoning: but as an extenuation of our absurdity, I stated, as a favourable omen of reformation, the Act that had been passed a few years ago in favour of petticoats, in consequence of the representations of the Marquis of Graham."

The Hierophant, with six of the elders or senators, and a very great multitude of spectators, proceeded on the next day after this feast to the summit of a neighbouring hill, of a moderate height, sunk by a gradual declivity from the surrounding border into a plain, the crater, no doubt, in former times, of a volcano. The edges of this plain were lined by a range of dogs, the soldiery of the country. The criminals with their accusers, and the witnesses on both sides, were placed in the middle. The Hierophant with the elders sat on large white stones. The spectators stood around in a circle between the guard and the judges. A number of trials came on, of a nature that appears at first sight most singular, but in which, after reflection, there appears to be nothing unreasonable, but the contrary. One man complains of another for having officiously raised him to life after he was fairly dead, and thus subjecting him to the trouble of dying twice. A husband and wife are brought into court by their neighbours, whom

they continually disturbed by their noisy quarrels on the subject of dress of the man insisting that, for his pleasure, what money could be spared should be laid out on fine clothes for the woman, and the woman, that it should be laid out in ornamental dresses for the man, without which she even threatened to part from him.—A bloody quarrel had happened between a Colonel of the Guards and a capital butcher in Guttery Gutter, who both of them courted the same mistress, concerning the dignity of their respective professions. A duel ensued, which was carried on, not by any mode of close attack, for the combatants were removed to considerable distances, and placed entirely out of sight of each other, but by a gradual series of pains, and even defalcations, inflicted by the public executioner on their persons. "Colonel Gog defies Butcher Magog with a pin six inches in length thrust to the very head into one of his buttocks." This note being delivered with due solemnity into the hands of the judge, the officer of justice, or, as we would say, Jack Ketch, without ceremony, delay, or remorse, thrust the pin into Gog's naked posterior, to the full extent of what was affirmed in the note of defiance. This note, with the seal of the judge now appended to it in token of its veracity, was sent by a public messenger to his rival Magog, who was attended as well as his adversary with his judge and executioner, not only presented his posteriors with inextinguishable disdain to the executioner, who pricked one of them with a six-inch pin, but without a moment's delay wrote as follows: "Butcher Magog defies Colonel Gog with a bodkin of a foot in length, thrust through the brawny part of his left arm." This terrible billet being duly conveyed into the hands of the judge, the executioner, at his nod, thrust the bodkin into the arm of Magog till its bloody point fairly appeared at the other side. Magog's challenge, duly signed, sealed, and delivered, was not without a visible effect on the countenance of Gog. Nevertheless the Colonel, plucking up a good heart, held out his bare arm to the executioner, who perforated it with a proper bodkin in the twinkling of an eye. Having done this, and refreshed himself a little, he wrote as follows: "Gog defies Magog with the flesh of his fore-skin!" immediately after which he presented himself in an attitude for circumcision. The judge having nodded assent, the fore-skin was carried with all due solemnity

to Magog, who lost not a moment to return the compliment.

"The enraged Butcher was now at a loss how to continue the contest. To send an ear, a finger, or a toe, to his antagonist, would be skirmishing to no purpose: and, for a foot or an hand, or a leg or an arm, he could not well spare them. He therefore, in order to put an end, if possible, to the combat, wrote the following note: "Magog desires Gog with his testicles."

The Butcher, by this dreadful and desperate effort, fairly triumphed over the Colonel;—"but to which of the combatants (says our author), the victor or the vanquished, the lady that was the subject of dispute gave the preference, I did not enquire, and was not informed."

It will readily occur to our intelligent and candid readers, that though the veil is frequently drawn aside in this amusing and philosophical fiction, from what in most countries it is customary to keep out of view, the liberty and naiveté that is used in this respect by the Man in the Moon differs as much from indecency, or what is familiarly called bawdry, as the image of a VENUS or DIANA does from a naked prostitute.

We have been pretty liberal in our extracts from this publication, because it is written with the bold and unrestrained freedom of an original, tho' whimsical and extravagant way of thinking; and is certainly calculated, whatever may be

thought of the reality or importance of the instruction which the author attempts to mix with his merriment, to excite laughter and to afford a very pleasing amusement. We regret that our standards do not permit us to lay before our readers more of the pleasant fancies of this writer, particularly the poignant ridicule he has thrown on mercenary studies, in the account he gives of the establishments, discipline, management, and whole economy of the military DOGS of Ramjavarum; the laws that regulate the practice of duelling; the public academy, and the different studies of the different classes; the different conversations which he held with the Hierophant on the subjects of politics, religion, and philosophy; and particularly one in which he gives a humorous account of Lord Monboddoo and his nostrums; his journey from Mammuthia to Grand Cairo; his voyage from thence to Genoa; and from Genoa to Avignon, where he joins his old friends the gypsies.

This romance unquestionably displays a very considerable variety and extent of knowledge, as well as lively humour and unbounded imagination; yet it might be justly said of it, perhaps, as was said by the Turkish Ambassador in France of a grand tournament, "It is too serious if it be intended merely for jest; and it favours too much of jest, if it be intended for earnest."

# ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Page 190.)

## FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 28.

MR. GREY, on the part of the Commons, said, that before he should call Mr. Goring, he would give in evidence a Commission made out to that Gentleman by the Council at Calcutta, to go to Moorshedabad and institute an enquiry relative to certain *embezzlements* of the public money, which were said to have taken place under the administration of Munny Begum.

Mr. Law objected to the reading of this Commission, because he said it did not appear to have any relation to the charge then before their Lordships, and ought not to be admitted as evidence, which it could be so connected with

Mr. Hastings and the charge, as to be taken out of the decision to which their Lordships had lately come.

Mr. Grey observed, that this objection was one of the bad consequences which grew out of the principles laid down by the learned Gentleman—namely, to judge of the *effect* of evidence before it was read, and upon that effect to ground a plea that it was *inadmissible*.

Mr. Anstruther insisted that the evidence to which Mr. Law objected, did not come within the principle of their Lordships' decision. The principle, if he understood it right, was this—that a paper which was not evidence *per se*, could not be read, unless it was made to appear that it was connected with something

something said or done upon it by the prisoner, in which case alone it could be given in evidence.

But that principle did not apply to the paper offered to their Lordships by the Hon. Manager: it was evidence *per se*; for it was part of a consultation in which Mr. Hastings had had a share.

The Lord Chancellor concurred in opinion with the Managers, and the commission and consultation were accordingly read.

The result of Mr. Goring's enquiries, in consequence of this commission, was afterwards read, and it appeared that Munny Begum had admitted that she had given large sums to Mr. Hastings and to Mr. Middleton, to the amount of three lacks of rupees, as allowances for entertainments.

The report made by Mr. Goring having been afterwards read at the Council Board, Mr. Hastings moved, that certain queries be drawn up in writing, and sent to the Begum; but at the same time he proposed they should not be delivered to her by Mr. Goring, or in his presence, alledging for the ground of his objection to that gentleman, that the Begum stood so much in awe of him, knowing him to be supported by the majority of the Council, that she would not dare to speak her mind freely, if he was within hearing of her.

The rest of the Council agreed that the queries should be committed to writing, and delivered by some gentleman whom Mr. Hastings had named. But they insisted at the same time, that Mr. Goring should be present at the delivery of the queries. However, to remove all ground for a suspicion that the Begum might be awed by any one, the majority of the Council proposed, that not one of the Commissioners should speak a word to her, but barely deliver the queries, and afterwards bring back her answers in writing.

To this proposition it appeared that the Council agreed.

The queries proposed by Mr. Hastings, and to which the Begum was to answer, admitted the receipt of the money, at least it did not deny it; and went only to these points—Whether any application had been made to her on his part for money?—Whether the account she gave was the consequence of terror or influence, or was dictated by her own free will?

The Commissioners proceeded to Moorshedabad with the queries, and sent back the answers under the hand and seal of the Begum.

The Managers were going to give those answers in evidence, but were interrupted by Mr. Law, who objected to the production of them. He said the Hon. Managers must connect them with something said or done by Mr. Hastings either before the queries were sent, or afterwards in consequence of those answers; otherwise they could not be evidence, and the Managers were precluded by their Lordships' decision from reading them.

This produced a tedious and dry debate about the admissibility or inadmissibility of evidence. The Managers contended that Mr. Hastings having agreed to send the queries, the answers to them were so connected with his own act, that they ought to be received in evidence.

Mr. Law maintained that this was a monstrous proposition. To refute it, he supposed a case—that a man was accused of having committed a robbery, at a certain specified time—that on being accused, he declared he was at that very precise time in the house of another man. He supposed that on application to that other man, it appeared that the person accused had not been in his house. Mr. Law then asked triumphantly, if it was possible that any one should contend that the answer given by that other man, contradictory to the declaration of the accused, could be admitted as evidence that the latter was guilty of the robbery?

The Lord Chancellor said, that such an answer would not be conclusive evidence of guilt, but it would be a circumstance against the person accused.

Mr. Grey observed, that so far were the Managers from being barred from giving the Begum's answers in evidence, because the prisoner had not acted upon them afterwards, that upon that very circumstance of his not having acted upon them, or done any thing in consequence of them, the Managers intended to build a strong presumption of his guilt.

Mr. Sheridan having supported the opinion of Mr. Grey, said, that Mr. Hastings had done something *before* the answers arrived, which connected them with him, and made them good evidence.—That something, he said, was, that

that Mr. Hastings, as it appeared from the minutes of the consultation, had agreed that the queries should be sent.

Mr. Law replied, that Mr. Hastings had consented only on condition that Mr. Goring should not be present at the delivery of the queries: this condition not having been observed, the sending the queries was not the act of Mr. Hastings, but of the Council. The word *agreed*, which appeared in the minutes, by no means meant that the minority had gone over to the majority, and that the opposition to the measure was given up; it meant no more than the words *resolved* or *ordered*, and was descriptive of an act of *Council*, in which Mr. Hastings was not to be supposed to have voluntarily acquiesced. That this was the true meaning of the word "*agreed*" in the Council books, appeared from all the minutes of consultation in the Company's archives.

Mr. Grey maintained that the word "*agreed*" in the consultation on which he was speaking, was descriptive of the *unanimous* acts of the *whole Council*, and not of a *majority* of it. This was evident from the conclusion of a consultation which had been read this very day, where it was stated, that a proposition had been *carried by the majority*.

Mr. Sheridan supported this idea, by contending that it was evident the word "*agreed*" meant the *unanimous* concurrence of the Members of the Council; and it was evident from this circumstance, that a compromise might be fairly concluded to have taken place between Mr. Hastings and the other Members from whom he had at first differed.—Mr. Hastings proposed originally, that Mr. Goring should not be present at the delivery of the queries; Mr. Francis proposed a kind of a middle way; and that was, that Mr. Goring should be present, but that neither he nor any other of the Commissioners should speak a word to the Begum, lest she should be thought to be overawed or influenced, but that they should barely deliver the queries to her, and bring back her answers under her own hand and seal. In consequence of this kind of middle way, or compromise, the Council was brought to "*agree*," and to adopt it *unanimously*, and not merely by a *majority*.

Mr. Plumer, one of the Counsel for Mr. Hastings, argued for a little time in support of Mr. Law's objection, and

craved the judgment of the Lords upon it.

The Lord Chancellor appeared to think there was no great weight in the objection, and repeatedly asked the Counsel whether they intended to persevere in urging it. The Counsel refused to give it up.

The Lords then adjourned to their own House, to consider of the objection; and returning at a quarter past five o'clock, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers, that their Lordships had resolved that the Begum's answers *ought to be read*.

They were read accordingly, and then their Lordships adjourned.

#### FOETY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

Mr. Burke requested leave to read an extract of a letter from Charles Goring, Esq. to Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, which he wished to produce as evidence, that the prisoner had been guilty of peculation in receiving from Munny Begum a bribe of a lack and a half, under the pretence of an entertainment.

Mr. Law, Counsel for Mr. Hastings, objected to the production of this letter, on the principle, that written testimony could not be adduced in evidence.

The Lords retired to deliberate on this question, and returned in a few minutes with a decision *against the relevancy of the testimony proposed*.

Mr. Burke then offered to produce, not a copy but the very *Persian original* of the Munny Begum's letter, signed by herself—authenticated by the Nabob her son,—attested by the seal of Charles Goring, Esq. who was ready to swear at their Lordships bar to the authenticity of the letter.

Charles Goring, Esq. was then brought to the bar, and Mr. Burke requested that the following question might be put to him: "I desire to know whether any conversation passed between you and the Munny Begum, relative to the lack and a half which she gave to Mr. Hastings?"

To this question, as irrelevant and nugatory, the Counsel for Mr. Hastings objected.

Mr. Burke replied, that nothing could be more pertinent than the question—nothing stronger than the evidence proposed: that this Persian letter was the most complete testimony which



which a woman could give in India, a country where an oath is never administered to women.

This fact, however, the Counsel for Mr. Hastings were disposed to controvert, and mentioned in particular the case of *Dara Begum*, who was examined upon oath by Judge Chambers.

In spite of this solitary example of a female oath, which Mr. Burke affirmed had been extorted by force, he contended that in India no woman above the very lowest class was ever seen in public; and that he could produce several instances of women, who, rather than be seen by a man, had put themselves to death. The original letter, therefore, of the Munny Begum, which he now produced to their Lordships, was the very best evidence which could possibly be obtained from a woman in India, according to those principles of honour which from time immemorial have obtained in Hindostan, and which the legislature of this country had been forced to respect. "We have armies," said Mr. Burke, "we have fleets to destroy, to ravage, to depopulate that miserable country; but the arm of injustice is not powerful enough to eradicate those inveterate prejudices which have sunk into that second nature, custom."

Mr. Burke then called Major Scott, who was examined as to a paper given in to the Committee of the House of Commons a few years ago; but his evidence not meeting the Hon. Manager's wishes, he called the Clerk of the Commons to prove that the Persian letter, together with the translation of that letter, was the same which had been presented to the Committee of the House of Commons on the 8th of May 1782.

Mr. Burke next proposed to read the *Charge of Bribery* against Warren Hastings, Esq. by Rajah Bundas.

The Counsel for Mr. Hastings contended, that the Honourable Manage-

ment ought first to inform their Lordships for what purpose the paper containing that charge should be produced.

Mr. Burke replied, that it was produced in order to infer from the demeanor of Mr. Hastings, when he was made acquainted with that charge, a proof of his guilt.

The Lord Chancellor said, that his demeanor ought first to be proved.

Mr. Burke replied, that the Managers would pursue the mode pointed out by their Lordships, but that they could not help considering it as *preposterous*!

This word brought up Lord Kenyon, who said that he could not patiently suffer a word of that import to be applied to any proceedings of that House.

Lord Stanhope vindicated the Hon. Manager on this point, observing that it was evident he had no design to say any thing disrespectful of that House; and proposing an ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Burke begged leave to explain. The English meaning of the word *preposterous* was equivalent, he said, to the vulgar expression of putting the cart before the horse, which was all that he intended to convey by saying, that the mode of proceeding pointed out by their Lordships was *preposterous*.

Lord Kenyon silently acquiesced in the interpretation given by Mr. Burke.

Satisfied by Mr. Burke's explanation, and fully convinced that the meaning which he attached to the word *preposterous* was purely English, their Lordships ordered the Honourable Manager to go on.

Nothing positive in the way of crimination was brought forward, but a paper was called for by Mr. Burke which was to have led to some substantial matter, relative to the charges against the prisoner; but this not being to be found very readily, and it being then near five o'clock, their Lordships adjourned. [To be continued.]

## ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

(Continued from Page 213.)

AUGUST 1.

THIS day's debate was upon the first proposition recommended by the Committee, a *Declaration of the Rights of Man, and the Rights of Citizens*. The question was put, whether such a Declaration should be drawn

up and prefixed to the body of the Constitution? On this delicate question, no less than 56 Members rose up to speak, and their names were, according to the internal regulation of the Assembly, written down in the order they rose. It is not to be supposed that

that it is our intention to do more than give the result of the debate. We shall only observe, that some Members of the Clergy and the Noblesse were against any precise Declaration of the Rights being defined; they founded their arguments on the abuse the people might make of such Declaration; the Constitution might, according to their opinion, establish these Rights, without prefixing a definition of them.

The Deputies of the Commons on the contrary were, to a man, on the other side of the question. However, two young Deputies of the Noblesse, M. de Montmorency and M. Castellane, interested and pleased the whole Assembly with the warmth and energy of their arguments in favour of the question. M. de Castellane in particular made an observation, the truth of which struck every one.—“It is the force of the whole people at large, said he, that can alone be a constant and sure guarantee of public liberty; and how can we create this guarantee, if the people are kept ignorant of their rights?”

M. Target spoke also with great energy on the same side, and with a laudable indignation against those enemies of reason, who wished to stifle its progress through the people at large. “It is these half lights,” said he, “that are dangerous; simple truth and extensive illumination are never dangerous, are ever useful.”

AUG. 3. On Saturday M. Thouret was declared the new President (an office which lasts only 15 days); but this day, to the surprise of every one, he in a formal manner relinquished the honour, upon which the Duke of Liancourt was obliged to resume the office for that day.

This day also, a new regulation was moved and agreed to respecting the debates, that upon account of the great number of Members who had risen to speak on this occasion, and the great importance it was of to the nation that a decision should be come to upon the great questions before them, no Member should speak more than five minutes upon one question.

M. Chapellier, elected President this evening, took his seat immediately on his election.

AUG. 4. At the opening of the Assembly they began to discuss the question of the Declaration of the Rights of Men and of Citizens.

Many of the Members who were set down in the list of speakers on this subject not being arrived, lost their turn, and the Marquis de Sillery was the only one who spoke extensively. He insisted much on the abstract danger of such a Declaration; on the

necessity of maintaining that religion which governed the heart, and exercised its power over the secret movements of the mind, while the laws can with so much difficulty command the actions of men.

Many other Members were inclined to speak, but the Assembly calling loudly for the question, they could not be heard. At last M. Camas found a silent moment for proposing an amendment, which was to let the question be thus:—“Should they or should they not make a Declaration of the Rights of Men and of Citizens, instead of, Was it their duty, or was it not, to make, &c.”

The Bishop of Chartres supported M. Camas's amendment.

After many difficulties in the manner of taking the suffrages; after having in vain endeavoured to ascertain the majority by sitting down and rising up, the verbal appeal was made, and the amendment negatived.

It was afterwards decided, almost unanimously, by sitting and rising, that the Declaration of the Rights of Men and of Citizens should be placed at the head of the Constitution.

After this determination the President announced the receipt of a letter from his Majesty, which was as follows:—

“I send you, Sir, a letter, which, as President, you will read on my part to the National Assembly.

(Signed)

LOUIS.”

#### THE KING'S LETTER to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

“I Consider it, Gentlemen, consonant with those sentiments of confidence which ought to subsist between us, to make you acquainted directly with the manner of my filling the vacancies in my Ministry.—I give the Seals to

“The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, on the resignation of the Archbishop of Lyons;

“The Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Archbishop of Vienne;

“The War Department to M. De La Tour du Pin Paulin;

“And I call into my Council the Marechal De Beauveau.

“My chusing thus from your Assembly, will announce to you the desire I have of continuing in the most perfect and constant harmony with that body.

(Signed)

LOUIS.”

[This letter, and the note to the President, were both written by the King's own hand.]

The applause which followed the reading of this letter was equal to that which was bestowed on his Majesty when he came into the

the National Assembly, and dismissed the obnoxious authors of their forgery.

They instantly voted an address of thanks to the Monarch for his letter.

The Count de Montmorin next laid before the Assembly a second letter from the Duke of Dorset, the English Ambassador, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR, Paris, Aug. 3, 1789.

"MY COURT, to which I gave an account of the letter that I had the honour to write to your Excellency on the 26th of July, and which you had the goodness to communicate to the National Assembly, has, by a dispatch of the 31st ult. which I have received this instant, not only approved of my conduct, but specially authorized me to express again to you, in the most positive terms, the ardent desire of his Britannic Majesty, and his Ministers, to cultivate and encourage the friendship and harmony which subsists so happily between the two nations.

"It is so much the more pleasant to me to announce to you these renewed assurances of harmony and good understanding, as it cannot fail but that the greatest good must result from a permanent friendship between the two nations; and that it is to be desired still the more, as nothing can contribute so much to the tranquility of Europe, as the co-operation of these two Powers.

"I shall be obliged to you to communicate to the President of the National Assembly, this confirmation of the sentiments of the King and his Ministers.

"I have the honour to be, very sincerely,

SIR,

Your Excellency's very humble  
and obedient servant,

DORSET."

This letter was read in the Assembly with much apparent satisfaction, and was ordered to be printed and published, to confirm in the minds of the people the impression of the honourable conduct of the English nation, which the Duke's first letter had made.

The following Petition, which the Assembly also received this day, was after its being read, without any comment or observation, ordered to be deposited among their archives.

To the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

The PETITION of the Right Hon. Lord  
GEORGE GORDON, Brother to the Duke  
of GORDON,

"Humbly Sheweth,

"That a sentence of two years imprisonment, among the felons and transported con-

victs in Newgate, with a fine of five hundred pounds sterling, has been passed upon your Petitioner for a publication in favour of Liberty in France, in which the names of the Queen of France le Comte de Breteuil, and le Marquis de Launay, were mentioned, as a party supporting arbitrary power, Lettres de Cachet, and the Bastille.

"That this publication was made with a view to succour the oppressed, and from the best information which he received from several of the Nobility and Gentlemen in France who were in London at the time of the publication, and who requested your Petitioner's assistance in the cause of Freedom.

"That your Petitioner has received great satisfaction, in the midst of his sufferings, to find that the good people of France have hitherto succeeded in their endeavours to regenerate the Constitution; and he prays to the Almighty to crown your patriotic exertions with liberty and peace.

"The request, therefore, of your Petitioner is, that your most Honourable Assembly, in your wisdom and sympathy, will apply to the Court of London to relieve your Petitioner from the above-mentioned sentence and imprisonment.

G. GORDON."

Felons Side, Newgate Prison,  
London, Jan'y 23, 1789.

At eight in the evening, the Assembly met to take into consideration the state of the nation.

The Viscount de Noailles applied, according to the form lately established, for leave to speak. After observing that vague hopes could no longer satisfy the people, but that they were looking for realities, he made a motion for abolishing altogether all the feudal dues †, the indemnifications to the Lords to be fixed at a low rate, and furnished by proportional rates. The motion met with great applause.

The Duke d'Aiguillon said, he had been forestalled; that he was just about proposing a motion to the same effect, which he begged leave to read, as it might serve to give a little more precision to that of the Viscount de Noailles. Not a man among the Noblesse offered a word on the other side. A farmer, one of the Deputies of Brittany, drew a picture of the misery of the part of the country he came from, and of the mischiefs of all kinds that resulted from the feudal tenures.

Mr. Foucault observed, that another measure that would contribute to satisfy the people, was the reducing of the pensions granted for services, and the total abolition of all the others. A notion with some people is, that

† Dues coinciding in many particulars with the copyhold rights enjoyed among us by the Lords of manors, but in general much more pernicious and oppressive.

This originated partly from a view of being even with the Noailles family, who amongst them share near 2,000,000 of livres a year in court favours. The plaudits were universal, and the discussion the shorter, as there was not a single opposing voice.

M. Colin, of Nantes, said, that for a long time past he had renounced his seignorial jurisdictions. He represented that they were odious to the people, oppressive to the lower classes, and that the abolition of them was unavoidable.—Universal plaudits: not a single dissenting voice.

The Bishop of Nancy cried aloud that he spoke in the name of his Order: That the Clergy, the witnesses and comforter of the misery of the people, would not be the last to abandon its privileges. He desired that the feudal and seignorial rights of the Clergy should be commuted as soon as possible, but that the produce should be entirely consecrated to the relief of the indigent.—Imagine the transports of joy; the cries of admiration. The scene is altogether too beautiful in itself to require to be described with any kind of art: embellishment would but spoil it.

The Bishop of Chartres, with the simplicity and candour that always attend him, said naturally, that he had not dared to hope that the chapter of sacrifices would have begun so easily, but that he would propose one which he thought absolutely necessary; that of the game laws.—There were some voices crying to order; but they were soon silenced by clamorous signs of approbation, and the most discontented had not courage to say a word. The good Bishop soon made it perceived, that this single sacrifice spread cheerfulness through the Assembly; and that in the increased prosperity of agriculture, the nobility would find a sufficient indemnification.

The Archbishop of Aix was unwilling to be left behind. He required that these acts should be so drawn up, as that the abuses in question should never return again; and that engagements should be made with the people, to destroy another monster that devoured it, fiscalty (*la fiscalité*)\*.

A Curate rose in the name of his brethren, and said, that they unanimously and cordially renounced all casual profits: it was the offering of those who were themselves poor, the widow's mite. Many eyes glistened with tears of tenderness. He required that this article should be inserted in the arret, hoping that it would contribute with the rest to shew to the people a real design of easing them.

M. de Pergeau moved, that those who had been privileged with respect to taxes should

not wait for the new arrangements to be taken respecting their equalization, but that the measure should be retrospective for the last six months.—An universal approbation here.

M. Richier de Saintes said, that a point essential to the happiness of the people had been forgotten, it was necessary that justice should be administered gratuitously. The Parliament-men and people of the law in the Assembly united in applauding this.

There was a sublime intoxication; every one thought he was enriching himself by his sacrifices.

The Duc du Chatelet proposed that the tithes should be made redeemable in money. This motion created more debate. It was pretended that it would be difficult in execution. But yet it was decided, that the thing should be taken into consideration, and announced to the people.

M. de Virieux said, that few sacrifices remained; but that, like Catullus, *he had his sparrow to offer* (The French character, always disposed to gaiety, was made to appear strongly here by the pleasantry conveyed in this turn). He proposed the demolition of *dove-houses*, so ruinous to the country.

The Duke de Rochefoucault demanded the abolition of servitude in mortmain, and was much applauded; but willing to go farther, and to seize this instant of enthusiasm to draw on an engagement in favour of the abolition of negro slavery, he was not supported.

M. Du Port highly extolled the generosity of the lower order of the Clergy, but represented that it would be cruel to accept it, and that it was necessary to engage to encrease the incomes of the country pastors.—Here the applause was unanimous.

The Count d'Agout observed, that to complete the noble sacrifices of the day, it was necessary that the provinces should make a sacrifice of their separate rights, that all might be mingled in one general mass of liberty.

The President, M. Chapellier, (a man of great merit, a Breton) spoke in the name of his province. He gave notice, that it was disposed to make a surrender of all its privileges, as soon as ever the settlement of the constitution should be completed.

Provence came afterwards upon the carpet. (The Count de Mirabeau was unfortunately absent). One of the Deputies observed, that they were absolutely tied down by positive instructions not to renounce their privileges; yet he could venture to engage to prevail upon his constituents to make the sacrifice.

\* The Fisc is the King's revenue, and the *Procureur Fiscal* is an officer who watches over this revenue, and prosecutes for it.—The process is summary, and the penalties grievous.  
Vol. XVI. O o Burgundy

Burgundy and Franche Compté closed the list.

These, except an inconsiderable district or two, are all the provinces that have any considerable peculiar privileges.

We shall put all the inferior topics of this day's proceedings into a small compass.

M. Thourét declined the high honour of the President's chair, in a short feusible speech; M. de Liancourt accordingly continued to preside till a successor was appointed. That successor was M. de Chapelier.

M. de Bouche proposed that each speaker should be limited to five minutes. A debate took place on this, and the good sense of the Assembly so far forsook them that this proposition was favourably received. It was said by one Deputy that those who were not able to speak, were not willing to listen. An amendment was made to it, to lengthen the duration of a speech to ten minutes. And various other propositions were made to arrange the order of debate. In particular it was moved, that all the gentlemen meaning to speak on a question should announce their intention, and that they should be divided into two columns, the one for, the other against the question, and that they should be called on alternately. These are the crude suggestions of a Parliament in its infancy, which time will gradually correct, and as such only will they be considered by the politician matured in the English school.

At 6. 3. This evening the three new Ministers sent the following formal letter to the Assembly:

"SIR,

"CALLED by the King to his Council, we are anxious to disclose our sentiments to the National Assembly.

"The marks of attention with which we have been honoured from the happy moment of our union, and, above all, our fidelity to the principles of the National Assembly, and our respectful confidence in them, are motives the most sure of giving us courage.

"We cannot for a moment forget, that in order to fulfil truly the intentions of the King, we ought ever to have present to our thoughts the great truth, which the National Assembly has pronounced, and which can never be repeated in vain, "That the power "and happiness of the King cannot be maintained with dignity, nor established with "durability, unless they have for their foundations the good and liberty of the people."

"Condescend, Mr. President, to be our interpreter to the Assembly, and offer them, in our name, our sincere protestation, that we will not exercise any public function that

shall not do us honour by its principle, and that we shall firmly and steadily govern ourselves by this maxim.

"We are, with respect

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"Your very humble and obedient servants,

"→ J. G. ARCH. DE VIENNE.

"→ J. M. ARCH. DE BOURDEAUX.

"→ LA TOUR DU PIN.

AUG. 6. The King has granted *les entrées* to the President of the Assembly.

The following arret was adopted:

"The National Assembly abolish entirely "the feudal system; and declare, that all "the rights and duties, whether feudal or "censual; those held of mortmain, whether real or personal; and also personal "service, and all representations of it are "abolished without indemnity. That all "the others are declared redeemable; and "that the price, and mode of redeeming, "shall be fixed by the National Assembly. "The Assembly at the same time orders, "that those rights which are not suppressed "as above, shall continue to be paid, even "to reimbursement.

The total abolition of Dove-houses was the next thing determined on.

It was however remarked, that though the destroying an exclusive right was the duty of the Legislature, it had no power over a natural and universal right; and after balancing the advantage and disadvantage of *pigeons* to agriculture, the arret was formed in these terms:

"The exclusive right of coops and dove-cotes is abolished. The pigeons shall be "shut up to the time fixed by the municipalities, and during that time they shall be "considered as game, and any person may "kill them on his ground."

AUG. 7. The Article of *Droits de la Chasse* was debated this morning, and it was settled, "That the Rights of the Chace and open Warrens should be both abolished—and every Proprietor of Land should have liberty to destroy, or cause to be destroyed on his own possession, every species of game.

"That all the Capitaineries, royal ones included, and all reserves for Game, under every denomination, should be utterly abolished.

"That the President be likewise charged to request of the King, a release of all those confined in Prisons or the Gallies, for crimes against the former laws respecting the Chace, to recall the banished, and to stop all further proceedings against them."

This being adjusted, eight of the King's new Ministers were introduced, viz. Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Archbishop of Vienne, Mr. Necker, Count de St. Priest, Count de Montmorin,

morin, Marechal de Beauveau, Count de la Luzerne, and Count de la Tour du Pin Paulin.

The Keeper of the Seals spoke first as follows :

"SIRS,

"WE are delegated by the King to propose on your behalf the disquietudes that agitate the paternal heart of his Majesty.

"The present circumstances are so pressing and imperious, that they would not permit us to concert with you the forms with which his Majesty's Envoys should be received—forms to which we attach personally no importance whatever ; but which, no doubt, from a proper regard to the dignity and majesty of the throne, you will judge it necessary to regulate in future.

"While the Representatives of the Nation, happy in their confidence in the Monarch, and secure of his paternal love, are employed in planning the welfare of their native country, and in establishing on a firm basis the national security, a secret and lamentable disorder agitates the people, impels them to revolt, and spreads over all a general consternation.

"Whether it be that the resentment of various abuses which the King wished to reform, and which you desire for ever to proscribe, has led the people into this error ; whether it be that the rumour of a *total regeneration of Government* has made to waver the several powers on which the civil order reposes ; whether passions hostile to our happiness have spread over this empire their malign influence ; whatever, in short, may be the cause, certain, Sirs, it is, that the public order and tranquility are disturbed in almost every corner of this kingdom.

"You are not ignorant, Sirs, that property is violated in the provinces ; that incendiary hands have destroyed the habitations of citizens ; that the forms of justice are despised ; that violence and proscription occupy the place of equity and law. In some places, the very harvests have been threatened, and the husbandman has seen his hopes ravaged and laid waste.

"Where the robbers cannot come, there terror and alarm are dispatched ; licentiousness is without controul, the laws have lost their force, the tribunals are torpid ; desolation is spread over a large portion of France, and terror has seized upon the whole ; commerce and industry are suspended, and even the asylums of piety are no longer safe from the murdering madness of the mob.

"And yet, Sirs, it is not indigence alone that has produced all these unhappy effects. It is well known that the season promises a speedy and bountiful supply of grain ; that

the beneficence of his Majesty has exerted itself in every possible manner to supply the wants of his subjects ; that the rich have now more than at any former period participated their fortune with the poor. And is it possible that at this epocha, when the National Representation is more numerous, more enlightened, more respectable than it has ever been ; when the union of all the Members of the Assembly in one and the same body, when the close connection of principle and of mutual confidence between them and his Majesty, leave no resource whatever to the enemies of the public prosperity ; is it possible, I say, that means so numerous and so powerful should prove inadequate to remedy the evils that attack us on every side ?

"You have very justly thought that a wise constitution is, and ought to be, the principle of happiness to this empire. His Majesty waits with the most lively impatience the result of your labours, and he has charged us to press you to accelerate your plans ; but the present circumstances require and demand precautions and measures of a more instantaneous and more active operation. They demand that you should take the most prompt means to repress the unbridled love of pillage, and, to destroy the confidence of impunity in guilt, that you should restore to the public force the authority which it has lost. A force authorized by you can never become dangerous, but an armed disorder will become every day more and more destructive. Consider, Sirs, that a contempt of the existing laws menaces the laws that are to succeed in their room ; the licentious spirit wishes to withdraw itself from the power of the laws—not because they are bad, but because licentiousness is an enemy to all law. You will reform, no doubt, the abuses that have crept into the laws, you will bring to perfection the rules of judicial process ; the military power will become, as it ought to be, more formidable to the enemy, more useful for the maintenance of public order, and less dangerous to the liberty of the subject.

"But till such time as your wisdom has produced these great and desirable reformation, necessity, an urgent necessity, demands the concurrence of your efforts, and that of his Majesty, to re-establish civil order, and to restore the execution of the laws.

"His Majesty relies with security on the wisdom of the Resolutions which you will come to on this subject ; he is eager to give them his Royal Sanction, and to cause them to be carried into execution through the whole extent of his dominions.

"It was proper, Sirs, in the first place, to lay before you the general subversion of the public police ; it was proper to request that

you would put in practice all the means in your power to restore the public order. The virtuous Minister whom the King has restored to your wishes, whom he has restored to your regrets and your esteem, will now shew you under a new face the fatal effects of those disorders; will lay before you the actual state of the finance of this country.

"You will see that the delays of payment, and in many places the non payment of taxes, have occasioned a void in the Royal Treasury, or rather in that of the State, for the King makes no distinction between his own Treasury and that of the Nation; and when his necessities are made known to you, you cannot refuse supplies, without shaking, in a considerable degree, the fortunes of the subjects, and even the organization of the body politic.

"Your Constituents, it is true, did flatter themselves, that the Constitution would have been brought to maturity, before it should be necessary to employ you in the imposition of taxes, or even in the raising a loan; but they also wished that you should support the public credit, and that you should reject with indignation every measure that tended to weaken a confidence in public security.

"The time, Sirs, is come, when an imperious necessity seems to command you; and you have already manifested the spirit by which you are animated, by continuing the established Taxes, and by placing the Creditors of the State under the protection of French Loyalty and Honour.

"The King, Sirs, requests that you will take into consideration this important object, in which it is his wish never to have an interest separate from yours. With a frankness equal to the confidence which he reposes in you, he wishes that nothing should be hidden from your sight. He desires, in fine, that, participating his anxieties, you should unite your efforts with his, to restore energy to the Public Force, activity to the Legal Power, and to the Public Monies their necessary and legitimate currency.

"And we, Sirs, whom you have so highly honoured by your approbation; we who are Ministers of a King who wishes only to make one with his people; we who are responsible to the King and to the Nation for our Councils and our Administration; we who are strictly united by our affection for the best of Kings, by our reciprocal confidence in each other, by our zeal for the welfare of France, and by our faithful attachment to the maxims laid down by you; we come to invoke the enlightened assistance of this Assembly to preserve the Nation from the evils that already afflict it, and from those that threaten in an invasion."

Mr. Necker followed next, and spoke as follows:—

"I come, Sirs, to lay before you the present state of the Finances, and the indispensable necessity of finding immediate resources.

"On my return to the Ministry, in the month of August last, there were only four hundred thousand franks, in money or bills, in the Royal Treasury; the deficit between the Revenues and the ordinary expences of the State was enormous, and the operations prior to that period had destroyed totally the public credit.

"Under the pressure of these difficulties, it was necessary to conduct Affairs without trouble or convulsion, till the period should arrive when the National Assembly, having taken into consideration the state of affairs, should restore tranquillity to the nation, and establish on a permanent foundation the government of this country.

"That period was procrastinated beyond our expectation; and meanwhile extraordinary expences, and unexpected diminutions in the produce of the revenues, have augmented the embarrassment of our Finances.

"The immense succours in grain which the King was obliged to procure for his people, have occasioned not only considerable advances, but have also caused a very great loss; because the King could not sell this grain at the price at which it was purchased, without exceeding the ability of the people, and by that means exciting a spirit of tumult and revolt. Public disorder, however, continued to increase, and pillages were daily committed, which the public force was unable to repress. At length the general misery, and the defect of labour, obliged his Majesty to issue out succours of immense magnitude.

"Extraordinary works and manufactures were established about Paris, merely with a view of giving employment to a multitude of people who could not get work otherwise; and the number of these has increased in such a manner, that at this moment they amount to upwards of 12,000 men. The King pays them twenty sous per day; an expence independent of the cost of tools, and of the salaries of the superintendants.

"I will not take up your time by the detail of other extraordinary expences which the necessity of the times has occasioned, but I must not omit to give you an account of a circumstance of the greatest moment; that is, the palpable diminution of the Revenue, and the daily progress of that evil.

"The price of salt has been reduced one half, by constraint, in the districts of Chén and Alençon; and this disorder begins to prevail in Maine. The sale of illegal salt

and

and of tobacco is carried on by convoys, and by open force in a part of Lorraine, of Trois-Évêches, and of Picardie; Soissonnois, and the district of Paris, begin to feel the same disorder.

"All the barriers of the capital are not yet re-established; and one only being open, is sufficient to occasion a great loss to the Revenue. The recovery of the *Droits d'Aides* is subjected to much opposition. The offices have been pillaged, the Registers dispersed, and the collection of the tax has been stopped or suspended, in many places; every day, in short, brings with it some new disaster.

"Delays are also experienced in the payment of the *Tailles* of the *Vingtièmes* (twentieths) and of the Capitation Tax, inasmuch that the Receivers-General and the Collectors of the *Taille* are reduced to the last extremity, and several of them are unable to make good the conditions of their contract.

"I have therefore, Sirs, no doubt that you will feel the necessity of examining, without a moment's delay, the state which I present you of the succour indispensably necessary to prevent a suspension of payment; and the King makes no doubt that you will then give your sanction to the Loan which the security of the public engagements demands, as well as the indispensable expences for the space of two months; a space of time that will suffice, if not to finish, at least to advance greatly the glorious business in which you are engaged.

"I will therefore, Sirs, propose, that the Loan shall be raised simply at five per cent. for a twelvemonth to be reimbursed to the lender at the next meeting of the States-General after that period.

"That this reimbursement shall be placed in the first line of the arrangements which you will make for the establishment of a Sinking Fund.

"But as it is highly probable, that in consequence of your wise regulations the affairs of the nation in general, and especially the finance, may arrive at a high degree of prosperity; and as five per cent. will then become a very considerable interest, I propose, for the advantage of the lender, that the sum borrowed shall not be reimbursed without his consent.

"I propose that this loan shall be in bills, payable to the bearer, or in contracts, as the lender shall think fit.

"I propose that a list shall be made out of all who shall subscribe to this Patriotic loan; and that this list shall be communicated to the National Assembly, and preserved, if you think proper, in your registers.

"You cannot, Sirs, refuse your sanction to this loan. Instructions, no doubt, from

many of your constituents demand that the Constitution should be formed before you gave your consent to any tax or loan; but was it possible to foresee the difficulties that have retarded your endeavours? Was it possible to foresee the unprecedented revolution that has taken place in the course of three weeks? Your constituents would exclaim, if they could make themselves heard in this Assembly, "Save the state, save our country; for our repose, for our welfare, you are accountable!" And how much, Sirs, are you accountable at this moment to your country—at this moment that Government has lost totally its power, and that you alone possess some means to resist the tempest! As for me, I have fulfilled my task: I have put into your hands the knowledge of affairs; and whatever mode you may chuse to adopt, I shall think it my duty to respect your opinion, and to give you to the last moment of my life every proof of zeal and of attachment to your service.

"It must be confessed, that in the midst of the troubles which agitate this nation, the success of the loan is by no means ascertained. A first loan, however, guarantied by the Representatives of a Nation the most attached to the laws of honour, and the richest in Europe, cannot possibly excite any real diffidence in the lender. It is obvious also, that independent of the generous and patriotic sentiments which should favour the success of this loan, there are many motives of policy sufficient to determine men of property to subscribe. It is plain that every one has an interest to prevent public confusion, and to give you time to digest and to carry your plans into effect. Ah! Sirs, how necessary, how pressing is that duty become! You are witness to the disorders that prevail in every part of the kingdom. These disorders will increase, if you do not speedily apply a salutary, a saving hand. The materials of the structure must not be dispersed or destroyed at a time that the ablest architects are employed in forming the design.

"Notwithstanding the evils that press us on all sides, the kingdom remains entire, and the association of your talents and abilities will soon restore the State to more than wonted vigour, and raise the nation to a degree of prosperity at which it has never yet arrived. Let nobody, therefore, neither in this Assembly nor in this nation, be discouraged; the King is sensible of the truth, the King wishes the welfare of his subjects; his subjects have preserved for his person an affection which the restoration of public tranquillity will fortify and augment.—Let us then, Sirs, abandon ourselves to this happy prospect.—One day, perhaps, amidst the swarms



of a wife and well-tempered system of liberty, and of a confidence unequalled by the clouds of suspicion, the French Nation will efface from her memory this season of calamity, and in the enjoyment of blessings which she shall owe to your generous efforts, she will never separate from her gratitude the name of a Monarch on whom, in your affection, you have bestowed so glorious a title."

While Mr. Necker spoke, the public sorrow imprinted on every countenance imparted to his words a more convincing energy. They were equally affecting to the looker on and the listener; and there were few of the Deputies who did not perceive the necessity of saving their country, by consenting to the loan of 30 millions, which M. Necker proposed to them.

A Deputy of the Noblesse, M. de Clermont de Ludeve, when M. Necker had scarce done speaking, rose up, and exclaimed, "I, for one, before the Ministers of the King retire, grant the loan which they demand."

This precipitate motion could not fail of being differently construed, in so numerous an Assembly, where the judgment is not directed by confidence or indulgence; it was reprovved and condemned; and even those who were willing to assist the nation, were not inclined to have a loan or an impost granted without mature deliberation.

After some orators had spoken on the subject, the Minister's proposition was referred to the Committee of Finance for being examined that afternoon, that it might be reported next morning to the National Assembly, and be finally determined on.

AUGUST 8.

#### SUPPRESSION OF SEIGNORIAL TRIBUNALS.

"All Seigniorial Tribunals are suppressed without indemnification; but nevertheless the officers of these Tribunals shall continue their functions until the National Assembly shall have assembled a new judicial Order."

Before this Resolution was agreed to, it underwent a debate of three hours. An honourable Member said, that in suppressing the patrimonial Tribunals, the forests belonging to Seigniories, deprived of the officers who had the charge of their preservation, would be exposed to continual devastation. Another said, that ordering these officers to continue their functions, would be to perpetuate the misfortune.—Some were of opinion, that wherever there were royal and ordinary Tribunals, these offices should be instantly suppressed, and that they should be continued only where they were at a distance.—A Deputy of Alsace recalled to their attention the treaty of

Westphalia: the compacts made with several Princes of the Germanic body, the interests of the House of Deux-Ponts, those of the Bishop of Strasburgh, and of other Lords, required that respect should be paid to those rights founded on ancient titles, and which had for their origin the ancient sovereignty which all these Princes exercised in Alsace. At last the Resolution was finally agreed to.

The Duke de Aiguillon then read to the Assembly the Report of the Committee of Finance on the demand of a loan of thirty millions, made yesterday by Mr. Necker.

The Report declared the Loan necessary, and offered divers proposals for raising it. These proposals were next examined; and a debate ensued, whether the Loan should or should not be agreed to.

Several Members spoke for and against it. M. Buzot and M. Barnave did not see that it was necessary. They wished other resources to be tried; because a loan is an impost, and no impost ought to be granted until the Constitution was settled.

M. De Lally Tollendal, who had supported the necessity of the loan the day before, now urged many new arguments in favour of his opinion.

A very interesting motion was made by a Member of the Noblesse. It was to invite the Assembly themselves to come forward to the succour of the State in danger; and to shew the example of generosity, he laid on the table a note for thirty thousand livres, which he promised to honour, and which he offered to the nation without interest.

M. De Mirabeau observed, that the instructions of their constituents not permitting them to consent to any Loan until the Constitution should be settled, they might assist the exigency of the State without compromising their powers, by becoming individually responsible for the Loan that they were about to sanction.

The Marquis de la Coste proposed a means very serious and important—the revenues of the Church. This honourable Member asserted that all the vast domains of the Clergy belonged to the nation; and in consequence of this, he proposed the following resolution:

#### SUPPRESSION OF ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES.

"The National Assembly declare,

1. "That all ecclesiastical property, of whatever nature it may be, belongs to the nation.
2. "That from the 1st of January 1790, all tythes shall be suppressed.
3. "That the Titulars of benefices shall retain a revenue proportioned to the actual state

"state of their benefices, and this sum shall be paid to them by the States-General.

4. "The Provincial States shall henceforth govern the revenues of the Bishops, Curés, (Rectors or Vicars) and of Cathedrals.

5. "They shall also grant pensions to the members of the several Monastic Orders, which shall afterwards remain suppressed."

M. De Lameth supported this motion with great spirit, and against the loud and repeated remonstrances of the Archbishop of Chartres, who called to order. The Assembly decided that M. de la Cotte and M. de Lameth were strictly in order, and that having fully proved the nation were truly the Proprietors of the revenues of the Clergy, it followed that they might dispose of them according to their wants. The Abbé Gregoire made some efforts to support the interests of the Clergy; but speaking only of the widow's mite, they shewed him that he was wide of the question—but the important question was postponed to a future day.

At length the question was put, and a loan of thirty millions was voted almost unanimously.

#### AUGUST 9.

#### VOTE FOR A LOAN OF THIRTY MILLIONS.

"The National Assembly taking into consideration the urgent necessities of the State, votes a loan of thirty millions, on the following terms:

1. "On the day of publishing this vote, a loan of thirty millions shall be opened, at four and a half per cent. without deduction.

2. "The subscribers shall be entitled to the interest, commencing from the day on which they pay in their respective subscriptions.

3. "The first payment shall be on the first of January 1790, and the other payments in order half-yearly, by the Minister of the public Treasury.

4. "To each subscriber shall be delivered a Treasury receipt in his own name, with a promise to make them transferrable, according to a form to be drawn up by the Committee of Minutes.

5. "No receipt to be for less than a thousand livres."

Such is the form of this vote, the first public act of the kind passed by the nation. In the debates which took place on it to-day, there was no question as to whether a loan should be granted: that had been resolved on yesterday. They were confined to three questions—the manner of the loan; the application of it; and the security which the National Assembly could offer to the subscribers.

AUGUST 10.

#### SUPPRESSION OF TYTHES.

The debate on this important question was not adjourned at four o'clock till next day, but only till the evening, when it was resumed with fresh spirit. After a long and warm discussion, which appeared evidently a contention of interests rather than a difference of opinion, it was put to the vote; but the ordinary mode of one party standing up, and the other sitting still, not being sufficient to ascertain which had the majority, the ultimate decision was adjourned till

AUG. 11. This morning, the leading Members of the Clergy, having probably reviewed their strength, and found it insufficient, agreed to yield with the best grace they could, what they were no longer able to defend.

The Archbishop of Paris and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault said, in the name of their Order, that they made this sacrifice with pleasure, and threw themselves with confidence on the Representatives of the Nation.

The resolution thus at length unanimously agreed to, and the subsequent resolutions of the same day, are as follow:

"Tythes of all sorts, and compositions paid in lieu of them, under whatsoever denomination they may be known or collected, possessed by the secular and regular Clergy, by persons holding benefices, held or set apart for the maintenance of Churches, by any species of mortmain, by the Order of Malta, and other religious and military Orders, as also those that have passed into the hands of lay proprietors, are abolished; reserving, nevertheless, the free consideration of adequate means to provide for the support of divine worship, the maintenance of its ministers, the relief of the poor, repairing and rebuilding churches and parsonage-houses, and all the schools, colleges, hospitals, religious communities, and others, to the support of which they are appropriated.

"And till such provision be actually made, the tythes aforesaid shall continue to be collected as formerly.

"Other tythes, of whatsoever kind, shall be redeemed in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly; and till such manner shall be agreed on, the Assembly ordains that the collection of them shall continue in like manner.

"All quit-rents, whether in kind or money, of whatsoever kind, howsoever arising, or to whomsoever payable, whether by mortmain, inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, shall be redeemable, according to a general rate to be fixed by the National Assembly.

"The

" The sale of offices in the courts of justice, or the magistracy, shall be suppressed; and justice shall be administered without fee or reward; nevertheless, the officers holding such places shall continue to perform the duties and receive the emoluments of them, till the National Assembly shall have provided for their reimbursements.

" The perquisites (*droits casuels*) of rectors and vicars in country places shall cease as soon as provision shall be made for the augmentation of their fixed stipends, and the endowment of their curacies; a regulation shall also be made respecting the situation of rectors and vicars in cities.

" All pecuniary privileges are abolished; and as the collection of taxes ought to be uniform, every citizen shall contribute his share, without regard to birth or dignities. This regulation shall take place for the last six months of the existing taxes.

" All the parts of the French empire having an equal interest in its prosperity, and being equally bound to support all the necessary expences of government; all the privileges of particular provinces, principalities, cities, orders, and communities are suppressed, and shall be superseded by the common rights of every Frenchman.

" Every citizen, without distinction of birth, shall be eligible to all employments, and to all dignities, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, and no useful profession shall be attended with loss of honour.

" The National Assembly decrees that, in future, no money shall be sent to the Court of Rome, the Vice-legation of Avignon, or the Nunciature of Lucerne, as first-fruits, or under any other pretext whatever; but that application shall be made to the Bishops of the respective dioceses for all provisions respecting benefices and dispensations, which shall be granted without fee or reward, notwithstanding any reversionary provisos: all the churches of France ought to enjoy the same liberty.

" The first-fruits, Peter's pence, &c. &c. established in favour of the Bishops, Archdeacons, &c. &c. under whatsoever name, are abolished, reserving the means of providing for the endowment of such Archdeacons as shall not be sufficiently endowed.

" Plurality of benefices shall not in future be allowed, when the revenue of the benefice or benefices shall exceed the sum of 3,000 livres (130*l.*); nor shall it be allowable to hold pensions on benefices, or one pension and one benefice, if the real amount of both shall exceed the sum of 3,000 livres.

\* Bureaus are distinct Chambers, or Committees, into which the general body of the Assembly is divided, for the purpose of more deliberate investigation.

" On the account of pensions, which shall be laid before the Assembly, the Assembly will consider, in concert with the King, of the suppression of such as have not been the reward of merit, and the reduction of such as are extravagant, reserving the power of appropriating a limited sum to be disposed of in this manner at the King's pleasure.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

A member of the Noblesse said, that in order completely to efface every trait of the feudal system, he submitted to the consideration of the Assembly the abolition of birthright; or the rights of primogeniture.

This motion, however pure in its motives on the part of the nobleman, was, as may be supposed, generally discountenanced.

A member of the Committee of Finance observed, that it would be proper to make some arrangement for the regular attendance of Members. He proposed that a Member living at the distance of fifty leagues from Versailles should be allowed four days for going, and as many for coming to the Assembly—eight days, if the distance was one hundred leagues—and fifteen days if it was more—and that he should be allowed a reasonable sum for each day's attendance.

The Assembly sent this proposition to the Bureaus\*, to be considered.

A motion was then made for the appointment of several Committees to facilitate the execution of the Arret of the 11th, (*vide supra*) on the Articles of the 4th instant.

1. A Committee of fifteen persons, chosen by ballot in the Bureaus, and from among the Members having no particular functions in the Assembly, to prepare the proceedings and resolutions relative to the Clergy.

2. A Committee of the same number, and elected in the same manner, to be employed in the bill for regulating the liquidation of the offices of Magistracy.

3. A Committee for the feudal rights to be chosen by generality.

These Committees were, upon motion, ordered to be formed.

Another motion was made, that five persons should be chosen by ballot to examine the different projects for the declaration of rights, and to reduce them into one, and to present them on the Monday following to the Assembly for examination. The motion also provided, that the Members of this Committee should not include any gentleman who had as yet published any suggestion on the topic.

This motion was carried by a great majority.

A Mem.

A Member of the Committee of Composition \* read the outline of an Address to the King. It was feeble, and appeared to the Assembly to want dignity, and to be disproportioned to the circumstances. After some amendments and corrections, however, it was agreed to, and is as follows :

ADDRESS to the KING, by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

" SIRE,

" The National Assembly brings to your Majesty an offering truly worthy of your heart. It is a monument raised by the patriotism and generosity of all your people. The privileges, the particular rights, the distinctions injurious to the public good, have disappeared. Provinces, Cities, Ecclesiastics, Nobles, Commons, all have, in noble emulation, made the most noble sacrifices. All have abandoned their ancient usages, even with more joy than vanity itself ever ardently claimed them. You see none now before you, Sire, but Frenchmen obedient to the same laws, governed by the same principles, penetrated by the same sentiments, and all equally ready to give up life for the interests of the nation, and of their King. Shall not this spirit, so noble and pure, be yet more animated by the expression of your confidence, by the affecting promise of that constant and amicable harmony which till now but few of our Kings have ascertained to their subjects, but which your Majesty feels that Frenchmen so truly deserve.

" Your choice, Sire, offers to the nation Ministers that they themselves presented to you. It is from among the depositories of the public interests that you have chosen the depositories of your authority. You are desirous that the National Assembly should unite itself with your Majesty for the re-establishment of public order and general tranquility. You sacrifice to the good of the people your personal pleasures. Accept then, Sire, our respectful acknowledgment, the homage of our love, and bear in all ages the only title that can add to the dignity of Royal Majesty, the title that our unanimous acclamations have decreed you,

THE TITLE,

" LE RESTAURATEUR DE LA LIBERTÉ  
" FRANÇOISE !"

The Restorer of French Liberty.

AUGUST 13.

On the opening of this day's sitting,

The President informed the Assembly, that he had yesterday the honour of waiting on the King ; and that His Majesty had appointed the celebration of *Te Deum* at twelve o'clock this day.

COMPLAINT against a PROCEEDING of the PARLIAMENT of ROUEN.

The King's Attorney for the Bailiwick of Falaise had been nominated by the Bailiwick one of the Commissaries appointed to prepare the instructions of the district to its deputies. In these instructions he had been principally instrumental in procuring the insertion of some articles not very favourable to the Supreme Courts. The Parliament of Normandy considered this as a *contempt*, and determined to punish with the utmost rigour the imprudent officer who had dared to look with disrespect on the ancient *Exchequer of King William*. On the information of the Attorney-General, they suspended him from his office, and summoned him to appear in person before them.

This proceeding was immediately appealed to the Council, and complaint made against it to the Committee of Reports by the King's Attorney for Falaise.

The Committee this day reported on it to the National Assembly, and advised that the President should be directed to issue writs to the Keeper of the Seals to demand such documents relating to the proceeding as had been put into his hands by the plaintiff, in order to their being referred to the Committee of Twelve, or the Committee of Information, on the report of which the Assembly might finally resolve, as the case might require.

The King's Attorney for Falaise represented, that all persons whatever, and especially the Parliament of Normandy, were strictly prohibited from attacking under any colour the National Liberty ; that in all assemblies of the people for the public good, the utmost freedom of opinion ought to be secured ; he required that the injurious expressions in the information of the Attorney-General of Rouen should be erased ; and that the Parliament should indemnify him for the injury he had sustained in being suspended from his office without cause.

An honourable Member observed, that to prevent the Members of the Assemblies of Bailiwicks from declaring their sentiments freely, was to strike at the constitution of the National Assembly, which was founded on the liberty of individuals ; that the proceeding of the Parliament of Normandy had been cruel and arbitrary ; that the eyes of

\* *Comité de Rédaction* is a Committee to whom are referred all motions, propositions, &c. to be digested into proper words.

France and of Europe being constantly fixed on the National Assembly, they were called upon to punish in an exemplary manner this abuse of authority; that instead of referring the matter to the Keeper of the Seals, they ought to bring the Attorney-General of the Parliament of Normandy to the bar, by one of their own officers, to answer for his conduct.

In reply to this it was said, that if men were to be brought to the bar without the most satisfactory proofs of their guilt, they might be compelled to take a journey of three or four hundred leagues, merely to shew that they were innocent; and that before voting any resolution on the present case, the Assembly ought to examine the decree and the documents that accompanied it.

Several Members maintained, that a body purely legislative, as the National Assembly was, could not, without violating the principles on which it was constituted, erect itself into a tribunal, at the bar of which citizens might be cited to appear; that the Assembly, convinced of the dangerous tendency of such a mode of proceeding, had already appointed a Committee for the sole purpose of receiving informations concerning persons accused of treason against the nation; and that it was essential to leave to the Courts to be established the power of pronouncing judgment.

M. Garat, on the contrary, contended, that the National Assembly, being the sole judge of its own constitution, possessed the exclusive right of deciding on any real or supposed breach of its privileges.

The question was put, and the opinion of the Committee of Reports was agreed to by a great majority.

#### JUSTIFICATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BEAUVAIS.

Events of the most trivial nature, on ordinary occasions, assume an appearance of national importance, in a moment like the present.

Yesterday at five o'clock the National Militia stopped at eleven two carts loaded with hay, straw, oats, and charcoal, which had been sent to the Archbishop of Beauvais by one of his tenants. On searching them a small packet was found, concealed in a bundle of hay, containing letters to the Archbishop, his Secretary, and his man of business. The packet was immediately sent to the National Assembly, which was not then sitting; but the President, in the presence of the Duke de Villequier, and two other Members, opened it, and found that it contained nothing but printed papers, relating to the charities established in the Archbishop's diocese.

In the mean time, a rumour was spread from Versailles to Paris, that these papers contained correspondence of a treasonable nature; and the Archbishop of Saintes, apprehending that this accident might bring a scandal on the whole body of the Clergy, proposed that the President should be directed to publish a contradiction of the report, to be inserted in the journals, which was unanimously agreed to by the whole Assembly.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

The Viscount de Noailles stated, that the soldiers were continually quitting their colours; that the whole army was on the point of dissolving; and that it was necessary instantly to nominate a committee to consider of the number of troops necessary for the defence of the kingdom, the expence of maintaining them, and the future constitution of the French army.

An Hon. Member replied, that this was not the business of the Legislative Body; that they ought instantly to devote their whole attention to establishing the grand principles of the Constitution; and that, till the Constitution should be established, there was no means of knowing the authority of the Assembly over the Military Establishment.

#### THE MILITARY OATH.

In the resolution passed two days ago, relative to the oath to be taken by the troops, there was a small mistake, which was this day corrected. It runs, "*that the civil and municipal magistrates at the head of the troops shall administer the oath to the officers.*" It is now amended, *that the civil or municipal magistrates shall administer the oath to the officers at the head of the troops.*

This mistake afforded M. de Mirabeau matter for a keen invective against the present municipalities. "This formula," said he, "is not less impure in its principle, than unhappy in the manner of wording it. The municipalities, in their present state, are monsters. Much has been said of the feudal aristocracy, the judicial aristocracy, the sacerdotal aristocracy; but I know none more tyrannical than the municipal aristocracy."

#### ELECTION COMMITTEE.

It was determined, on the report of this Committee, that the Bailiwick of Chaunay shall not, at present, send Deputies of its own; but that its petition shall be deposited in the Secretaries Office, that its right may be established on fixing the general representation of the kingdom.

#### THE KING'S ANSWER TO THE NATIONAL ADDRESS.

At twelve o'clock, the Representatives of the Nation, in their robes, as had been agreed on

on the evening preceding, went in a body to the Palace. His Majesty received them in the grand gallery, and M. Chapelier, the President, delivered the Address voted on the 13th, (see page 289) to which his Majesty returned the following

ANSWER :

"I accept, with gratitude, the title you give me. It corresponds with the motives by which I was directed, when I assembled the Representatives of my nation. It is my wish, in the mean time to secure, with your assistance, the public liberty, by the restoration of order and tranquility, so necessary at present. From your knowledge and intentions I look forward, with confidence, to the result of your deliberations.

"Let us go and address our prayers to Almighty God, to grant us his assistance, and return thanks for the generous sentiments that reign in our Assembly."

TI. DEUM.

This Answer was received with loud applause, and the King, attended by a grand deputation from the National Assembly, immediately repaired to the Royal Chapel.

The procession, which was formed on the model of that by Louis XIII. when his Queen was declared pregnant, was uncommonly splendid.

The King having signified to the President his wish that the National Assembly should attend by deputation, M. Chapelier laid the matter before the Assembly, and it was unanimously agreed that a grand deputation of twenty-four members should be appointed, agreeable to his Majesty's desire.

The ceremony commenced with the first vesper, which was chanted by the Bishop of Sens, first Almoner to the King, in the pre-

sence of the Cardinal de Montmorency, Grand Almoner of France.

The King, the Queen, Monsieur, the King's Aunts, and several persons of both sexes belonging to the Court, were in the body of the Chapel.

The whole service was accompanied by the music of the King's band, and every couplet was followed by acclamations of *Vive le Roi*.

It was universally agreed by those who were present, that they had never seen so much grandeur and pomp united with so much joy and simplicity.

The King was attended back to his apartment by the Deputation from the National Assembly, amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi*.

In returning to their Hall, though the afternoon had been devoted to the Bureaus only, yet some circumstances urged them to hold a General Assembly.

The chief object which occupied them was the interpretation of a word in their decree concerning the Tenth. It had been expressed, that the collectors should continue to levy them until the National Assembly should have provided a compensation. Some of the Deputies thought that this word *compensation* was not the same as had been adopted by the Assembly.—They imagined besides, that the Clergy intended by this word *compensation* to imply an *equivalent*. After a pretty long and tumultuous debate, the Clergy themselves avowed, that in renouncing the tenth, they intended to make a sacrifice; and consequently they did not expect that an *equivalent* should be returned to them for what they had given up.

(To be continued.)

## THE HETEROCLITE.

### NUMBER IX.

**I** PURPOSE for the subject of this month's paper a short extract or two from a Tragedy founded upon Dr. Percy's celebrated Ballad of the Hermit of Warkworth, which is at present in manuscript, and which will probably, from the peculiar disposition and situation of the author, ever remain so. The part I have selected for the entertainment of my readers is taken from the beginning of Fit the third, where Sir Bertram, accompanied by his brother, sets out after the battle in pursuit of his intended bride.

One early morn, while dewy drops  
Hung trembling on the tree,  
Sir Bertram from his sick bed rose,  
His bride he would go see.

A brother he had in prime of youth,  
Of courage firm and keen,  
And he would tend him on the way,  
Because his wounds were green,

All day o'er moss and moor they rode, &c.

#### ACT I. SCENE II.

A Cottage by the Side of a Wood,  
*Bertram and Eldred.*

*Ber.* Here let us rest awhile our way-worn limbs,

See, brother, how the infant streaks of day  
Do gild yon' eastern cloud—Stout Chanticleer,  
Singing his noisy carol to the morn,  
Welcomes the early passenger,

P p 2

*Eld*

*Eld.*

Ah Bertram!

How to my faithless memory does this scene  
Recall a thousand fond sensations!  
Views of past happiness, my Bertram, oft  
Live strongest in remembrance.—Oh the time  
When in our boyish days, together straying,  
We've sipp'd o' th' limpid brook, and gather'd  
berries,  
And listen'd to the sound of every rill;  
Or thro' the thick wood wandering, heard  
the birds  
Chaunt forth their rustic minstrelsy—  
Then, Bertram, were our hearts at ease—we  
caught

From Nature's harmony our peace of mind;  
No pangs of sleepless jealousy—no cares!  
No frantic moments of corrosive doubt!  
Passion's fierce agonies were not then felt.

*Ber.* Eldred! there is in love an ecstasy  
Which over-weighs all troubles of the mind.  
You, in your retrospect, are much too hard  
For me—I'd not exchange my present hopes,  
Uncertain as they are—no, nor my fears,  
For purest bliss without these hopes and fears:  
Incertitude's the nurse of true affection;  
Cease to suspect, and you will cease to love.

*Eld.* Fie, Bertram! fie! you entertain  
opinions

Unworthy of yourself and Isabel.  
Did I confess those tender feelings you do,  
I should be far from reasoning as you do.  
With me, affection's hope when once con-  
firm'd

Would become gratitude, and I should—

*Ber.* Spare me, Eldred;  
I do confess my error, and from hence  
Will recollect me, that the human frame  
Is not compounded solely of those dregs  
Whose gross and sensual qualities do impress  
The stigma of concupiscence,  
But of those more refin'd and spiritual parts  
Which raise and meliorate the lumpish mass.  
I will remember that I have a mind  
Contracted to a mind.—But let us on: [arm;  
The morn invites our steps—lend me thine  
My wounds are green, and do disfigure me.

*Enter an Old Cottager.*

*Both.* Hail, venerable Sir!

*Cott.* And hail, sweet Youths!  
God's benediction on ye! But what business  
Brings you this lone and solitary way?

*Ber.* Father! we go to seek a lovely maid,  
Affection's dearest pledge; and fond impatience  
Prompts our tir'd steps to take the nearest  
paths. [prosper!

*Cott.* If ye be worthy—may ye herein  
If not—Heaven blast your cruel purposes!

*Ber.* Why this unnecessary curse, old man!  
Hast thou a ruin'd daughter?

*Cott.* I had a daughter once—a lovely girl,  
Of gentlest manners.—An admirer came;

A man of wealth, but worthless.—He by arts  
Of deep deception, perfected by use,  
Working her passions to th' extreme of love,  
Altur'd to wrong her unsuspecting heart.  
Her virtue gone; a phrenzy seiz'd her mind,  
Oh God! it would have griev'd your very  
souls [faint!

T' have seen what she did suffer.—Dear, dear  
Ev'n now, tho' threescore winters since have  
shed [locks,

Their hoary influence o'er these old grey  
Ev'n now can I recall me of her woes!  
Sometimes she would appear a statue—fix'd  
In agonizing trance! then were her griefs,  
Lacking the balmy moisture of her tears,  
Silent, but Oh! most shockingly expressive!  
At other times, wild o'er the mountain's brow,  
Frantic—distracted with the thought, she'd fly,  
And scale the dangerous cliff—there sit, and  
laugh, [fits.

And weep, and sigh, and rave, and shriek, by  
Aston, returning reason would forbid  
Such wretched seeming—then, poor child,  
she'd blush,

And chide herself for her unruliness.  
At length it pleas'd Heav'n to pity her:  
That Power, to whom at intervals her prayers  
Were all address'd—took her unto himself.  
The manner of her death was like her life;  
Save that the light of reason, which had long  
Or faintly shone, or oft'ner not at all,  
At length when hope was shed—blaz'd into  
sense:

Perception of the lovely sufferer's wrongs  
Her wrongs extinguished—There she sleeps  
in peace, &c. [pointing to her grave.]

#### ACT IV. Scene III.

*Malcolm and Servant.*

*Mal.* Go! get thee gone to bed—  
And at an early hour see thou awake me.  
[Exit Servant.]

Now darkness reigns, and o'er the silent globe  
Imagination's ghastly spectres roam. [the eye  
Now sleep with leaden mass weights down  
Of unsuspecting innocence—  
Now creeping villainy and bloody murder  
Start from their hollow caves and prow! the  
earth!

And now th' owl from the lonely battlements  
Bodes death to the bewilder'd traveller;  
While the pale Hecate, with all her train  
Of withering spells and incantations,  
Night's wizard circle walks.—  
Oh! could I see myself! Methinks I bear  
Guilt's mission in my very countenance.  
Is it not Russian-like and vile of feature?  
Mark!—yes—devilish! [cause;  
Why should I spill her blood? There is no  
She never did me harm.—Psha!  
It is an idle fancy—I'd not look on't,

*The*

The strong delusions of a working brain  
Intent on what is not—Yet the *loves* Bertram,  
And ere my rival shall possess the gem  
That sparkles not for me—I'll dash 't to pieces.  
Come out, keen blade! wound thou but deep  
enough,

And Isabel! ere the next sun arise,  
Thy soul shall see its Maker—

As this specimen is not meant to be continued, any further particulars concerning the plan, &c. of the above Tragedy is of course superfluous: I only humbly beg leave to remind the industrious *Gerard Croesus* of the day, that Hurd's judicious Discourse on Poetical Imitation is still in being.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE pathetic lines inscribed on the tomb of Dr. ROSE in Chiswick Church-yard, I have read in your Magazine with particular pleasure. Such as were acquainted with that very worthy and ingenious man may not dislike to see his character drawn at greater length in plain prose.

Nature seemed to have formed him for the arduous but useful profession to which he was bred, that of a preceptor or teacher of youth. The employment of his early days he afterwards pursued from deliberate choice, and with indefatigable zeal to the last. A robust constitution, though in his more advanced years subject to transient fits of the gout, with a spirit of activity and perseverance which no toil or application would damp, joined to extensive literature, sound knowledge, and the best principles, enabled him to pursue it with uncommon success. His capacity and fidelity in the discharge of this important office were so well known, and his benevolent disposition was so universally obliging, that parents and guardians thought themselves happy in committing to his care those young persons for whose intellectual and moral improvement they were most solicitous. Nor was their confidence in him disappointed. Dr. Rose had too much probity and honour to sink a profession in itself liberal, and nearly connected with the highest interests of society, into a mere trade. From an ardent love of learning, virtue, and rational piety, it was his sovereign aim to promote them among the rising generation. Dr. Rose was a Dissenter from conviction. But he had too enlarged an understanding, and too just an impression of what belongs to religious liberty, to be a bigot himself, or not to condemn bigotry in others, of whatever denomination. His charity and his esteem were extended to the upright and deserving of all sects. Hypocrisy he detested; cant he despised; for truth and honesty he had a peculiar reverence. His faith in Christianity was at once enlightened and affectionate; in consequence of the most diligent enquiry into its evidences, and the deepest persuasion of its divine excellence; however his sentiments might in some particulars differ from those of many sincere be-

lievers. To infidels, of decent deportment, he manifested every proper forbearance; the same time that his principles could not be shaken by their boldest attacks, nor chilled by their most frigid subtleties. I have heard him repeatedly declare, that his favourite exercise in his Academy was to inculcate on the students, every Sunday evening, the great doctrines and duties of natural and revealed religion, as inseparably united and mutually supporting each other. On those occasions he found himself animated to a degree of energy and fervour, which no other subject could equally inspire. Yet the vigour of his mind was apparent in a variety of lights. The general outlines of his character were strongly marked. On the behaviour of Dr. Rose the fashion of the times had no influence. His manners were unaffected, frank, and cordial. He always appeared what he really was, and furnished a proof of what I have ever believed, that dissimulation is not necessary to please, or to attach those whose regard is worth seeking. He secured it without the smallest assistance from that quarter. If he was thought sometimes a little blunt in delivering his opinions on matters of doubtful disputation, or a little pertinacious in defending them, it had its root in his native benignity: that was still the same. There was not a drop of gall in his whole composition. If his conversation was sometimes tinged with a dash of egotism, it was yet so totally free from the least symptom or air of pride, that it never disgusted: I had almost said, you liked him the better for it, as you often like Montaigne for the same reason. If he was apt to tell the same story too frequently, still he told it in such a manner, that it seldom failed to divert as at first. He possessed, indeed, a vein of genuine humour, as well as a fund of cheerfulness, and a store of facts, that rendered him a very lively and entertaining companion; while you could often perceive, in the height of his mirth, emanations of sensibility and tenderness, that were sure to interest and delight all who had any themselves. In truth, a friendly, warm, and feeling heart was Dr. Rose's most distinguishing characteristic.—What he earned with incredible labour was



was ready, without solicitation or show, to impart, for the relief of unfortunate or the advancement of obscure merit; though he had a numerous family of his own to provide for; and though his public situation frequently required an extensive hospitality. To that ignoble jealousy of the reputation acquired by others, which has been observed to disgrace so many men of letters, he was quite superior. Where he could applaud justly, he felt a joy in applauding generously. Nothing could exceed his fairness, in appreciating the different claims of such works as fell under his review

from time to time; or yet his candour in recommending to general estimation those authors, where his judgement approved. It will not be wondered, if qualities so amiable, added to talents in themselves and by their use to respectable, endeared him to a very numerous acquaintance; among the rest to the individual who offers this little tribute of deserved praise to the memory of a man whom he intimately knew, and sincerely valued.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader.

H. B.

## ALBUM OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,

[Continued from Page 194]

### INSCRIPT. XVII.

MR. SMITH.

**I** KNOCK'D—and the door was open'd  
to me.

June 3, 1786.

WM. SMITH.

### INSCRIPT. XVIII.

MR. SPENCE

STOP now, my wand'ring thoughts!  
And let REFLECTION with EXAMPLE teach,  
How SOUL-FELT HAPPINESS differs  
From the vain pursuits and futile joys  
Of the great and giddy world.

I AM A MAN, born within the prospect  
Of all the world calls happiness on earth,  
Whose vain mind, swol'n with sanguine hopes,  
Seem'd almost to grasp the wish'd-for goal—  
AM NOW DEPRIV'D OF ALL!

EXCESS OF WORLDLY EXPECTATION was  
my crime!

DISAPPOINTMENT my punishment!  
RESIGNATION is my COMFORT!  
And surely HERE I find a SOOTHING LESSON  
To hush the turbulent passions of the soul.  
On ev'ry side NATURE displays an awful  
solemn scene;

And MAN seems tranquil in conscious innocence!

His humble heart, unswo'n with earthly pride,  
SEEKS COMFORT BUT FROM GOD!

Sure, from a WELL-MEANING LIFE,  
To find hereafter an ETERNAL BLISS.

PIETY AND BENEVOLENCE are all his  
thoughts,

And all his WAYS ARE PEACE!  
October 16, 1776. HENRY SPENCE.

### INSCRIPT. XIX.

MR. GIFFORD.

WERE it possible to be happy without the

society of WOMEN, the Inhabitants of this  
place would be most enviable.

(No Ins.)

JOHN GIFFORD.

.....

### INSCRIPT. XX.

MR. GREATHED.

IN FULLER PRESENCE, we destroy  
Mid mountains, rocks of trackless height,  
These cliffs—mountain streams—this night  
Of solemn gloom—a DRY!  
Thin Eye of Man shall e'er behold  
In living grace of Sculptur'd Gold!  
Aug. 1783. BERTHE GREATHED.

### INSCRIPT. XXI.

MR. CLIFFORD.

I have lately wandered six weeks among  
the wildest parts of SWITZERLAND, and  
have beheld nothing equal to the sublime and  
awful scenes which surround this WONDER-  
FUL SOLITUDE!

I have often sought hospitality in ABBEYS  
and CONVENTS; and have no where met  
with a more cordial and hospitable reception  
than at the GRAND CHARTREUSE!

"Solve, mari magno turbantibus æquora  
ventis,

"E terra, magnum alterius spectare la-  
borem." LUCRET.

Arrived Sept. 19. THOMAS CLIFFORD.  
Departed Sept. 22, 1785.

.....

### INSCRIPT. XXII.

M. LE COMTE DE BASELIN.

MORTE!—qui que fois, ADMIRE LEUR  
COURAGE!

IMITE LEUR VERTUS!—CHACUN d'eux  
est UN SAOI!

(No date) L. COMTE DE BASELIN.

Mr. GREATHED was twice at the Chartreuse, and left two Inscriptions.

INSCRIPT,

INSCRIPT. XXIII.

Mr. FISHER.

Ducere sollicita jucunda oblivia vitæ.

Oct. 2, 1785. J. FISHER, *Angl.*

INSCRIPT XXV.

Monf. Le Duc DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.

*J'arrive ici le 10 Juillet, 1771.*

*J'en pars le 17 pensant de reconnaissance  
des honnetetés qui j'y ai reçues.*

*Le SPECTACLE de ce désert, affreux, &  
saint Desert est pour l'Homme qui pense un  
Champ fertile en réflexions.*

*L'Homme est un être si difficile à connaître !  
c'est entreprendre & ma tâche dans un labyrinthe  
bien embarrassé !*

*Monsieur.*

"The proper study of the Man is Man."

Le Duc DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.

Le 17 Septembre, 1771.

INSCRIPT. XXV.

Lord BELGRAVE, Lord C. SOMERSET,  
Mr. GIFFORD.

Lord CHARLES SOMERSET, Mr. GIFFORD, and Lord BELGRAVE, join their testimony to that of all those who have so fully and gratefully expatiated on the hospitality and politeness of the Reverend FATHERS and the romantic beauties of the place.

Oct. 17, 1787.

INSCRIPT. XXVI.

Mr. MONTOLIEU.

Virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit.

LEW. CHA. MONTOLIEU. (*Angl. Lat.*)

P O E T R Y.

LAST NIGHT :

A POEM.

WRITTEN IN A STATE OF ILI HEALTH,  
And ADDRESS'D TO LAURA on her  
BIRTH DAY.

By EDWIN.

BLEST point of time—to those who  
sigh,  
When ceasing pangs do die away,  
When sleep sweet-stealing seals the  
eye,  
And Lethe's Naiads round your pillow  
play,  
Till Nature, 'fore exhausted, wakes refresh'd  
to day!

Then Fancy draws her airy forms,  
And pictures scene with magic skill—  
Or, should she sink in somnolent arms,  
A whispering Genius oft her place doth  
fill,  
And breathe forth fairy tales of bliss or woe—  
wrought ill

The Dæmon Pain had ceas'd to sting  
With angry hand his fateful dart,  
The God of Sleep began to wing  
His opiate arrow to my half-ear'd heart,  
When thus a Genius sooth'd away its every  
smart:

'Soft and peaceful be thy rest,  
'Sweet complacency smooth thy  
breast!  
'Gentle Slumber, Pain's defence,  
'Shed her balmy influence;  
'And like easy be thy hours,  
'When the sun shall gild you towers,  
'For Aurora's new-born rays  
'Deck thy Law's natal day.  
'Fairy elves now trip the lawn,  
'And will trip it till the dawn,  
'Fitting sound, to magic spell,  
'† Velvet-tufted sphondyl,  
'From whose leaves they sip the dew  
'To the health of lovers true,  
'Mynning Laura's name with glees,  
'Maid "of thy idolatry."

So sang the Spirit—then flapp'd his  
wings,  
His liken wings upon my eyes,  
Which moisten'd well in Pity's springs,  
Perching upon my lips, he flutt'ring dies,  
Fann'd by my holom's zephyr gale of wak'ning  
sigh.

As from the surface of the deep  
On waves sublime the wrecks arise,  
And boats ride fast-locked in sleep;  
So on the rising swells of living sighs  
Float these soft words—such as my muted  
soul supplies.

\* The English line is, as every body sees, a quotation from PERSE.—The lapse of idiom, rather than of memory, is marked in Italics.

† "ο Ασφονδελισσι Λημνισσι."

' Ah! gentle Genius, what tho' elves  
 ' Do sit around the daffodil,  
 ' And with the dew regale themselves;  
 ' Say, doth the Fairy-Queen so sweetly will,  
 ' That Laura's life shall peaceful be and free  
 ' from ill?

' Oh! may some fav'rite Sprite by day  
 ' Lead her where Pleasure's riv'let flows;  
 ' And guardian Sylphs from flow'rs in  
 ' May,  
 ' The sleepy poppy—the dew-dripping  
 ' rose,  
 ' Sweet philtres draw, which shed by night  
 ' may bring repose.'

With smiling mien that hope bespake,  
 On sigh-fann'd wings the Genius flew;  
 Leaving my Fancy's fire awake,  
 Which lit with Truth th' ideal scenes she  
 drew,  
 And kindled into fiction what was coldly  
 true.

Somnus his opiate dart now drew,  
 When lo! the morn full gladsome seem'd,  
 The vaulted Sky spread brightest blue—  
 The rising Sun with heighten'd lustre  
 beam'd,  
 From whose full orb e'en then meridian splen-  
 dor stream'd.

' More deep—more fresh was nature's hue,  
 ' More blithe the woodland's harmony;  
 ' All seem'd to say the Spirit sang true—  
 ' E'en I from pangs by magic charm was  
 ' free—  
 No pain but one I felt—the pain of loving  
 Thee!

EDWIN.

### S T A N Z A S

WRITTEN amidst the RUINS of a COUNTRY  
 SLAT.

**O** POW'ER of Time! how chang'd is now  
 the scene,  
 Where Art was graceful, and where Nature  
 fair!

Thou, Desolation! sit'st the Valley's Queen,  
 And not a human accent breaks the air.

Of all the mansion's space, of all its pride,  
 Yon tottering tower alone remains to tell;  
 The treacherous ivy climbs its outward side;  
 The spirit haunts within, and adder fell.

Yet once there was a time, ah now no more!  
 When Pleasure's voice resounded thro' the  
 dome;

When thus assembled, all the village poor  
 Forgot the toilsome day and lowly home.

And once the lovers of the echoing chase,  
 Warm from the field, there drain'd th'  
 inspiring bowl:  
 A jocund ring, of ruddy, vacant face,  
 Who spoke the clamorous raptures of the  
 festal.

Where yonder weeds now mantle half the  
 plain;  
 The tribe of Flora once unrival'd grew:  
 Sweet tribe! whose beauty caught the ad-  
 miring swain;  
 Sweet tribe! who perfum'd every gale  
 that blew.

There many a youthful pair were wont to  
 stray,  
 And mark each charm that grac'd the  
 fruitful vale,  
 Attentive listen to the woodland lay,  
 And bless the scene, and breathe the ameo-  
 rous tale.

Perhaps some bosom by the Nine inspir'd,  
 Might, wandering, catch from thence the  
 glowing line;  
 Descriptions that have Nature's children fir'd,  
 And thoughts that gave the breast its warmth  
 divine.

Here let me ponder o'er the wasted scene!  
 Too faithful picture of Life's transient day!  
 Where Time obtrudes his changeeful hand,  
 unseen,  
 And steals a passion or a power away.

O Time! to Youth how bright thy prospects  
 seem!  
 Entranc'd we gaze, allur'd by scenes so  
 fair;  
 How soon the bowers decline, we little  
 dream,  
 Which Fancy's plastic hand bids flourish  
 there.

Unmindful as we urge the devious chase,  
 And flutt'ring Hope points onward to de-  
 light,  
 Youth's active hours to age progressive pace,  
 The firmer passions die—and all is night!

For O! when Age steals on with torpid hand,  
 How the nice nerves his iron sway declare!  
 How fatal then to all the tender band  
 Which Love, and Hope, and Fancy che-  
 rish'd there!

Perhaps the time may come, that, wandering  
 here,  
 'Midst these congenial scenes I waste the  
 day,  
 The sick'ning day, to hopeless anguish dear,  
 When Death shall snatch my soul's delight  
 away.

Perhaps like thee, O bard of Pity's stream\*,  
Mourn o'er the ruin of the mind sublime !  
Feel all its fires extinct, save one faint gleam  
To aid the horrors of the dreadful time !

The voice of Pity then shall soothe no more ;  
No more shall Nature's walks to rapture  
move ;

The Muse in vain her softest warblings pour,  
Nor Friendship charm us, nor the smiles  
of Love !

Ah lot severe !—But cease—dark is the  
view :

Yet trust, O Man ! a brighter scene shall  
rise ;

O trust, when to this world thou bidst adieu,  
The Feelings, ever young, shall meet thee  
in the skies.—

Dover.

RUSTICUS.

A W I S H.

UNNOTED, lonely as I rove  
The wilds that bound th' Aonian grove,  
And, to deceive Life's gloomy day,  
Cull many a field-flower in my way,  
And sweep with rudest hand the lyre,  
Now tun'd to Pity, now Desire ;  
O should my Ann, matchless maid,  
Steal out and meet me in the shade ;  
And should her beauteous hand entwine  
A chaplet for this brow of mine ;  
And should she, whilst her cheek might glow,  
Place the dear chaplet on my brow ;  
Tho' wild flowers all the wreath compose,  
Void of the laurel and the rose,  
O I would prize the rustic wreath,  
And bless it with my latest breath !  
Nor envy you your garlands rare,  
Sweet Crispa, and Matilda fair.

Dover.

RUSTICUS.

S O N G.

WHAT avail the power of beauty,  
Though unnumber'd hearts it gain,  
If the Passion, scornful duty,  
Rise, rebel, subdue, and reign !  
Thais, though by slaves surrounded,  
Feels her every snare restored ;  
Daily wounding, daily wounded,  
Lives tormented, while adored.

How much nobler, how much wiser  
Fair and virtuous Mary's end ;  
Heedless who for beauty prize her,  
All her cares her mind attend.

She, o'er other hearts victorious,  
Aims not there to fix her throne ;

But a triumph far more glorious !  
To subdue and rule her own.

I. W. A.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE,

OD: the FOURTH, Book the FIRST.

STERN Winter's gone !—Again the jocund  
Spring

Doth, with itself, kind Nature's bounties  
bring :

Again the vessels sail ; and now the hind  
No more can in the fire his pleasure find,  
Nor in their folds the flock—the lively green  
Expels the *white*—and decorates the scene !

Venus, the Nymphs and Graces in her train,  
When the Moon rises, dances on the plain ;  
Vulcan, with ardent haste, prepares for Jove  
The dreadful armour of the realms above.

With myrtle or with flowers (to which the  
Earth,

Freed from keen Winter's pow'r, has now  
giv'n birth)

We'll bind our comely heads ; and, willing,  
give

A kid or goat—which ever Pan receive.

Impartial Death (such is the will of Fate)  
Strikes, with unerring hand, the poor and great ;  
Hopes of long life we must not entertain—  
Each day informs us that those hopes are vain.  
Dread Pluto's kingdom you must soon behold,  
And all the Gods in fabled story told :

There when you come, alas ! no dice are  
thrown ;

In that dire place even Venus cast's unkown ;  
Nor will your tender Lycid there be nam'd,  
With whom both you and every girl's in-  
flam'd !

Uppingham, Oct. 7, 1789.

W. P. T.

O D E to S I L E N C E.

I.

OH. Silence, maid of pensive mien,  
Thou liv'st unknown, unheard, unseen,  
Within thy secret cell ;  
A pilgrim to thy shrines I come ;  
Oh lead me to thy hallow'd home,  
That I with thee may dwell !

II.

Say, do'st thou love to drink the dew  
That trickles from the church yard yew  
At midnight's stillest hour ;  
Or weep in melancholy fit,  
In some dear chancel-house to sit,  
Or some dismantled tower ?

\* Collins.—The River Arun, in Sussex, may, with propriety, be styled the stream of Pity ; as Otway and Collins resided on its banks ; and as Miss Charlotte Smith now breathes from thence some of the most beautiful and pathetic streams that ever Nature and Pity inspired.

III.

Ah no ! the hoarse night-raven's song  
Forbids thee there to linger long.

When darkness shrouds the coast ;  
There too complains the wakeful owl,  
With many a yelling demon foul,  
And many a shrieking ghost.

IV.

Or with thy sister Solitude  
Dwell'st thou, 'mid Asia's deserts rude,  
Beneath some craggy rock,  
Where nor the roving robber hies,  
Nor Arab sees his tent arise,  
Nor shepherd folds his flock ?

V.

Yet e'en in that sequester'd sphere  
The serpent's hiss assails thine ear,  
And fills thee with affright ;  
While lions, loud, in angry mood,  
And tigers, roaring for their food,  
Rage dreadful thro' the night.

VI.

Or do'st thou, near the frozen pole,  
Where lumbering seas forget to roll,  
Brood o'er the stagnant deep,  
Where nor is heard the dashing oar,  
Nor wave that murmurs on the shore,  
To break thy charmed sleep ?

VII.

Yet there each bird of harshest cry,  
That bravely wings the wintry sky,  
Screams to the Northern blast ;  
While, on each ice-built mountain hoar,  
That parting falls with hideous roar,  
Grim monsters howl aghast.

VIII.

Then where, ah tell me ! shall I find  
Thy haunt untrodden by mankind,  
And undisturb'd by noise ;  
Where, hush'd with thee in calm repose,  
I may forget life's transient woes,  
And yet more transient toys

TO A VIOLET.

THO' from thy bank of velvet torn,  
Hang not, fair flower, thy drooping crest ;  
On Delia's bosom thou shalt find  
A softer sweeter bed of rest.

Tho' from mild zephyr's kiss no more  
Ambrosial balms thou shalt inhale,  
Her gentle breath, whene'er she sighs,  
Shall fan thee with a purer gale.

But thou be grateful for that bliss  
For which in vain a thousand burn ;  
And, as thou stealest sweets from her,  
Give back thy choicest in return.

Lines to the Memory of GEORGE CUTHBERT, Esq. one of the Representatives in Assembly for the Parish of Port Royal, Jamaica, and late Provost-Marshal-General of that Island, who died at his House in Spanish Town, on the 17th of June last, universally lamented.

THE proudest marble, with the sculptur'd  
bust,  
Would poorly compliment my Cuthbert's  
dust :

The honest heart, best tribute to his fame,  
With deep - felt anguish consecrates his  
name.

O soft Benevolence ! whose godlike plan  
His life pursu'd, lament the friend of man !  
Active to serve whom fortune had oppress'd,  
And most inclin'd to serve the most distress'd ;  
Large was his soul, whose love, to all display'd,

Knew no distinctions, save what Virtue made.  
Grieve Friendship, grieve, whom delicacy  
guides,

And o'er whose feelings Honour pure pres-  
sures

Ne'er from thy noblest dictates did he swerve,  
His only object was his friend to serve.  
Of easy intercourse, of manners bland,  
The wish to please, and temper at command,  
Devoid of pride, of vanity and spleen,  
The kindly passions harmoniz'd within :  
Sense, with good-nature and good-humour  
join'd,

Confirm'd the even tenor of his mind,  
Ye Social Virtues all, his loss deplore,  
Your best example is, alas ! no more.

S. H.

# THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER 25.

MR. HARLEY from Norwich appeared the first time at Covent-Garden Theatre in the character of Richard III. This performer is evidently an imitator of the late Mr. Henderson, from whom he is said to have received some instructions, and instructions which

have not been thrown away upon him. His figure like that of his master is not in his favour, nor is his countenance very prepossessing. His voice is however powerful, his action just, and throughout the whole character he exhibited proofs of knowledge of his Author, much beyond what we have lately seen from country

country performers transplanted to London. In the soliloquies he was the most successful, though in the other scenes he was far from deficient. In parts where figure is not essential, he promises to be a very able successor to Mr. Henderson, many of whose characters have been very inadequately filled up since his decease.

OCTOBER 1. King Henry V. was revived at Drury Lane, and in a manner very creditable to both the Manager and the Theatre. The part of King Henry was performed by Mr. Kemble, who sustained the dignity and importance of the English Hero in a manner which deserved and obtained the approbation of the audience. Fluellin was not disgraced by Mr. Baddeley, and the other performers did at least justice to their parts.

7. The Dramatist, whose first appearance was noticed in our Mag. for May 1789, (See Vol. XV. p. 411.) was again brought forwards with some alterations, and those for the better. Mr. Holman among others performed Mr. Middleton's part. It was received with applause. A new Epilogue was spoken by Mr. Lewis.

13. The Tempest, or the Enchanted Island, by Shakespeare, with additions by Dryden and Davenant, was acted at Drury Lane. The principal alteration was the introduction of a counterpart of the main plot with the characters of Hypolito (Mrs. Goodall) and Dorinda (Miss Farren); the latter, the sister of Miranda; the former, that of a man who had never seen a woman. This alteration, with other changes in the conduct of the plot, and the introduction of the spirits, &c. tend to render the Tempest more showy, and consequently more likely to please a mixed audience: the general effect, however, is not so natural nor so satisfactory to the admirers of the great and sublime, as it first came from the pen of its original incomparable Author.

In the absence of Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan, it is highly praise-worthy in the Manager to employ the musical part of the company to so good a purpose. Mr. Kelly and Mrs. Crouch in Ferdinand and Miranda performed and sung admirably; Miss Farren sustained Dorinda with great simplicity; and Mrs. Goodall (save that she was scarce masculine enough) did no discredit to Hypolito. The other performers were in general respectable. An Epilogue written by General Burgoyne was spoken by Miss Farren.

14. Died at General Lascelles's house near Breamford, the once-celebrated Miss ANNE CATLEY, who is said to have been married to the General.

She was born in the year 1745 of poor

parents, her father being only a Gentleman's Coachman, and since the keeper of a public-house near Norwood.

At the age of fifteen, being found to possess some musical talents, she was bound an apprentice to Mr. Bates, a composer of some eminence, and resided in the house of his father. Her first appearance in public was at Vauxhall in the summer of 1762; and on the 8th of October, in the same year, she appeared for the first time on the stage at Covent Garden, in the character of the Pastoral Nymph in *Comus*. She was at this period remarkable for little more than the beauty of her person, and a diffidence in public, which she soon got rid of. In the next year she became the object of attention, from an application by her father on the 16th of May to the Court of King's Bench, for an information against her master Bates, Sir Francis Delaval, and one Fraine an attorney, charging them with a conspiracy; the first, in assigning her over to Sir Francis Delaval for the purpose of prostitution; and the last, for drawing the several deeds used on the occasion. It appeared by the affidavits that Sir Francis, while the lady lived with Mr. Bates the elder, had insinuated himself into her favour, and soon after a negotiation was set on foot, which ended in the gallant paying Mr. Bates 200l. and securing to him the benefit of an engagement he had made for her at Marybone Gardens the ensuing season. This transaction coming to the knowledge of her father, he caused the application to be made to the King's Bench; in consequence of which the information was ordered to go against all the defendants, but probably ended in a compromise, as no more was heard about it.

That season she sung at Marybone Gardens, and at the end of it went to Ireland, where she staid until the year 1770; when she appeared again at Covent Garden, and continued to perform a stated number of nights for many succeeding years, much to her own and the Manager's advantage. In 1773 she sung at the Oratorios at Covent Garden, by which she added to her fortune more than her same; being, from certain neglects of decorum in her general line of acting, ill suited to the solemnity of such performances, and having to contend with the more chastised deportment of Mrs. Sheridan at the rival Theatre. Being always attentive to economy, in a course of years she had amassed a considerable fortune; and when her attraction failed, she was enabled to retire to independence. Her last performance, if we remember right, was in 1784.

She was, to use the words of a diurnal writer,

writer, "the favourite of Thalia, the favourite of the Town, and the favourite of Fortune."

"Her Theatric representations will be remembered as long as the same exists of the Poets that portrayed them. The discussion of her professional merit should be the subject of a volume; we shall therefore only add, that her voice and manner were, perhaps, never equalled in the same style. The heart of conviviality still vibrates with song and joy at the recollection of "Push about the Forum." Her person *all but* equalled her accomplishments. A few years back she was the centre of attraction: the pursuit of men of every rank and station in society; the game that all coveted, and *some* perhaps —."

"Beauty is a captivating Syren; and to resist her enchantment, *man* must possess something *more*, or something *less*, than the usual portion of humanity. The allurements a Theatric life holds out to lovely women, admits the same observation, and justifies the application with ten-fold force. All that can be said, is, *Alas! poor Human Nature!*"

"She possessed many virtues, and the greatest of all—Humanity. Her generous hand often *lightened* two heavy hearts. Feelingly alive by nature to every impression of sensibility, this amiable virtue accompanied her elevation to rank and riches; and joined others that adorn the first stations in society, and which alone make them respectable. She was the good mother, the chaste wife, and accomplished woman."

"*Beauty* certainly formed no part of her character; but where is the prude that ever owned half her merit! Her openness, goodness, knowledge and generosity, added to her personal accomplishments, rendered her an acquisition of which the wealthiest might be proud!—This morality of Players, like that of Princes, is exempt from the precision of vulgar rules."

16. Othello was performed at Covent Garden; Othello by Mr. Fennell, and Iago by Mr. Harley. The former gentleman has made so little progress in improvement in the two years he has been absent, that we entertain less expectations from his future performance than we did when he first appeared. His requisites for the stage are however so good, that the effect of them cannot be lost, except from his own negligence. Mr Harley confirmed the opinion generally received of him, that in tragedy at least he will prove the legitimate successor of Henderson.—His performance was chaste, spirited and correct throughout; and displayed much observation and discernment of stage effect, as well as a perfect knowledge of his Author.

The following EPILOGUE was spoken by Mrs. TAYLOR, on her Benefit-Night, at BIRMINGHAM, after the Tragedy of "PERCY."

(Written by JOSEPH WISTON, Esq.)

OF all hard lots (believe me, I'm not joking)  
The poor Tragedian's is the most provoking.

With many an Ah! and many an Oh! we groan,

And howl for all misfortunes—but *our own!*  
Yet all this misery we contrive to bear;  
Nay more—we gather comfort from despair;  
We keep out woe—by weeping and by *sighing*;

And (stranger yet!) we really *live*—by *dying*;

Tho' many an Actor—more provoking still—  
Can scarcely live—*he dies so very ill!*

Well—after five dull acts of grieving, pining,  
Of murr'ring, moralizing, fainting, whim-

ing—  
I've just recover'd my exhausted breath;  
From my cross Jealous-pate divorc'd—by *death!*

That was the *ancient* method!—but they say,  
Our moderns have a much *gentler* way;  
With some *expense* indeed, but little *pain*,  
They sop, like glass, the brittle marriage-

chain;  
Then, 'stead of crossing the black Stygian ferry,  
Continue where they are—*alive and merry!*  
I too am merry—I've abundant reason—  
Mirth never found a more convenient sea-

son;  
A *plenteous* crop rewards my summer's toil;  
This is my *Harvest Home*—I've reap'd the *golden* spoil!

For common favours common thanks suffice;  
But when I turn around my wond'ring eyes—

While I reflect, your bounties know no bounds—

I feel how weak, how empty are all sounds!  
My *heart* does justice to your kind applause;  
But meanness would disgrace the noblest cause;

Nor will I call superfluous blessings down  
To crown those virtues that *themselves* can crown.

Who has not heard the precept of the Bard,  
"Benevolence becomes its own reward?"  
The generous glow that fills each conscious breast

Confirms the truth: for, blessing, you are blest!

Then why the pomp of gratitude display?—  
If sensibility the bosom sway,  
The noble-minded know—to *feel* is to re-  
pay!

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Stockholm, Sept. 8.*

**A**CCOUNTS were received here this morning that the King of Sweden had quitted the neighbourhood of Hogfors, and fallen back to the frontiers of his own dominions. The Russians attempted to cut off the Swedish garrison in their retreat; in which they would probably have succeeded, had it not been for the spirited efforts of a battalion of the West-Gotha-Dal regiment, who prevented the landing of the enemy's troops that had been embarked in thirteen galleys, with a view to effect a descent at some distance from that fortress.

A report having been spread that the Russians had formed the project of sending a part of their coasting fleet, with troops, to attempt a landing near this capital, orders have been issued for arming and disciplining the city militia; and every necessary precaution is taken for the defence of the neighbouring coasts.

*Paris, Sept. 10.* The three great constitutional questions which have for some time occupied the attention of the National Assembly are, 1st, Whether the Assembly is to be periodical, or permanent. 2dly, Whether it is to form one or more houses; and, 3dly, Whether the King shall have a *Veto*; and, if granted, whether it is to be an absolute, or only a suspending *Veto*. After a long and warm debate yesterday on the first question, they voted themselves permanent; but without any explanation or modification whatever. The second question, after a very warm debate, was adjourned till the evening.

*Vienna, Sept. 12.* The Emperor, perceiving his recovery to be confirmed by the progressive amendment in his health, has now dismissed his medical attendants, after rewarding them in the most liberal manner. Since his removal to Hetzendorf his Majesty has made several excursions in the environs of that place, and yesterday morning he took an airing on horseback, as far as to the lines of this city.

Marshal Haddick returned hither on Thursday evening much recovered. On the 3d of this month Marshal Laudohn returned to Semlin, and on the next day the Archduke arrived at that place. Marshal Pellegriani is still at Peterwaradin.

*Berlin, Sept. 15.* The difference between the Russian and Swedish accounts received of the action between the two coasting fleets, on the 24th ult. is so great, as to make it extremely difficult to form a just idea of the result, or of the consequences which may

ensue; but upon the whole it is believed, that the Swedish galleys, which made good their retreat, are not rendered unfit for service; and that they are sufficiently numerous to prevent the Russians from having a decided superiority. This opinion is confirmed by the certainty of the King of Sweden's having received a considerable reinforcement of troops and stores, which make his force by land superior to that of Russia, and may enable him to support himself during the few remaining weeks that this campaign can last.

*Paris, Sept. 17.* The National Assembly having declared itself permanent, and resolved upon its unity, has fixed the term of duration of each branch of the Legislature at two years. The Assembly has granted to the King the suspending *Veto* only; but it is not yet determined whether his Majesty is to withhold his sanction to any Act for one or more Sessions.

*Vienna, Sept. 19.* An *Estafette* arrived here yesterday from Marshal Laudohn, with intelligence that the army from Weiskirchen effected the passage of the Danube on the 8th inst. and on the evening of that day encamped at Banofze. After its junction with the corps from Croatia, the whole army marched forward to Paliofze, where it arrived on the 10th. In the morning of the 11th, before daybreak, the advanced guard, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, passed the Save, in boats, from Paliofze to Ostrowitzza, and halted at Schelchnik. The rest of the army also crossed that river the next morning, in three divisions, and advanced to join the Prince of Waldeck. In the evening of the 12th the whole army encamped on the Heights of Dedma, which command the lines of circumvallation constructed by Prince Eugene, when he besieged Belgrade in the year 1717. The Imperial army met with no opposition from the enemy during its march. One of the Turkish armies is stationed at Ismail, another at Ruschuck, and a third in the vicinity of Bender. The Pacha of Romelia was, on the 12th inst. within six German miles of the Imperialists; but his whole force is said not to exceed 30,000 men.

*Vienna, Sept. 23.* Advices have been received here, that Prince Potemkin's army passed the Dniester on the 20th instant.

*Vienna, Sept. 26.* Intelligence has been received here of the trenches having been opened before Belgrade, both on the heights, where Marshal Laudohn's army is posted, and on the banks of the Save, (in front of Semlin) where Prince de Ligne commands.

*Madrid,*



*Madrid, Sept. 28.* On the 21st instant, being the day appointed for the ceremony of the King of Spain's coronation, or, as it is here termed, his Public Entry, their Catholic Majesties, together with all the Royal Family of Spain, in different state coaches, preceded by the three companies of life-guards, and the great officers of state, and followed by the attendants in waiting of each individual of the Royal Family, in different state carriages, forming all together a most numerous, splendid and magnificent procession, left the Palace about six in the evening, and proceeded through some of the principal streets to the church of St. Mary, where Te Deum was sung; and from thence their Majesties returned, in the same manner through other streets, to the Palace. Orders had been previously given for all the houses to be decorated and illuminated in the best manner possible on that and the two following days.

On the 22d in the afternoon their Majesties and the Royal Family went in the same state to the *Plaza Mayor*, or principal square in the city, to see the Royal Bull-fight. On such occasions it has been the ancient custom for the bulls to be fought by Noblemen, or Gentlemen of distinguished birth: on the present, four gentlemen entered the lists, and fought the six first bulls on horseback; they have been rewarded in the usual manner with a pension, and with the rank of *Caballero de Campo*, or Equerry to the King. The rest of the bulls were fought by the most famous Bull-fighters that could be collected from every part of the kingdom. The balconies of the first, second, and third stories of the houses in the square were appropriated to the reception of the great Officers of State and their ladies, of both the male and female part of the Royal Household, the Members of the Council of Castile, those of the other Supreme Councils of the kingdom, and of the heads of many other departments of the State, who all attended, with their ladies, in court dresses. The Ambassadors and other Foreign Ministers were invited to the feast, and a balcony was allotted to each: the Ambassadors had their seats on the first story, and the Ministers of the second order and the *Chargés d'Affaires* on the second. By the most exact computation of the number of spectators in the square they amounted to about forty-five thousand.

On the 23d their Majesties and the Royal Family went early in the morning, in private, to the old palace of the Buen Retiro, to which the church of St. Jerome joins. At nine o'clock the King and Queen, with the Prince of Asturias and the Infant Don Antonio, entered the church. Their Majesties

took their seats on a throne to the right of the high altar; and the Prince of Asturias and the Infant Don Antonio on chairs to the left of the throne, opposite to which was seated the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, and next to his Eminence thirteen Archbishops and Bishops on a bench. The remaining space of the platform raised before the high altar was occupied by the Great Officers of State and of the Household, at the entrance of it stood four Herald's Arms, and on the steps four Mace-bearers with the Royal maces. In the body of the church were seated, according to their rank, a certain number of the *Grandees* of Spain, of the *Títulos* of Castile, and the *Procuradores de Cortes*, or representatives of those cities and towns who have the right of vote in the *Cortes* of the nation. After the Mass was ended, at which the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo officiated, his Eminence took his seat at the foot of the High Altar, and before him was placed a table, with the Book of the Gospel open, and a golden cross on it. The senior Herald at Arms then read the proclamation for the oath of allegiance, which was afterwards repeated by the senior Law Officer. This oath declares allegiance to the King of Spain, and to the Prince of Asturias, acknowledging his Royal Highness to be the Prince of this realm during his Majesty's life, and to be the lawful King, Lord and Heir of the dominions of Spain at his Majesty's death. After the oath was read, the Infant Don Antonio moved from his seat, and knelt before the Cardinal Archbishop to swear to the observance of it. His Royal Highness then did homage to the King, and after embracing his Majesty and the Queen, and the Prince of Asturias, returned to his seat. The *Mayordomo Mayor*, or Lord Steward of the Household, was then appointed by the King to receive the homage of all those who were present. The Cardinal Patriarch rose first, who having sworn before the Archbishop and the *Mayordomo Mayor*, kissed their Majesties and the Prince of Asturias' hands. The same ceremony was successively observed, first by the Prelates, next by the *Grandees*, after them by the *Títulos*, and lastly by the *Procuradores de Cortes*. The Patriarch then took the Archbishop's place, in order to administer the oath to the latter, and the ceremony concluded with singing Te Deum.

The decorations and illuminations of some of the houses of the *Grandees* and others of the Nobility, which happened to be situated in the streets through which the procession passed on the three before-mentioned days, were very splendid and costly; and those of the *Plaza Mayor*, and of the great square before

before the palace, were executed with the utmost magnificence.

His Catholic Majesty on this occasion has made a general promotion in his navy and army, and the Coronation has been, and continues to be celebrated by balls and festivals of different kinds.

*Vienna, Oct. 3.* On Wednesday last an officer arrived from the combined army, under the command of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and General Suwarow, with the news of a signal victory obtained over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 22d of September, near Martinestie, in Wallachia, when the Turkish army, consisting of between 90 and 100,000 men, was entirely defeated, after an obstinate engagement. The loss of the Turks amounted to 5000 killed on the spot, and 2000 in the pursuit. Very few prisoners were taken, as the enemy in general refused to surrender, and would not accept of quarter. The combined army took possession of the Turkish camp, which was abandoned in the utmost confusion, the fugitives having passed the river Rimnik, and taken the road to Brailow. The trophies which have fallen into the hands of the victors consist of nearly one hundred standards, six mortars, seven pieces of heavy cannon, sixty-four field-pieces, and a prodigious quantity of ammunition, stores, and baggage of all kinds. The loss of the combined army was between four and five hundred men killed and wounded, and about a hundred horses.

The Emperor has promoted the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg to the rank of Field-Marshal.

*Vienna, Oct. 7.* On the evening of Monday last, his Imperial Majesty returned to his Palace in town, for the winter. The fever has entirely left him, and he walked out yesterday on the ramparts.

An account was published here on the 4th inst. of Marshal Laudohn's having on the 30th ult. made himself master, by assault, of all the suburbs of Belgrade.

General Rouvroy died of a fever at Semlin, on the 30th of September.

*Paris, Oct. 7.* It being customary for the *Gardes du Corps* at Versailles to give an entertainment to any new regiment that arrives there, the regiment of *Flanders* was on Thursday last sumptuously entertained with a dinner by that corps in the palace. After dinner their Most Christian Majesties judged proper to honour the company with their presence, and condescended to shew their satisfaction at the general joy which prevailed among the guests. On their appearance the music instantly played the favourite song of *O Richard—O mon Roi*, and the company joining in chorus, seemed to unite all ideas in one unanimous sentiment of loyalty and love

for the King, and nothing was heard for some time but repeated shouts of *Vive le Roi* within and without the palace. In the height of their zeal they proceeded to tear the National cockades from their hats, and trampled them under their feet. The *Gardes du Corps* supplied them with black cockades, in the room of those they had treated with such disdain. The news of these proceedings soon reached Paris, where a general ill humour visibly gained ground.

On Saturday there were great disturbances in the Palais Royal, and it became unsafe for any one to appear with black cockades, as several foreigners experienced, from whose hats they were torn with much violence, and abusive language.

On Sunday the confusion increased, and a vast concourse of people tumultuously assembled at the town-house, under the pretence of demanding bread, and enquiring into the real causes of the extreme scarcity of it at this season of the year.

On Monday morning a number of women, to the amount of upwards of 5000, armed with different weapons, marched in regular order to Versailles, followed by the numerous inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, with several detachments of the city militia; and in the evening the Marquis de la Fayette, at the head of 20,000 of that corps, likewise marched to Versailles.

On Tuesday morning an account was received of some blood having been spilt. The *Gardes du Corps* fired on the Parisians, and five or six persons, chiefly women, were killed. The regiment of *Flanders* was also drawn out to oppose this torrent; but the word to fire was no sooner given, than they all to a man clubbed their arms, and, with a shout of *Vive la Nation*, went over to the Parisians. Some troops of dragoons that are quartered at Versailles also laid down their arms, and the Swiss detachments remained motionless, having received no orders from their officers to fire. The *Gardes du Corps* being thus abandoned, and overpowered by numbers, fled precipitately into the gardens and woods, where they were pursued, many of them killed and taken prisoners. Some of the heads of those who were killed were carried to Paris, and paraded through the streets on spikes. The same morning a report came that the King, Queen, and Royal Family were on their way to Paris. Upon this the whole people began to assemble from all parts of the town; and above 50,000 of the militia proceeded to line the streets and the road to Versailles. Their Majesties and the Royal Family accordingly arrived between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, after having been six hours on the road. The carriage

riages all proceeded to the Town-house. The concourse of people that attended is not to be described, and the shouts of *Vive la Nation* filled the air. From the Town-house they were conducted to the Palace of the Thuilleries, though totally unprepared for their reception, where they passed the night.

*Paris, Oct. 8.* This day their Most Christian Majesties received the Foreign Ministers at the Thuilleries, as did Monsieur and Madame at the Palace of Luxembourg.

The National Assembly still sits at Versailles, till room is prepared for their reception at the Louvre. On the 5th inst. the King gave his sanction to those articles of the Constitution, and *Droits de l'Homme*, which had been presented to his Majesty by the Assembly.

*Vienna, Oct. 8.* An Officer, dispatched by Field Marshal Prince Potemkin, on the 16th of September, has brought intelligence to the Russian Ambassador here, that the vanguard of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-General, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and totally defeated a body of Turks at Cauchan, a short distance from Bender. The Turks were under the command of Hassan Pacha, who commanded as Seraskier near Rehaja-Mohila, in the last campaign. The Pacha, with several officers of distinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made prisoners, and about 700 left dead on the field. The enemy's camp and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors.

The same Officer also brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by Prince Repnin, a few days before, near Tuhak, in Bessarabia, over Gazi Hassan Pacha, late High Admiral, and now Seraskier, who was attacked and defeated in such a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp,

with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the rest of his troops, towards Ismail.

*Vienna, Oct. 12.* Major-General Klebeck arrived here early this morning with the news of the surrender of the fortrefs of Belgrade to the Austrians, on the 8th instant. The particulars are not yet published.

*Paris, Oct. 22.* The National Assembly commenced business at the Archbishop's Palace on Monday last. [*End of Lond. Gaz.*]

Continued from page 299.

*Florence, Oct. 2.* We have received the melancholy intelligence, that on the 30th of September, at three quarters after eleven o'clock in the morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the town of Borgo San Sepolchro, which lasted two minutes. The Cathedral was destroyed, with some Churches, and many houses and palaces. The prisons being open the prisoners fled, and all the inhabitants made the best of their way out of the town into the country. At present we know not how many lives were lost, or how many were wounded, but hope that the number of those buried under the ruins is but few. In a village five miles off Borgo San Sepolchro the earth opened and swallowed up 30 houses with all their inhabitants, and the remainder of that village, consisting of about 150 houses, was totally destroyed: The earth opened there in many different places, and a great number of cattle have perished, besides above 1000 persons. At Caspian, not far from Borgo San Sepolchro, all the houses and corn harvest have been entirely destroyed. The City of Castello is thought to have suffered the most damage, as a great quantity of dust and smoke was seen to rise from it.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

SEPTEMBER 24.

**H**IS Imperial Majesty has just published an edict, permitting the free toleration of the Jewish religion throughout his dominions. It allows all the Jews residing within the limits of his Monarchy the Rights of Citizens. By this concession, the Jews have the liberty to buy and sell houses and seignorial estates, acquire the rights of Nobility, Barons, and Counts, and to assist at the States General; they may even possess Baronies having the power of justice. They are to enjoy all the Rights and Communities of Burghers, and are competent to hold any civil or military employments. In consequence of this edict, two very considerable Synagogues are on the

point of being built, one at Prague, the other at Vienna, besides some other considerable establishments.

The Irish Parliament is further prorogued to Tuesday the 1st of December next.

Treaties of marriage have been agreed on between the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, (in his 24th year) and the Princess Frederique-Louise-Guilielmina of Orange and Nassau, aged 19. Also between William Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Orange, (in his 18th year) and the Princess Frederique of Prussia, aged 15.

25. The Coroner's inquest met at the Blue Posts, in Cork-street, and sat on the body of Eleanor Johnson, a young girl, only  
seventeen

seventeen years of age, who had that morning poisoned herself, at the house of her master, Mr. Fraser, optician, in Old Bond-street.—It appeared in evidence, that an intimacy had subsisted some time between the deceased and a black man, named Thomas Cato, a native of the East-Indies, on whom she had fixed her affection; that on Thursday she had received a letter from him, wherein he accused her of deceit; which letter she had burnt. The contents of this epistle produced her fatal resolution. She wrote him a letter, which she meant to have forwarded by the penny-post, and afterwards purchased three-pennyworth of white mercury at an apothecary's, under pretence of its being to kill rats; which she took, and died in about two hours. The black, when examined before the Jury, appeared so ignorant and illiterate, that nothing could be collected from his evidence; nor the purport of the letter he had sent her be come at; but when her letter to him was read, he wept bitterly. The Jury, after a very humane and attentive consideration, brought in their verdict, lunacy.

The following is an exact copy of the letter sent to Cato by this unhappy girl:

*Sept. 24th, 1789.*

"My dear Thomas Cato,

"The letter I received this evening makes me very unhappy; to think you should expose me, and say I am deceitful, and forget my fond embraces so soon; no, my dear, I am not deceitful, nor did not intend to be; if I had, I should not have given my company to one not of my own colour: likewise, now you think me untrue, you shall have your property returned with pleasure; for, was you the finest man that ever my eyes beheld, after using me in this manner, I would not make you my husband; but I did intend it, from my heart, even to this hour—but, I am sorry to say, I never shall be married, nor never shall enjoy any thing again. As for you, you never will make use of your loving embraces with me any more—neither will you have it in your power to speak to me any more, for, I am very sure, the hour of immortality is drawing very near; I can feel my heart decay very fast: you could not make me recompence for the hurt you have done me with the words of your cruel letter, was you to die at my feet. One favour I beg of you is, if not too much trouble, to see me after I am dead, as I shall not live to be married, or even see another day. Let these few words be printed in your heart, as I am not able to write any more; for my eyes are flowing with tears, and my heart doth ache so I cannot hold my pen; but am your sincere well-wisher, till death,

E. JOHNSON."

VOL. XVI.

26. This evening a shock of an earthquake was felt at Wenlock in Shropshire, and its vicinity, which greatly terrified the inhabitants. The plates on the shelves in several houses were visibly shook.

29. Alderman Pickett was elected Lord-Mayor of this City for the year ensuing.

OCTOBER 2. A correspondent has favoured us with the following state of the Carron manufacture in Scotland, the greatest perhaps of the kind known in the world:—The weekly consumption of coals amounts to 11,000 tons, at 4s. per ton; and the consumption each day is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh during a whole week.—As many coals, therefore, are consumed in the Carron founderies as would suffice to supply a city of 700,000 inhabitants. A thousand workmen are daily employed in this manufacture, whose wages amount to 700l. per week, and 36,400l. per ann.

Col. Ross, who undertook to ride on horse from London to York, in 48 hours, for a large wager, performed his journey in 46 hours and a half with ease, for he had only 15 miles to travel in the last five hours. The distance from London to York is 202 miles.

People who have Sun-flowers in their gardens, &c. are recommended not to throw away the seeds, as they are excellent food for Poultry. It is also probable the seeds of the above-mentioned plant would answer in *Piggery* as well as in the Poultry-yard.

The *cropping* of horses' ears has been discovered to occasion the colds these animals have for some late years been liable to particularly in rainy weather! In the *sonth* stables, this practice will hereafter be less resorted to.

4. Lunardi went up in a balloon at Naples on the 13th of September, from the inner court of the palace, and being out of sight some hours, descended at a village 18 miles distant. The King, on his return, gave him 2000 ducats in specie, a medal worth 400 more, and a ring set with pearls.

6. A very handsome monument has been erected, by the Earl of Aylesford, under the tree in his Lordship's park at Packington, where an unfortunate man (see p. 226) was killed by lightning. The following is the inscription thereon: "On Thursday, September 3, 1789, William Cawley, of London, farrier, was on this spot struck dead by lightning. To commemorate this awful event, as well as to warn others from exposing themselves to the same danger, by taking shelter in a thunder-storm under trees, this monument is erected."

8. At Whitehaven on the 6th inst. they had the most extraordinary hail-storm ever experienced

experienced in the neighbourhood: the hail was precipitated in so great a body as to darken the atmosphere, and in the space of a minute and a half the streets were covered to the depth of four inches; many of the stones measured an inch and a half in circumference; the sky-lights were all demolished, and several other windows broke, but, to the surprise of every one, very little other damage was done. The storm did not extend to the distance of half a mile on any side of the town.

At Lancaster, on the same day, there was a very dreadful storm of thunder and lightning (though the air was cool), which was succeeded by heavy rains, hail, and high winds.

10. In the dangerous case of pins swallowed by accident, swallowing one egg, undressed, and in the course of an hour after another, is an infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if done immediately after they have been swallowed, *i. e.* before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

On the 1st of August last, a monthly meeting was instituted at Fez, in Africa, composed of Moorish poets, which drew together a vast concourse of people. The orations were delivered in a very beautifully laid-out garden, shaded with high palm trees, and refreshed by several fountains of water. The poet the most applauded received 100 ducats of gold, a magnificent robe, and a very beautiful horse, for an elegant romance he spoke in the Turkish language, and afterwards had a crown of flowers placed on his head by some dancing girls, which finished the entertainment.

M. Mesmay, Lord of Quincey, accused some time since of blowing up his castle with gunpowder, and killing a number of Patriots assembled there to rejoice at the accomplishment of the late Revolution in France, is found to be innocent.

12. The London East Indianman, Capt. Daniel Webb, homeward-bound, at St. Helena, in the year 1777, being under convoy of his Majesty's frigate *Thetis*, was ordered to have her gun-deck clear: in consequence, the crew being at work in the lazaretto for that purpose, by some accident a hoghead of brandy caught fire, and in a moment was in flames. The cask being stowed very near the scuttle of the magazine, the people were so much alarmed that they attempted their escape; but one gentleman, who was fifth Mate of the ship, and had been appointed to that station in Bengal, flew to the cask, and with his hand covered the bung-hole; the compression immediately smothered the flames. This is a convincing proof that no fear is to be apprehended from approaching a cask of

spirits in a similar situation, provided you make use of your hat or shoe, &c.

14. *An Antidote against the AGUE.*—Early in the autumn of the year take nine cloves of garlick, one every morning for three successive mornings; misis three, and take three till the nine are taken.

17. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 29th inst. was by his Majesty in Council further prorogued to the 10th of December next.

The Magistrates for the Tower Royal Division, assembled in their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, were applied to by Mr. Steel, of Newington, for a licence to open the Royalty Theatre, agreeable to the Act of the 25th of Geo. II. Mr. Steel stated himself to be the purchaser; and the Magistrates granted the licence.

# *Mr. GIBBON'S Estimate of the POPULATION of EUROPE.*

France, 20 millions.  
Germany, 22 millions.  
Hungary, 4 millions.  
Italy, with its islands, 10 millions.  
Great Britain and Ireland, 8 millions.  
Spain and Portugal, 8 millions.  
European Russia, 10 or 12 millions.  
Poland, 6 millions.  
Greece and Turkey in Europe, 6 millions.  
Sweden, 4 millions.  
Dermark and Norway, 3 millions.  
The Low Countries, 4 millions.  
In all, about 105 or 107 millions.

21. At half past two this afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans arrived in town from France, and alighted in South-street, where a house was provided for his reception: he was immediately visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several noblemen of distinction.

On Wednesday in the preceding week the Duke made application by letter to the National Assembly for a passport to leave the kingdom. The letter stated, that he was commissioned by his Majesty to transact business of importance in England; and that this was his reason for applying for a passport. The letter inclosed a kind of certificate from the Count de Montmorin, Minister for foreign affairs, that the commission for transacting the important business committed to the Duke by his Majesty was then preparing in his office. On this ground the passport was voted, though the members appeared to be all very much surprised at the application.

The same day the Duke left Paris with an intent to come to England by way of Boulogne; but on Friday morning, just as he was going to embark, he was stopped by a  
number

number of fish-women, who discovered his Highness, and would not permit him to go on board the vessel, but obliged him to return to his hotel, where they immediately placed a guard of the Bourgeois militia over him, with directions not to permit the Duke to go out of the house, as they were determined he should remain in close custody until the return of a deputation they had sent to Paris, to inform the National Assembly of the event.—The Duke produced a regular passport, signed at Paris; but no attention was paid to it by the women, who took the entire direction of this business into their own hands.

The Duke however was relieved from his bondage on Tuesday morning, as soon as the express returned from Paris. The Magistrates of Boulogne apologized to him for the intemperance of the mob, and said that they were perfectly satisfied with the passports which he had shewn.

Previous to the departure of the Duke of Orleans from Paris, he presented the National Assembly with two millions and a half of livres, the supposed fourth part of his revenue; for which he was thanked publicly by M. Necker, in the name of the King, and also by the President of the National Assembly.

22. The plan for conducting the battle between Perrins and Johnson this day at Baulbury was excellent in itself, and calculated to give every spectator a perfect sight of the contest. At eleven o'clock the door of an inclosure was opened, near the churchyard, surrounded with a paling, and capable of holding some thousand persons. In the midst was a raised stage, of about the same size as the space allotted for Humphreys and Mendoza at Stilton. It was covered with turf, and elevated from the ground about four feet.

The number of persons who were admitted amounted to about 500, so that every man was most conveniently accommodated. In a little time, however, the "rusty bumpkins" broke down the palisades of the inclosure, and took possession of the place, declaring that they had as much right to see the battle as others.

The green was thus completely crowded, and the gentlemen therefore who came from London were edged from their most convenient places by these intruders, and found it useless to complain.

This circumstance however, vexatious as it was, was not so unexpected, nor wholly inconvenient as to prevent or retard the contest taking place. Johnson, his second, and bottle-holder, were on the stage before this interruption of the barbarians, and Perrins ap-

peared shortly afterwards. They soon stripped, and the event of the battle proved the superiority of skill in athletic exercises over strength; for after a contest of exactly an hour and twelve minutes, Perrins was obliged, while on his legs, to give the victory to Johnson.

The cause of this victory was obvious to every spectator used to such conflicts. Perrins, infinitely superior in size and strength, but less used to the tricks of boxing than Johnson, found it impossible to stand out against so cunning an adversary. Even his size, perhaps, might have been against him, as too cumbrous to form a clean and dexterous pugilist; and his knowledge of the art was very inconsiderable indeed, for he constantly laid his body open by the awkwardness of his guard, and neither stopped nor struck with the method and style of an expert boxer.

In the first set-to, therefore, there was nothing, at least on his side, that was very picturesque in the eye of an amateur. He croiled his arms almost close to his body, which appeared to lay him open to an immediate blow. His adversary, however, gave ground immediately as he advanced, and he for some little time followed Johnson, who shifted from him all round the stage, to no purpose. Johnson, however, gave the first blow, and the Birmingham hero fell.

The two or three first rounds were apparently in Johnson's favour, who puzzled his antagonist by dancing about, and occasionally throwing in an unexpected blow. Perrins, however, followed him with much resolution, appeared to hold his manoeuvres in contempt, and at last put in a blow or two that turned the contest much in his favour. Johnson was considerably beaten about the ribs, and one of his eyes so cut, that in a short time it was quite closed. He continued, nevertheless, to fight with great care and cunning, and struck his adversary a severe blow on the face that laid his nose entirely open. This was soon followed by a second under his left eye; and Perrins was at last so worried by Johnson's rapid retreats and unexpected encounters, that he had evidently the worst of the battle every future round, and the odds, which were at one time in his favour, turned at last *ten to one* on Johnson.

Perrins, in the end, was entirely exhausted, and fought several of the last rounds with very little power to strike. He chopped at Johnson's face sideways once or twice with some success and effect; and shortly afterwards attempted the same at his stomach. But this effort hurt Johnson but little, while it considerably weakened himself. He aimed several blows, and immediately fell from weakness, while Johnson dropping at the

same time, struck him in the face as he was on his knee, and at last hit him whenever he tried, till a severe and successful blow at the centre of his face, which was already cut to pieces, obliged Perrins to yield the battle.

Johnson's umpire was Col. Tarleton, and Perrins had a friend from Birmingham.

23. The battle between Johnson and Perrins, at Banbury, was only a prelude to similar contests; and the discomfiture of the Birmingham *hero* was unfortunately but too ominous for all his countrymen who entered the lists after him; for on this day, after a dreadful conflict of upwards of an hour, Jacobus yielded the palm to Big Ben, the *quondam* challenger of Johnson, but who had paid forfeit, that Perrins might be indulged.

At one o'clock precisely the combatants entered the ring; after the usual ceremonies of shaking hands, &c. they *set to*. On the first onset Big Ben was knocked down seven times; from this circumstance the bets were considerably against him; but recovering his breath, he attacked his antagonist with the utmost ferocity, and followed up his blows with so much keenness and intrepidity, that victory, which before seemed doubtful, was now declared in his favour.

Bill Ward was second—Joe Ward bottle-holder, to Big Ben. Jacobus's second and bottle-holder we have not learned.

The battle was for one hundred pounds a side—and Jacobus, though equally unsuccessful, fought in a style far superior to Perrins, tho' he seemed to possess the same disproportion to his antagonist, being at least three stone heavier.

In about a quarter of an hour after these champions quitted the stage, George the Brewer and Pickard (Perrins's second) had perhaps the most bloody conflict that was ever remembered upon any stage. This battle, though fought without any attempt at manœuvre or delay whatsoever, lasted half an hour; and our correspondent adds, that less humanity between man and man was absolutely impossible.—Savage ferocity seemed to possess the minds of the combatants, who in their thirst for victory were almost transported to madness; and Pickard in particular was so dreadfully mauled about the face, that it would have been impossible for him to be recognized by his most intimate friends. In this situation he reluctantly resigned the palm of victory to George the Brewer.

25. On Wednesday the 21st inst. as the French National Assembly were sitting, a deputation from the Commons of Paris presented themselves at the bar.

Their purpose was to state the new troubles which within the last 24 hours had agitated the capital.

They informed the Assembly, that a mob of armed men and women had seized on a baker who lived near the Archbishop's Palace, and taken him before the Committee of Police, at the Hotel de Ville. They accused him of having concealed a considerable quantity of bread in his house.

The man there fully vindicated himself; he said, "that he had never been without flour—that even in the time of scarcity, he had regularly issued four batches each day."

The Committee pronounced him *innocent*!—The mob nevertheless broke in with furious threats and violence. They took away the unfortunate citizen, *banged him, cut off his bands*, and bore it about the streets on a pole!

A party of the National Militia being called on, *refused to interfere*! There was no other method of quelling these disturbances but by martial law, which was declared, and every effort made to put a stop to such outrages.

27. The following is the exact produce of the Game Certificate Duty for the last year, according to a return from the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office to the Board of Treasury, viz. Scotland, 3777l. 7s. 6d. Wales, 1629l. 1s. 6d. England, 52,862l. 3s. Total, 58,268l. 14s.

Mr. Fozard, the stable-keeper, of Oxford-road, rode forty miles within two hours on Epfom Downs last Saturday: it was on a bet of 150 to 100 guineas; he completed it on nine different horses, in one hour and fifty minutes.

28. The city of Brussels has narrowly escaped from becoming an awful monument of civil discord and popular despair.—A conspiracy has just been detected to undermine and blow up the houses of General Dalton and Count Trautmanndorff, and the guard-house, seizing the arsenal, and one of the gates, and admitting a body of exiles into the city.

On the above occasion 20 persons have been arrested; and in consequence of the supposed partiality of the Abbots for the Patriots, the Emperor has published an edict, sequestrating all the Abbots of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the administration of their revenues.

An ordinance has also been published, enjoining all the nobles, who have so long been voluntary exiles, to return within three weeks to their seats, under pain of forfeiture of their estates.

29. Matters are in a most distracted state at Paris; great jealousies and disagreements having arisen among the leading men in the late revolution. Count Lally de Tollendal, Mons. Mounier, and 130 other members of the

the National Assembly, went off at once from Paris last Sunday fortnight. Among them were the coolest heads and best disposed hearts for settling a firm and free constitution. It is supposed they have all left the country. The party that remain are not likely to do much good, being chiefly led by factious demagogues, who, having neither principle or property to bias their actions, are not the men to be depended on for pursuing the public good in such a state of confusion.

Nothing can exceed the barbarity and impudence of the fifth women. In their late visit to Versailles, on the night they arrived, nine of these devils, with knives in their hands, pushed into the anti-chamber of the Queen's apartment, where a young gentleman, M. de Villecour, (brother to the Marquis de Villette) as one of the gardes de corps, was on duty; they insisted on being admitted to the Queen, which he positively refused; they continued importunate, on which he placed himself at the door of the Queen's apartment, and called to those within to advertise the Queen of her situation. As they pressed on him he resisted; but they closed in, murdered the young man, cut off his head, and carried it on a pole back with them to Paris.

During the procession of the King and Queen to Paris, which went of course very slow, for there were in it 420 waggons laden with provisions of all kinds for the Court, furniture for the kitchens and other apartments at the Louvre, these wretches came up to the coach doors; abused the King and Queen in the most atrocious manner; told the latter they would cut her heart out; nay, one said she would dress and eat it;—and now that the King and Queen are at the Louvre, the mob required them to present themselves at the windows every three or four hours, that they may be assured the royal captives are not conveyed out of their clutches.—The Queen appears almost always with the Dauphin in her arms, and kissing him; with a view, doubtless, to soften the minds of the enraged populace; but no good turn of mind can be expected from such depraved wretches, who, ever since they got the upper-hand, have been kept in a constant state of riot and intoxication.

The strong law which the National Assembly have passed has already been put in execution. Seven persons, who were principally concerned in the tumult of last week, and in the murder of the baker, have been summarily tried, convicted, and hanged.

## PROMOTIONS.

**R**IGHT Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland, to be one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

The Duke of Dorset to be Lord Steward of the King's Household, vice the late Duke of Chandos.

Spiridon Foresti, Esq. to be Consul at Zante, vice Peter Sargent, Esq. deceased.

William England, Esq. to be Consul at Malta.

Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. to be his Majesty's Resident at Venice, vice John Strange, Esq. who retires.

5th Reg. (Irish) of Dragoon-guards, Lieut. Gen. John Douglas to be Colonel, vice Fitzwilliam, dec.

The Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Effingham to be Governor of Jamaica.

Right Hon. John Joshua Lord Carysfort, Knt. of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, to be of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council of Ireland.

## MARRIAGES.

**H**ENRY Hervey Aston, esq. of Aston, in Cheshire, to the Right Hon. Miss Ingram, daughter of the late Earl of Irwin, with a fortune of 75,000*l*.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, to Miss Lucy Stanley, of Broadway, Worcestershire.

J. Jones, esq. of Lanarth, to Miss Lee, daughter of Richard Lee, esq. of Lanfoist.

The Rev. Wm. Camplin, vicar of Locking, to Mrs. Tustin, of Bristol.

Anthony Taylor, of Gorkston, esq. to Mrs. Headley, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Headley, of North Walsham.

Mr. Joshua Chapman, farmer, of Little Waltham, aged 63, to Mrs. Ann Fitch, aged 75.

Mr. Clinch, of the military academy, Rotherhithe, to Miss Allett, who lately kept a young ladies boarding-school in Ipswich.

At Carmarthen, John Williams Hughes, esq.



esq. to Miss Gwynne, with a fortune of 30,000*l*.

Silvester Douglas, esq. to the Hon. Miss North, eldest daughter to Lord North.

The Rev. Ralph Ayden, rector of Hat-terden, to Miss Rachel Knight, youngest daughter of George Knight, esq. of Goadby, in Leicestershire.

Mr. Thomas Young, of Hertford, to Miss Rachel Gosling, of Highgate, daughter of the late R. Gosling, of Fenchurch-street.

Francis Forster, esq. of Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Forster, youngest daughter of John Forster, esq. of Piccadilly.

George Briscoe, esq. of his Majesty's navy, to Miss Hutchinson, of Putney.

Francis Joseph Barret, esq. jun. of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Lucy Swinburn, of Hexham.

Robert Hathorn Stewart, of Phylgill, esq. to Miss Isabella Agnew, only daughter of Sir Stair Agnew, of Lochinaw, Bart.

At Coventry, Thomas Wilkins, aged 89, to Sarah Orton, of Anguish-lane, aged 79.

The Rev. Richard Breerton, of Watton-Houfe, Gloucestershire, to Miss Sleech, daughter of the late Archdeacon of Cornwall.

The Rev. George Thomas Edifon, rector of Stock, in Essex, to Miss Master, daughter of the late Harcourt Master, esq. of Greenwich.

The Rev. Dr. John Camplin, vicar of the united parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard in Bristol, to Miss Whitley, daughter of Mr. Whitley, of Gloucester.

John Channing, esq. of Gower-street, to Miss Charlotte Perkins, second daughter of John Perkins, esq. of Staines.

Edward Law, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Powry, daughter of G. P. Towry, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office.

The Rev. Mr. Hannington, of Hanwell, to Miss Mason, of Eton.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Gore, eldest daughter of Col. Gore, Deputy-Governor of the Tower.

Sir John Hout, of Hertland, Bart. his Majesty's Consul General at the Court of Portugal, to Miss Aylmer, daughter of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart.

In Paris, by the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Harry Anne Lambert, esq. captain in the 1st regiment of life-guards, to Miss Whyte.

At Kirkton-hill, William Richardson, esq. late of the Island of St. Vincent, to Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, daughter of David Gardiner, esq. of Kirkton-hill.

At Chester, Capt. Forbes, of the 40th regiment, to Miss Limery, of Chester.

Robert Blencowe, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Penelope Robinson, youngest daughter of Sir George Robinson, Bart.

In Ireland, Major Greene, of Waterford, to Miss Jane Massey, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Massy.

At St. Mary, Woolwich, Lombard-street, Capt. Long, to Miss Brandon, both of the above place.

Sir William Dolben, Bart. to Mrs. Scotchmer, of Great Barton, relict of the late John Scotchmer, esq. formerly banker in Bury.

Mr. D. Hill, surgeon, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, to Miss Butler, daughter of Robert Butler, esq.

John Raper, esq. of Abberford, to Miss Wolley, of Fulsford.

At West Retford, the Rev. Mr. Youll, to Miss White.

Mr. Jackson, merchant, in Gainborough, to Miss Hacket, of Tickhill.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for OCTOBER, 1789.

**A**T the beginning of Sept. at Rome, Valambrini, a famous banker there. He has left 180,000 ducats in specie.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Josiah Clark, of Northampton, aged 92.

19. Robert Dinwiddie, esq. of Germeston.

21. Mr. Thomas Justice, Appleford, Berks.

Mr. Edward May, clothier, Corsham, Wiltshire.

Lately, Mr. Saville, North-parade, Bath.

22. Mr. Thomas Cornwall, apothecary, Marham street, Westminster.

Mr. Adam Saunders, merchant, Plymouth.

Lately, at Lancaster, John Birkett, esq. many years physician in London.

23. Mrs. Mary Holbrook, of Little Knight Rider-street, aged 97.

Francis Skyrme, esq. of Lawhuden, Pembrokehire.

Lately, in France, Henry Duquerry, esq. father of serjeant D. of Dublin.

24. Mr. Wilson, in Ave-Maria-lane, cabinet-maker, and clerk of St. Martin, Ludgate.

Mr. Stroud, of Gutter-lane, aged 80 years.

Mr. Evans, of Bath, the celebrated performer on the triple harp, at Fisherwick-hall, the seat of the Earl of Donnegal.

25. Humphrey Edmon, esq. of Woodhall, near Shrewsbury.

Mr. Hardy, card-maker, in the Old Bailey.

Lately,

• **Lately**, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Gary-street, attorney at law.

26. Mrs. Briggs, of York.

**Lately**, Silas Deane, esq. at Deal, formerly Envoy from America to the French Court.

**Lately**, the Rev. John Wingate, rector of St. George, in the Island of Grenada.

27. Christopher Jefferson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the County of Cambridge.

Mr. Fryer, surgeon, St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Sir Thomas Millar, of Glenlee, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. He early in life distinguished himself as a Counsel in the trial of James Stewart, in the year 1752, for the murder of Collin Campbell, of Glenure; soon after which he was chosen principal clerk of the city of Glasgow, which office he held till he was made a Judge. He succeeded the late Lord Alcmore as Solicitor-General in 1759, and the late Lord President in 1760 as King's Advocate; the following year he was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Dumfries, and in 1766 succeeded Lord Minto as Lord Justice Clerk; and in 1788 was promoted to the President's chair on the death of the President Dundas, and created a Baronet.

Francis Dawes, esq. senior fellow of St. Peter-house, Cambridge, and senior esq. beadle, to which office he was elected in 1755, on the resignation of Mr. now Dr. Porteous, Bishop of London.

28. At Colne Park, Essex, in the 47th year of his age, Michael Robert Hills, esq. who received the rudiments of his education from the late Rev. Mr. Palmer Smythies of Colchester: he was afterwards sent to Trinity college in Cambridge, and at length became a member of the Society of Lincoln's-Inn. Some years afterwards he visited several parts of the Continent, where he improved his taste for the polite arts, and enriched his collection of curiosities. After having spent about two years abroad, he returned to his native country, and formed the design of settling on one of his estates near Earls Colne, where he erected a mansion-house, and laid out his park and grounds with true taste and judgement. Mr. Hills died a bachelor, having devised and bequeathed the greatest part of his real and personal estates to Philip the second son of Thomas Astle, of Battersea-Rise, in the county of Surry, esq. who has taken the name and bears the arms of Hills.

Thomas Day, esq. of Annely, in Surry, author of *Sandford and Merton*, and many other pieces. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

**Lately**, at Kegworth, in Leicestershire, the Rev. John Willey, A. M. rector of that parish.

29. Henry Smith, esq. of New-house, St. Albans.

William Pope, esq. Hillingdon, Middlesex.

James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward of the Household. He was born 27th of Dec. 1731.

At Edinburgh, Lady Margaret Graham, widow of Nicholas Graham, esq.

William Owen, esq. late collector of the Customs, in the port of Conway.

**Lately**, on the Banks of the Loire, Madame Oudenade. Her house and furniture in Burgundy had been destroyed by the rioters, from the fright of which she never recovered.

30. Mr. Fearon, of Covent-Garden theatre.

Mr. William Frampton, grocer, Leaden-hall-street.

**Lately**, Mr. H. Hand, one of the Proctors of the Consistory court at Worcester.

OCT. 1. Miss Rosina Meyer, youngest daughter of Mr. Meyer, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

**Lately**. Mr. Robert Hancox, Banker, at Dudley.

**Lately**, at Knutsford, William Peters, esq. aged 87.

2. Mr. Richard Ellis, one of the oldest tea-dealers in London.

Mr. Chamberlain Godfrey, sen. at Battersea rise.

The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Huntingdon.

**Lately**, the Rev. Henry Bromwich, vicar of Worfield, Shropshire.

4. Horatio Ripley, esq. at Windsor.

Mr. Nicholas Baldock, of York.

At St. John's, near Worcester, the Rev. Pynfon Wilmot, B. D. rector of Caldbeck, in Cumberland.

The Rev. Abraham Dawson, rector of Ringfield with Redisham and Sotterley, and perpetual curate of Aldeby, in Norfolk.

5. Mr. Joseph Virell, cornfactor, at Ashford, aged 72.

Mr. Hughes, apothecary, Weobley, Herefordshire.

Mr. John Knock, grocer, at Buiy.

At Dublin, Henry Higenbotham, esq. of the Irish Treasury.

**Lately**, at Jersey, Major Charlton, commanding officer of the royal artillery.

6. At Mr. Barthelemon's, Vauxhall, Mrs. Cecilia Arne, relict of Dr. Arne, in her 78th year.

Mr. John Crompton, white-smith, Newark.

**Lately**,

Lately, at Bristol Hot-wells, John Blewit, esq.

Lately, John Galbraith, 32 years a Lieutenant in the Navy.

7. Mrs. Elizabeth Crofsley, sister of Sir Matthew Blakiston.

Mr. Robert Cochran, apothecary, Mitcham, Surry.

Lately, at Uttoxeter, aged 102, Thomas Dyche.

Lately, at Colcorton-hall, Leicester, Joseph Bowler, esq. aged 99.

Lately, at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Mary Cleator, at the age of 96. She was able to walk several miles till within a few days of her death. She had had 14 children, viz. 5 at single births, then 2, 3, and lastly 4 at a birth. Two of these four are still living.

Lately, at Newhouse, near Preston, Mr. Carter, a Roman Catholic Priest near 60 years at that place.

9. At Boroughbridge, James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn, and Baron of Paisley, in Scotland, Viscount Hamilton in England and Viscount Strabane in Ireland.

Mr. Wilson, painter and varnish-maker, Clerkenwell-clofe.

Mrs. Wallace, wife of the Rev. Jacob Wallace, of Braxted.

At Springhouse, near Chesterfield, John Burgoine Fernel, esq. in the 39th year of his age.

10. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, minor canon of Worcester, vicar of Wickentord, and chaplain of St. Oswald's hospital in Worcester.

Lately, in Ireland, the Rev. Chamber Cooke, archdeacon of Armagh, and rector of Rathconny and Cahirlay, in Cork.

11. Captain Stanley, of the fifth troop of dragoons in the Irish service.

Samuel Bayes, esq. at Clapham.

At Chester, Thomas Hunt, of Mollington, esq. member for Bodmin, in Cornwall.

At Edinburgh, Captain John Inglis, sen. of the Royal Navy.

Lately, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, Mrs. Holden, the once celebrated Charlotte Spencer.

12. Mrs. Merchant, of East Bourne, aged 83.

At Ponds Land, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Altham, widow of the Rev. Dr. Altham.

Lately, at Southampton, Mrs. Pitt, aunt to Mr. Pitt.

Lately, Mr. Edmunds, Suffolk-street, coal-merchant.

Lately, Edward Dockley, esq. late of the Custom house, and purser of the Prince man of war.

13. Charles Stanier, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Lieut. Hugh Hamilton, of the marines,

son of Captain Hamilton, of the Royal Navy.

At Culhorn, near port Patrick, John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, and Viscount Dalrymple. He was author of several tracts on the finances of this country.

14. Mrs. Lafcelles, the once celebrated Miss Catley, of Covent-Garden theatre. (See p. 299.) She was interred at Ealing.

15. Mr. Jonathan Butcher, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Teston, in Kent, Lieut. Gambier, eldest son of the late Admiral.

Lately, Lady Macdonald, wife of Lord Macdonald.

16 Mr. John Willes, woollen-draper, New Bond-street.

Mr. Gideon Dare, of Cockspur street, tinplate worker to his Majesty.

Mr. George Plomeridge, Mutton-lane, Hackney.

At Upton, Huntingdonshire, aged 85, the Rev. William Walton, L. L. D. and M. D. rector of that parish.

Lady Mannock, Gay-street, Bath.

Lately, in Germany, Lieut. Col. Francis Dillon, Baron of the sacred Roman Empire, and an officer in the Imperial service.

17. At the Earl of Aylebury's seat at Packington, Warwickshire, George Waldegrave, Earl Waldgrave, master of the horse to her Majesty, aid du camp to the King, and Col. of the 63d. reg. of foot.

At Newburgh house, near Ormskirk, John Woodcock, esq.

Mr. Michael Parys, of Great Suffolk-street, Charing-Crofs.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Sarah Killingly, aged 90.

Lately, the Rev. Peter Smyth, rector of Litcham and Lexam, in Norfolk.

18. John Flockhart, esq. keeper of the register of hornings.

Lately, The Rev. Mr. Poole, in the Vineyards.

19. Thomas Stillingfleet, esq. Gentleman of his Majesty's wine-cellar.

John Leapidge, esq. East Ham, Essex.

Anne Countess Dowager of Albemarle, widow of William-Anne second Earl of Albemarle, and daughter of Charles first Duke of Richmond.

20. Miss Halifax, of Reading, for grief for the loss of her father.

At Higham, near Bridgwater, Mr. William Barrett, surgeon, and man-midwife at Bristol, author of the Antiquities of Bristol.

Lately, Mr. William Skey, porter-brewer, Upton on Severn.

21. Mr. Hernon, grocer, in the Strand.



# THE European Magazine,

A N D

L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

For N O V E M B E R, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. and 2. A Portraits of the present KING and QUEEN of FRANCE. And,  
3. A PLATE of MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.]

## C O N T A I N I N G

|                                                                                                                                          | Page  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Page |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Account of the present King and Queen of France                                                                                          | 315   | [concluded]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | —    |
| Observations on the Properties of Potatoes                                                                                               | 316   | Dr. Howell's Journal of the Passage from India, by a Route, partly unfrequented, through Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Natolia, or Asia Minor, &c. &c. &c.                                                                                                                                                      | 353  |
| Various useful Medical Hints                                                                                                             | ibid. | Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. [continued]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 355  |
| Accounts of the Life and Writings of the late W. J. Mickle [concluded]                                                                   | 317   | Account of the Proceedings of the National Assembly of France since the Revolution in that Kingdom, July 14, 1789, [continued]                                                                                                                                                                              | 361  |
| Anecdote of the late Commodore Johnstone                                                                                                 | 318   | Letter to the Editors of the Critical Review, by Mr. Gen. Winter                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 369  |
| Verfes to his Memory. by Mr. Mickle                                                                                                      | 319   | Memoirs of M. De Gribeauval                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 373  |
| Letter from Lord Rodney to Mr. Mickle                                                                                                    | 320   | Dr. Bentley's Comments on particular Passages in Boyle's Examination of the Doctor's Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris, and the Fables of Æsop                                                                                                                                                      | 376  |
| Droffiana. No. II.                                                                                                                       | 321   | Theatrical Journal: including Account of Hayley's "Marcella"—Mr. Sr. John's "Isle of St. Marguerite"—Mrs. Yearley's "Earl Goodwin"—Mr. (The) Elephant's "Learned Lady" (performed at Liverpool); with the Prologues and Epilogues to each; and those spoken at Mr. Fector's Theatre, Dover, Nov. 4. &c. &c. | 377  |
| The Heteroclite, No. X.                                                                                                                  | 322   | Poetry: including Elegiac Tribute to the late Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge—Sonnet addressed to Mrs. Anne Yearley—Sonnet to the Memory of Maria Lanley, &c. &c.                                                                                                                                 | 383  |
| Some Questions relative to the Origin of the Order of the Jesuits; with an Original Letter of Pope Pius II.                              | 324   | Foreign Intelligence                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | —    |
| A contemporary Authority concerning the Death of the celebrated Crichton, which has escaped the Writer of his Life in the Biog. Britann. | 325   | Monthly Chronicle                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | —    |
| The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.                                                                                            | —     | List of Gentlemen pricked down for Sheriffs for 1790                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | —    |
| Dr. Gregory's Life of Chatterton                                                                                                         | 326   | Barrington's Speech in the Court of King's Bench against the Outlawry issued against him                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | —    |
| Leach's Cases in Crown Law                                                                                                               | 329   | Errors which induced the Court to reverse the Outlawry                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | —    |
| Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia [continued]                                                                                        | 330   | Marriages, Obituary, Prices of Stock, Grain, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | —    |
| Mrs. Piozzi's Observations and Reflections made in the Course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany                            | 332   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Sheridan's complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with Regard to Sound and Meaning                                            | 334   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Essays Philosophical, Historical, and Literary                                                                                           | 336   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Burney's General History of Music. Vol. I. [continued]                                                                                   | 337   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy [concluded]                                                             | 341   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Dr. Moore's Zeluco.—Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, Foreign and Domestic [concluded]                         | 346   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |
| Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France                                                            | —     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |      |

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill.

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

# ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received two letters signed *Theophrastus* and *G. G.* both to the same purport. We are obliged to both the Gentlemen for the preference they are willing to give to the *ESSEAN MAGAZINE*—but must decline their offers. The voluntary contributions of our numerous Correspondents render assistance on such terms unnecessary.

P. P. P.'s verses and W. C.'s, are too imperfect for publication.

Somebody under consideration.—*R. W.* in our next.

Anecdotes of *P. T. Esq.* have been deferred by an accident, but will appear in our next *Review*; in which also

The inaccuracy in the article pointed out by *D. A.* shall be properly noticed.

ERRATUM p. 155, for *Bailey's Dictionary*, read *Bayle's Dictionary*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 16, to Nov. 27, 1789.

|                   | Wheat    | Rye   | Barl. | Oats  | Beans |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                   | s. d. s. | d. s. | d. s. | d. s. | d.    |
| London            | 6 4 3    | 9 2   | 10 2  | 1 2   | 10    |
| COUNTIES IN LAND. |          |       |       |       |       |
| Middlesex         | 6 8 0    | 0 2   | 9 2   | 4 3   | 3     |
| Surry             | 6 7 3    | 3 2   | 11 2  | 2 3   | 8     |
| Hertford          | 6 5 0    | 0 2   | 9 2   | 3 3   | 8     |
| Bedford           | 6 5 3    | 8 2   | 9 2   | 1 3   | 2     |
| Cambridge         | 6 5 3    | 6 2   | 8 1   | 10 3  | 4     |
| Huntingdon        | 6 4 0    | 0 2   | 8 1   | 10 2  | 11    |
| Northampton       | 6 7 3    | 9 3   | 2 2   | 1 3   | 3     |
| Rutland           | 6 5 0    | 0 3   | 7 2   | 3 3   | 7     |
| Leicester         | 6 5 4    | 6 3   | 6 2   | 5 4   | 4     |
| Nottingham        | 6 4 3    | 10 3  | 5 2   | 3 3   | 6     |
| De by             | 6 10 0   | 0 3   | 8 2   | 6 4   | 0     |
| Stratford         | 7 4 0    | 4 2   | 2 7   | 5 3   |       |
| Salop             | 7 7 5    | 2 3   | 11 2  | 9 4   | 7     |
| Hereford          | 7 11 0   | 3 3   | 7 3   | 0 0   | 0     |
| Worcester         | 7 2 4    | 8 4   | 0 2   | 10 4  | 7     |
| Warwick           | 7 3 0    | 0 3   | 6 2   | 10 4  | 0     |
| Gloucester        | 7 8 0    | 0 3   | 4 2   | 2 4   | 2     |
| Wilts             | 7 7 0    | 0 3   | 5 2   | 8 4   | 8     |
| Warks             | 6 10 0   | 0 2   | 10 2  | 6 3   | 8     |
| Oxford            | 7 4 0    | 0 3   | 1 2   | 4 4   | 1     |
| Bucks             | 6 5 0    | 0 2   | 9 2   | 3 3   | 6     |

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

|                | Wheat  | Rye  | Barl. | Oats | Beans |
|----------------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Essex          | 6 3 0  | 0 2  | 7 1   | 11 2 | 8     |
| Suffolk        | 6 0 3  | 8 2  | 7 1   | 11 2 | 5     |
| Norfolk        | 5 11 3 | 2 2  | 6 1   | 11 0 | 0     |
| Lincoln        | 5 11 3 | 11 3 | 1 1   | 9 3  | 5     |
| York           | 5 9 3  | 9 3  | 1 2   | 14 3 | 3     |
| Darham         | 5 7 4  | 3 3  | 1 2   | 4 4  | 0     |
| Northumberland | 5 5 3  | 7 2  | 7 1   | 10 3 | 6     |
| Cumberland     | 6 1 3  | 7 3  | 1 2   | 3 3  | 10    |
| Westmorland    | 6 4 4  | 0 3  | 2 1   | 11 0 | 0     |
| Lancashire     | 7 1 0  | 0 4  | 0 2   | 5 4  | 0     |
| Cheeshire      | 6 9 5  | 6 4  | 3 2   | 4 0  | 0     |
| Moumouth       | 7 1 0  | 0 3  | 5 2   | 2 0  | 0     |
| Somerset       | 7 3 3  | 7 3  | 0 2   | 4 4  | 1     |
| Devon          | 7 3 0  | 0 3  | 4 1   | 7 0  | 0     |
| Cornwall       | 6 6 0  | 0 3  | 2 1   | 7 0  | 0     |
| Dorset         | 7 5 0  | 0 2  | 0 2   | 2 4  | 2     |
| Hants          | 6 8 0  | 0 3  | 0 2   | 0 3  | 9     |
| Suffex         | 6 3 0  | 0 2  | 8 2   | 1 3  | 8     |
| Kent           | 6 5 0  | 0 2  | 8 2   | 1 2  | 9     |

WALES.

|             |       |     |     |      |    |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|------|----|
| North Wales | 6 8 4 | 9 3 | 9 1 | 10 4 | 11 |
| South Wales | 6 6 5 | 0 3 | 7 1 | 8 3  | 3  |

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

## OCTOBER.

| BAROMETER. | THERMOM. | WIND.    |
|------------|----------|----------|
| 28—30—21   | 48—      | N.       |
| 29—30—07   | 46—      | N. W.    |
| 30—29—95   | 43—      | S. S. W. |
| 31—29—97   | 36—      | N.       |

## NOVEMBER.

|          |     |          |
|----------|-----|----------|
| 1—30—26  | 34— | N.       |
| 1—29—50  | 45— | S.       |
| 3—29—09  | 37— | N.       |
| 4—28—98  | 47— | S.       |
| 5—29—24  | 36— | N.       |
| 6—28—73  | 39— | W.       |
| 7—28—65  | 38— | W.       |
| 8—29—03  | 40— | W.       |
| 9—29—45  | 40— | W.       |
| 10—29—75 | 35— | W.       |
| 11—29—87 | 36— | W.       |
| 12—29—64 | 45— | S. W.    |
| 23—29—66 | 40— | S. S. W. |
| 24—29—54 | 47— | S.       |
| 25—29—45 | 48— | S. W.    |
| 26—29—39 | 43— | S.       |
| 27—29—40 | 45— | S.       |
| 28—29—47 | 39— | N. E.    |

|          |     |       |
|----------|-----|-------|
| 10—29—66 | 40— | N. E. |
| 20—29—64 | 37— | W.    |
| 21—29—94 | 40— | W.    |
| 22—29—86 | 40— | N. E. |
| 23—30—07 | 42— | N.    |
| 24—30—20 | 38— | S. W. |
| 25—30—17 | 38— | N. W. |
| 26—30—28 | 38— | E.    |
| 27—30—43 | 30— | W.    |
| 28—30—41 | 34— | W.    |

PRICES of STOCKS,

Nov. 28, 1789.

|                                                 |                          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bank Stock, —                                   | India Serip. —           |
| New 4 per Cent. 1777, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3-8ths | 3 per Cent. India Ann.   |
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 118  | India Bonds, gl. 4s. pr. |
| 3 per Cent. red. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 118         | South Sea Stock, —       |
| 3 per Cent. Conf. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 118        | Old S. S. Ann. —         |
| 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 118                          | New S. S. Ann. —         |
| 3 per Cent. 1786, —                             | 3 per Cent. 1785, —      |
| Long Ann. ea 13-16ths                           | New Navy & Vict. Bills   |
| a $\frac{1}{2}$ years purchase                  | Exchequer Bills —        |
| 30 Years Ann. 1778—                             | Lot. Tick. 15l. 18s. 6d. |
| India Stock, —                                  | India Lot. Tick.         |
|                                                 | Tontine                  |
|                                                 | Loyalist Debentures      |



EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



LEWIS XVI.

*King of France.*

*Published by J. Small, Cornhill, Dec. 2, 1789.*

# T H E EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, For NOVEMBER, 1789.

## ACCOUNT OF LEWIS XVI. and his QUEEN. [WITH PORTRAITS.]

THE present age and even the present day furnishes very striking instances of the instability of fortune, of the uncertainty of prosperity, and of the vicissitudes of life. What is now transacting in France holds out an awful memento to Kings, teaching in forcible terms the danger of infringing the strict rules of morality. The perfidy of France to Great-Britain has produced independence to America, and anarchy and confusion to itself. "Even-handed Justice has returned the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to their own lips." The event can neither be ascertained, nor with any confidence predicted. Whether the great rights of mankind are ultimately to be asserted, or forever riveted on our Gallic neighbours, can be only conjectured. The point is at issue, and humanity cannot but breathe a sigh; amidst the intrigues of selfish and heated politicians, the interests of society may not be forgotten in the termination of the dispute.

Lewis the Sixteenth, the present Monarch, has conducted himself towards his subjects with so much moderation and benignity, that calumny can hardly charge him with an offence towards them, or a violation of any of their rights. He is the grandson of his predecessor Lewis XV. being the son of the Dauphin who died at Fontainebleau, Dec. 20, 1765, aged 36, by the Princess Maria-Josepha of Poland. He was born Aug. 23, 1754, and was at first styled Duke of Berry. On the death of his father in 1765 he became Dauphin; and on the 16th of May, 1770, he married the present Queen, Maria-Anoinette-Josepha-Jeane, of Lorraine, Archduchess of Austria, born Nov. 2, 1755. On the death of his grandfather, May 10, 1774, he became Sovereign of France. His reign, until the present period, had nothing of brilliancy to applaud, but (except the measures relating to the American war) to censure, and hardly any thing worthy of the pen of the historian.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
I THANK you for your obliging notice of my paper concerning the BARK of the ELDER-TREE; not, indeed, on my

His time has been spent in amusement; and if he has not been kept in ignorance of the obnoxious measures of his government, he has at least the credit (if credit it may be called) of such want of information.—Of the circumstances which have led to the present state of affairs in the kingdom of France, our readers have already had an ample detail; it will be therefore unnecessary here to repeat them. Of the facts which have conducted to make a Queen unpopular, who has youth, beauty, and wit, and that in so gallant a country as France, the relation is more calculated for the amusement of posterity than the present day. The biographer and the historian will find many things which now appear dark and lucidated, much that is now obscure will be illuminated, and fame or disgrace will then be impartially awarded. At present passion and prejudice act with so much force, and so little is known with certainty, that any narrative now attempted would more probably record error than truth. The dealers in anecdote and scandal must therefore excuse us it, preferring the dictates of moderation and candour; we do not attempt to gratify an idle curiosity at the hazard of wounding misfortune. Should there have been any improprieties in the conduct of the French Sovereigns, their present state and future prospects more than atone for them. The school of adversity, though severe, frequently produces good; and in a case wherein all Europe, and, by connection, all the world may be interested, mankind at large will look with anxiety to the event, and hope for a favourable conclusion.

The issue of his Christian Majesty have been four: 1. Lewis-Joseph-Xavier, Francis, Dauphin of France, born Oct. 22, 1781, died last year. 2. Lewis-Charles, the present Dauphin, born March 27, 1785. 3. Maria-Theresa-Charlotte, born Dec. 19, 1778. 4. Sophie-Helene-Beatrice, born July 9, 1786.

own account, but on that of the Public, whom alone I meant to serve by it. I again trouble you in the same view, with



an observation or two that I conceive may prove useful to society, touching the POTATO. This root is among the most useful & salutary plants of European growth; of eminent service to the families of the poor; and found equal to any thing yet known to fatten cattle, which whilst feeding on it need no drink; a circumstance, in some cases, of importance. But even this useful and nutritious article of diet is not without its disadvantages, nor clear of the imputation of causing and of encreasing some diseases. There are people, I am told, who, in the spring following hard and scarce winters of other plants, use the young shoots of the potato as *greens*, and others who pickle the young fruit. But it is presumed that neither are apprised of the tribe to which this plant belongs—that it is of the NIGHTSHADE family; and that the root alone is wholesome. This, and another species of this genus of plants, have one part, in one of the initials edible, and in the other medicinal, whilst the other parts are poisonous. (That is, capable of the most serious consequences; except in very minute quantities; in which, under skilful management, they become very active and useful remedies in obstinate diseases.)

Potatoes are esteemed difficult of solution and of slow digestion; but this is only true in part. The *mealy* ones digest easily, the *waxy* ones more difficultly, and often produce severe indigestion of the stomach and bowels. The latter sort retain a portion of their family complexion; and hence, I apprehend, most frequently disagree with the stomach and nervous system; though the mischief receives no small aid, I believe, from defective preparation, which less effectually dispenses them of it than thorough cooking, roasting, &c. would do. Persons whose constitutions are delicate and infirm, and whose digestive powers are weak, are most liable to the complaints arising from this cause. Such, then, above others, should be sparing in the use of mealy and stultent food, and consequently of vegetables of all sorts: but when it is root makes a part of their food, it should be always of the *mealy* never of the *waxy* kind, and should in every instance be thoroughly prepared, and eaten with spice, and without or at most with little butter.

From the symptoms attendant on the colics and complaints arising from the source under consideration, I am of opinion that the natural deleterious nature of the article, independent of any other circumstance, contributes to produce them,

as no other flatulent edible vegetable produces just such effects. And to relieve them, I recommend the following easy and simple method; the earlier it is used the better: Cut race ginger and rhubarb-root, of each a quarter of an ounce, into very thin slices, or beat them into a coarse powder; pour on them a pint of boiling water, cover close, and as soon as it can be drank, take a tea-cup full of it quite warm, every half hour, till the complaint is relieved. Before this can be prepared, a draught of brandy and water may be taken, as warm as can be swallowed, where the pain is very sudden and urgent.

#### MEDICUS.

P. S. 1. Since my last paper I have had a very decisive proof of the great efficacy of the infusion of ELDER-BARK, as an alterative, and can therefore the more strongly recommend its use.

2. I find in your last Magazine an *undressed egg* recommended as an infallible remedy against mischiefs to be feared in consequence of swallowing PINS. But when it is considered that all *oily* matters (of which nature the yolk of the egg eminently is) produce *verdigrise* in brass and copper, it should seem to be highly exceptionable, and to have the reverse effect of salubrity. It appears useful only from its viscid consistence; whence it is presumed some thick liquids, as gruel, pap, &c. would answer the same purpose without the same objections. I have known many instances of this sort, but never saw one produce any ill effects. The stomach and bowels possess an *accommodating* action, and in a very wonderful manner push the point of any sharp substance forward, and refuse to contract upon it so as to receive injury from its point. Hence these cases are not so formidable as they appear to be.

3. To the utility proposed from the scattering the seeds of the SUN-FLOWER for hogs and poultry, also mentioned in your last Magazine, I beg leave to propose another to mankind, for which that plant is eminent. One plant of the tall sun-flower perspires near twenty times (more than *nineteen* times) as much pure dephlogisticated air in 24 hours as the strongest man does of the perspirable matter; hence no plant can be so proper to have a place in small yards and gardens, in cities, and close ill-aired situations. This, with the *Angelica*, which will grow any where, should therefore have a place in such spots. It perspires purified air freely, and with it a very salubrious, aromatic, antieptic effluvia. All plants that perspire freely absorb *foetid* air proportionally

## An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of WILLIAM JULIUS MICKLE.

*(Concluded from Page 157.)*

**B**EFORE the publication of the *Lusiad*, Mr. Mickle had been tempted to try his powers in what Dryden calls the most profitable species of composition. Adopting therefore a story from the French History, during the Reign of Francis the First, he formed it into a Tragedy, which he called *The Siege of Marseilles*. This was transmitted to Mr. Garrick with the recommendations of some of his literary friends. Whether from ignorance of Stage effect, or that the Author's talents were not adapted to the Theatre, we shall not decide. Certain it is the performance was rejected by the Manager, as not calculated to succeed in the representation. It contained, he acknowledged in a letter, many beautiful passages; but fine writing, he added, was not of itself sufficient to constitute a Drama fit for public exhibition. Unwilling that the pains employed upon this work should be entirely lost, Governor Johnstone solicited the aid of the Author of *Douglas* to make some alterations. This was very obligingly complied with, and the piece was a second time submitted to the Manager, and a second time rejected. It was then proposed to the Author to try its fate on the Theatre at Edinburgh, which he appeared at one time not averse to; but his friend and patron the Governor, apprehending that his attention to this work might probably interfere with the completion of the *Lusiad*, recommended him to lay it entirely aside until the translation was finished. To the propriety of this recommendation the Author acceded.—When the *Lusiad* was completed, it was again proposed by another friend, that *The Siege of Marseilles* should be revised, and offered to Mr. Harris. This was accordingly done, but it was still unsuccessful. After this repulse Mr. Mickle relinquished all expectations of advantages from the Theatre, though he permitted a person to shew the unfortunate play to Mr. Sheridan, from whom he never again received it. This Tragedy he intended to print in a collection of his works.

In 1777 he published a new Edition of the *Concubine*, with improvements, under the title of *St. Martyn*; the former conveying a very improper idea both of the subject and spirit of the Poem. Of the many imitations of Spenser, this, in the opinion of some readers of taste, will suf-

fer the least, in comparing it with the original.

The applause of the Public followed the appearance of the *Lusiad* in so high a degree, as soon to banish from the Author's mind the momentary chagrin, which a few circumstances attending the publication had given birth to. In a letter to a friend, dated January 22d, 1776, he says, "Though my work is well received in Oxford, I will honestly own to you some things have hurt me. A few grammatical slips in the Introduction, some of them errors of the press, have been mentioned, till some, who know little of the matter, have got hold of them; and some things in the notes about Virgil, Milton, and Homer, have been called the arrogance of criticism; yet certain I am I have not made one unjust comparison between them and my Author. I hint modestly that Milton seems to have borrowed some things from the *Lusiad*, and the fact is self-evident; but even this has been called Warburtonian arrogance. But the greatest offence of all is what I say of blank verse. Blank verse is in great repute here, and an intimate friend of my own, a gentleman of acknowledged taste, denies that Milton is prosaic, and tells me that though my versification is good, my ear is on this occasion to be questioned. My versification however, to comfort me, receives a most general approbation."

The first Edition being soon sold, he immediately prepared a second, with improvements, which was published in June 1778. To this Edition the admirers of Montimer's works should be informed, that the plate prefixed was executed by that excellent Artist. On his death on the 4th of February 1779, Mr. Mickle wrote the following Epitaph for him:

O'er Angelo's proud tomb no tear was shed;  
Pleas'd was each Muse, for full his honours  
spread;

To hear his genius to its utmost shore,  
The length of human days could give no more,

Oh Montimer, o'er thy untimely urn,  
The Arts and all the gentle Muses mourn;  
And shades of English heroes gliding by,  
Heave o'er thy shrine the languid hopeless sigh.  
Thine all the breathing rage of bold design,  
And all the poetry of painting thine,  
Oh! long had thy meridian sun to blaze,  
And onward hovering in its magic rays,

What

What visions rose!—Fair England's patriots  
died,

Monarchs of proudest fame, and Barons hold,  
In the first moments of their bravest strife,  
Bursting beneath thy hand again to life!  
So shone thy noon—when one dim void pro-  
found

Rush'd on, and shapeless darkness clos'd  
around.

Alas! while ghosts of heroes round thy tomb,  
Robb'd of their hope, bewail the artist's doom;  
Thy friend, oh Mortimer, in grief sincere,  
Pours o'er the man sad memory's silent tear;  
And in the fond remembrance of thy heart,  
Forgets the honours of thy wondrous art.

In this year, 1779, he published a pamphlet entitled, “A Candid Examination of the Reasons for depriving the East India Company of its Charter, contained in The History and Management of the East India Company from its Commencement to the present Time; together with Strictures on some of the Self-Contradictions and historical Errors of Dr. Adam Smith, in his Reasons for the Abolition of the said Company,” 4to. and at the same time, some of his friends had it in contemplation to endeavour to recommend him to the notice of his Sovereign, as worthy of a pension. The excellent Bishop of London, Dr. Lowth, from a knowledge of Mr. Mickle's virtues and talents, had more than once intimated his readiness to give him ordination, with a promise of some provision in the Church, which however was a scheme of life not agreeable to our Author's disposition. At this juncture he was meditating to publish a Collection of all his Poems by subscription, in which he had every reason to hope for success, from the exertion of

his friend\*. Fortune however at this period was more favourable to him than she had heretofore been. His real friend and patron, Governor Johnstone, in the month of May was appointed to the command of the Romney man of war, and immediately sent to Mr. Mickle an offer to appoint him his Secretary, in order that he might partake of any good fortune which might happen during the cruise. This offer Mr. Mickle accepted, and fulfilled his appointment during the remainder of the year. In November he arrived at Lisbon, and was named by his friend and patron joint agent for the prizes which were taken. At this place he was received with every mark of politeness and attention; and here and in the neighbourhood he remained for more than six months. During his residence he composed his Poem called *Almada Hill*, published in quarto in 1781, and collected many particulars concerning the history, manners, and customs of the Portuguese, which he intended in due time to give to the Public. While he was at Lisbon the Royal Academy was opened, and Mr. Mickle, who was present at the ceremony of its commencement, had the honour to be admitted a Member, under the presidency of one of the most illustrious characters of the age, Prince Don John of Braganza, Duke of Lafons. On his return to England, his presence was thought necessary there in order to attend to the proceedings in the Courts of Law, respecting the condemnation of some of the Prizes. On this account he did not accompany the Governor, now called Commodore, during his last expedition, nor did he go any more to sea\*. In 1782 he published “The Prophecy of  
Queen

\* On the death of Commodore Johnstone, which happened on the 24th of May 1787, it was Mr. Mickle's intention to have given an account of him in this Magazine; and for that purpose he began to collect materials. Death, however, having prevented his executing that design, we shall endeavour in some degree to supply the omission. GEORGE JOHNSTONE was one of the younger sons of a Scotch Baronet, and early devoted himself to the sea service. After passing through the subordinate stations, he was, on the 6th of February 1760, appointed Master and Commander; and on the 11th of August 1762, was advanced to be a Captain in his Majesty's service. On the peace, which soon after succeeded, he was nominated Governor of West Florida, where he resided for some time. Returning to England he took a very active part in the affairs of the East India Company, particularly in opposition to Lord Clive. In 1766 he was supposed to have contributed very materially to a pamphlet, entitled, “A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock from John Johnstone, Esq. late one of the Council at Calcutta, Bengal,” 8vo. and in 1771, he is known to have written “Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal,” 8vo. In 1773 he was a candidate for the Directorship, in which he did not succeed. He was chosen into Parliament through the interest of Sir James Lowther for Corkermouth, and in 1774 for Appleby. In the course of his Parliamentary duty, he threw out some reflections on Lord George Germaine, which occasioned a duel between

Queen Emma, an ancient ballad lately discovered, written by Johannes Turgottus, Prior of Durham, in the Reign of William Rufus. To which is added, by the Editor, an Account of the Discovery and Hints towards a Vindication of the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian and Rowley, 8vo. and about June in the same year he married Miss Tomkins, daughter of the person with whom he resided at Forest-hill, while he was engaged in translating the Lusiad. By the fortune he obtained with this lady, added to what

he acquired under Commodore Jettison, he found himself possessed of that competence which enabled him to retire to literary leisure and independence. He accordingly took a house at Wheatley, in Oxfordshire, and devoted his vacant time to the revision of his poetical works, which he was about publishing by subscription; and which plan we hope, with the assistance of his literary friends, will still be carried into execution. During the last seven years of his life he occasionally afforded the European Magazine some

them on the 17th of December 1770. He afterwards was named one of the Commissioners to treat with America, and went there, but without success. In 1779 he resumed his naval employment as abovementioned, and distinguished himself, as well by his bravery as by his imprudent violence towards one of his officers, which caused the remainder of his life to be embroiled with a law-suit, in which great damages were given against him by the verdict of a jury, which he just lived to get rid of. In his last cruise to Lisbon he married.

The following Verses by Mr. Mickle are now first published, together with a Letter from Lord Rodney, which is so honourable to the writer, that we should do great injustice to the Public by suppressing it. They are both printed from copies given by Mr. Mickle to a friend just before his death.

TO the MEMORY of COMMODORE GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Through Life's tempestuous sea to thee 'twas given  
Thy course to steer, yet still preserved by Heaven;  
As childhood closed thy ceaseless toils began,  
And toils and dangers ripen'd thee to man;  
Thy country's cause thy ardent youth inspir'd,  
Thy ripen'd years thy country's dangers fir'd;  
All life to trace the councils of the foe,  
All zealous life to ward the lifted blow \*.

When dubious Peace, in gilded clouds array'd,  
Fair o'er Britannia threw her painted shade,  
Thy active mind illiberal ease disdain'd;  
Forth buist the Senator unaw'd, unstrain'd;  
By private aim unwarpt as generous youth,  
Thy ear still listening to the voice of Truth,  
That sacred Power thy bustling warmth controul'd,  
And bade thee at her side be only hold.  
Nor toils of State alone thy cares employ'd;  
The Muses in thy sunshine glow'd and joy'd.

When filial strife unsheath'd the ruthless brand,  
And Discord rioted on Salem's strand,  
Thy hands to Salem's strand the olive bore †,  
Alas, denied!—and liberal peace no more  
Smiled on the crest of hope; thy country's weal  
Again to action waked thy patriot zeal;

\* The Commodore was remarkably happy in procuring intelligence. He sent the first notice of the Spanish Declaration of War in 1761 to Admiral Rodney, then commanding in the West Indies, in consequence of which the Havannah was taken. He sent also the first account of the sailing and destination for the West Indies of the Grand Spanish Fleet in 1780 to Admiral Rodney, then also Commander on that station. Both messages were carried from Lisbon by the same person, Capt. M'Laurin. In consequence of this intelligence, many of the Spanish transports were taken, and the operations of the combined force of France and Spain in the West Indies retarded for that season.

† He was one of the Commissioners sent to America in 1773.

some assistance. The Fragments of Leo, and some of the Reviews of Books which have been most applauded, came from his pen. After a short illness he died the 25th of October 1788 at Wheatley, where he was buried, leaving behind him one son.

To those who are acquainted with Mr. Mickle's writings, we need not point out the beauty, the strength, or the variety of his verification, the harmony of his numbers, or the vigour of his imagination.

These are so apparent, that we require nothing in declaring our opinion that they must, sooner or later, force themselves into the notice of those who at present are strangers to them. Leaving his literary character therefore to find its own value, we shall confine ourselves to speak of him as a Member of Society. He was in every point of view a man of the utmost integrity, warm in his friendships, and indignant only against vice, irreligion,

Old Tagus saw the British red cross stream  
O'er Gallia's lilies and the tawney gleam  
Of proud Iberia's castles: Belgia mourn'd  
Her broken faith, and Africa's shores return'd \*  
Her Lisbon groans for British friendship spurn'd.

Again Life's tempest-beaten ocean roar'd,  
And round thy head the mists of Faction pour'd;  
Dark lower'd the storm; but Heaven's own light rose mild,  
And rescued Honour on thy death-bed smiled †,  
Soft shedding peaceful joy; the blissful sign,  
That Heaven's forgiveness and its balm were thine.

All hail, sooth'd shade! The Muse that own'd thy care  
Hails thee, and blest Heaven that heard her prayer.  
For ever green the Laurel o'er thy tomb  
Shall flourish, ever white its flowery bloom;  
And Gratitude, oh Johnstone, round thy shrine,  
And Friendship, leave the sigh, and thy fair wreath entwine.

When Mr. Mickle had composed the above Poem, he sent a copy of it to Lord Rodney, begging his Lordship's opinion and correction of the first Note, to which he received the following answer:

"MY DEAR SIR,

*Albemarle-street, May 16, 1788.*

"Nothing can give me more real pleasure than the affection and gratitude shewn by you to the memory of our worthy friend George Johnstone. It is impossible for me not to approve of the Verses of the Translator of the Lusiad, which without flattery, in my poor opinion, are equal if not superior to Pope's Translation of the Iliad. It is impossible not to be pleased with both. Both mist in our minds the glorious idea of doing our duty to our Country, and that life without honour is but a burthen.

"Your note relative to the intelligence sent me in 1761, I think is not full enough. The intelligence was of that consequence, that without it every Spanish Province in the West Indies had been prepared, as I did not receive orders from England till Martinique was taken, and I had failed to attack St Domingo; in which time my cruizers had taken every Spanish packet that had sailed from Spain with their Declaration of War. And the very day I received Mr. Johnstone's dispatches I sent them to Jamaica, desiring the Governor to lay an embargo, and the Admiral to seize all Spanish ships; which was done accordingly, and the Spanish Governors totally ignorant of war, till Sir George Pococke and the British fleet came in sight some months after off the Havannah. Mr. Johnstone therefore may be properly said to have taken the Havannah.

"With infinite pleasure I beg you will put me down as a subscriber to your works, and beg you will do me the honour of calling upon me when you come to Town. I am with real truth and sincerity,

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

RODNEY.\*

\* Alluding to the Spanish, French, and Dutch Prizes he sent into the Tagus in 1779 and 1780, and to his capture of four Dutch Indiamen in Saldanha Bay in 1781.

† Alluding to the sentences against him in the cause of Captain Sutton being reversed by the House of Lords, the account of which he received about 24 hours before his death.

by means of. The compliment paid by Lord Lyttelton to Thomson might be applied to him with the strictest truth; not a line is to be found in his works which dying he would wish to blot. During the greatest part of his life he endured the pressures of a narrow fortune without repining, never relaxing his industry to acquire, by honest exertion, that independence which at length he enjoyed. He did not shine in conversation; nor would any person from his appearance have been able to form a favourable judgment of his talents. In every situation in which fortune placed him he displayed an independent spirit, undebafted by any meanness; and when his pecuniary circumstances made him on one oc-

caſion feel a diſappointment with fortune, he even then appeared more aſhamed at his want of diſcernment of character than concerned for his loſs. He ſeemed to entertain with reluctance an opinion, that high birth could be united with a ſordid mind. He had however the ſatisfaction of reflecting, that no extravagant panegyrick had diſgraced his pen. Contempt certainly came to his aid, though not ſoon: he wiſhed to forget his credulity, and never afterwards converſed on the ſubject by choice. To conclude: his foibles were but few, and thoſe inoffenſive. his virtues many, and his genius very conſiderable: he lived without reproach, and his memory will always be cheriſhed by thoſe who were acquainted with him.

## D R O S S I A N A.

## NUMBER II.

## EDUCATION.

"WHAT do you teach your children at Sparta?" ſaid an Athenian to a man of that nation. "What will be of uſe to them when they become men," was the answer. A better ſyſtem of education than this cannot be eaſily conceived. It totally diſavows all the trifling fooliſh ſopperies that diſgrace our preſent method of inſtituting youth. "A child," ſaid Dr. Johnſon, "ſhould be taught to read, to write, to count." He ſhould be taught to know early theſe moſt uſeful things, which, if not early known, are very ſeldom afterwards procured to much purpoſe. The publication of Lord Cheſterfield's Letters has made all our Engliſh ladies wiſe after procuring the Accompliſhments, as they are called, for their ſons. This ſeems rather the more extraordinary, as that Nobleman very fallaciouſly ſuppoſes the fair ſex hardly capable of underſtanding, and able merely to amuſe themſelves or others, and entertain men, by their liveliſh and vivacity.

I have known a dry-faſter's widow tell her ſon of ſeven years of age to be polite; and I have known a tallow-chandler's wife who waſhed her ſon at eight years of age to write a ſtyle (as ſhe termed it) in the letters ſhe had ſeen him at ſchool.

We do not find men wiſer in proportion to the adoption of theſe refinements in education. Out of fix and twenty Biſhops, Buſby's boſt was, I think, that fixteen of them were bred at Weſtminſter, and had been well diſciplin'd by him. He uſed to ſay, his rod was his ſcior, Vol. XVI.

and who could not paſs this rod was no boy for his ſchool.

Of idleneſs I know not what will get the better but pain and inconvenience. To tell little boys what great men they may become by diligence; to tell them they ſhould ſacrifice the preſent pleaſure to the future improvement, is talking to them in a language they do not underſtand. To make a building ſtrong, the foundation ſhould be laid deep and profound. To procure real knowledge to the mind, much and painful toil is to be undergone; it ſhould be inſtilled by degree, and by frequent iteration; by perpetual recurrence to the inſtitutional parts of it, till you have well inſured the baſis on which alone it can be raiſed.

The cuſtom in our great ſchools of frequent repetitions is, I believe, one reaſon of the ſuperiority in the Greek and Latin languages of the boys educated at them: to thoſe brought up in other ſeminaries, quantity and compoſition are, I believe, very ſeldom taught out of them to much purpoſe. There are beſides too, in an aggregation of young minds, a ſpirit, an emulation, a degree of underſtanding generated by the collision and co-operation of a variety of intellects, that no private education can give. Each boy acts with the united force of his form-fellows; and with reſpect to the deſtruction of any latent vice or eccentricity in a boy's mind, the natural love of what is right implanted in the minds of young perſons, with the loſe of ridicule co-operating, makes them pretty diligent and accurate diſcerners of the failings and abſurdities

superstitions of their companions, and pretence, severe correctors of them. A parent in general has a chance of having his son less learned in a private seminary than in a public one, and is perhaps not more certain of his becoming more virtuous. One of the ablest Heads of Houses in ——— says, "That though it may sometimes happen that a boy may become a better scholar with private tuition, he never knows so well what to do with his knowledge as a young man educated at a public school."

For boys too intended for professions, correction is of use, and the *esprit du corps* in a public school, the preference given to those that are educated at it, is wonderfully strong indeed. The day at a public school neither begins nor finishes without prayers. To this act of religion many private seminaries pay no attention.

Solitary vices, in Dr. Johnson's opinion, are at least more dangerous than social ones; and he that has few to observe him, cannot be so cautious in his conduct as he on whom the eyes of many

are turned. Emulation too, that great spring of industry and energy of mind, is completely deficient in private education.

Busby's rod was a powerful motive at his school. I suspect, however, that he used it with more severity than modern masters would bear. This instrument, however, of discipline should be used but seldom, but then with effect; and should never be applied to boys past a certain age, for reasons which the common sense of every school-master must suggest to him.

In spite of all the refinements in education that ingenious men have offered to the world, experience shews us that no method is more perfect than that adopted in our grammar-schools as early as the time of Henry the Eighth. Latin, a strictly regular and grammatical language, being taught at them fundamentally and by principles, affords the knowledge of General Grammar, and opens the door to many of the languages of Europe, as it is the basis on which most of them are built.

[To be continued.]

## THE HETEROCLITE.

### NUMBER IX.

*Curam impende brevem.* • HOR.

THE following structures upon the Poems of Mr. WILKINSON, who was once to our friend's a Member of St. John's College, Cambridge, are the result—and such we trust they will be found—of common sense and impartiality.

These Poems, to speak of them in general terms, chequered as they profusely are with the failings of inadvertency, possess notwithstanding a considerable share of merit. The elegy written near the Ruins of a Nunnery, is by far the best piece in the collection, and could we assure ourselves that the glaring imitations with which it abounds, were less professed than involuntary, or, adopting the language of an elegant and acute Critic of our own times, less *an imitative than original*, we should certainly place it high in the department to which it belongs.

Meek Twilight from her western chambers comes

With Pilgrim fee, and beckons from the hills

Her shadowy train; bright through the mould'ring arch

Her golden castle gleams the rising moon:

New sleeps the storm that late with ghastly arm

Shook the old battlements, and topp'd down  
Huge columns from their base: wide o'er  
the scene

Pale Desolation stalks with horrid strides —  
From hill to hill: on yon rude monument  
Sits red-ey'd Horror brooding o'er the waste,  
Or mounts upon the whirlwind's rapid wing,  
Mix'd with the blast and roll'd into the storm.

The descriptive beauty of these lines is great, and may be looked upon as an excellent exemplar of what is termed *Painting in Poetry*.

———— till he hears

Loud o'er his head the battlements dispart  
With sudden crash——

brings its sublime prototype too strong to our remembrance to set down the idea as an image of primary reflection.

A strength of conception and propriety of expression are visible in the following lines.

———— Ev'n there where Painting  
breath'd

High o'er the altar, each expressive form  
Starting to life, and moving o'er the piece

At Titan's magic touch, or Raphael thine,  
Now sits gaunt Rain grinning o'er the wreck  
His ruthless arm has made, while Genies roll  
His fiery eyes around, that blaze at times  
Like meteors in a storm.

Here Melancholy walks her nightly round  
With haggard looks and wan; pale is her  
cheek,

As nightly mists that clothe the darkfume  
side

Of some hoar hill; gath'ring her tresses long  
From off the winds, she roves with mea-  
sur'd step

Along the grass-grown pavement, glancing  
oft

An eye on heav'n, and heaving oft a sigh.

This, if we except the misty metaphor, somewhat unluckily applied, is a good description of the 'Silent Maid,' whom Gray, in his Ode to Adversity, has depicted 'with leaden eye that loves the ground,' but whom our author, with at least equal propriety, characterizes as 'glancing oft an eye on heaven.' The 'thistle shaking its white beard to the winds' is we believe new, nor do we at present recollect a more complete transformation of a blemish of nature into a beauty of art.—The translation of *Nereï Vaticinium* is too much expanded to give us the strength of the original; and in general it may be observed, that where the language into which any composition is translated, admits not of the same conciseness with the language of the original, that translation, however in other respects well executed, must be either extremely faint or extremely faithless. The *Carmen ad Pyrrham* of Horace rendered into English by Milton, cuts but a poor figure comparatively, though the work of so great a Poet, and finished in so masterly a manner. In fact, we suspect the cause of literature to be injured by translations; they confer small degree of credit upon those who make them, and less still upon those who use or admire them.

The Tears of Freedom, a sacred Pastoral, should have been clothed in a more serious garb. 'On the banks where Euphrates rolls rapid away,' strikes us as a sort of dancing measure; and we involuntarily fancy ourselves tittuping along 'the meads and the borders of Babylon gay.' We allow Dr. Beattie's Hermit all the merit it has deservedly enjoyed; but we beg leave to remind our juvenile votaries of the Muses, that it owes not an atom of that merit to the *di do de, de du* measure in which it is composed.—The Ode to Melancholy contains some

bold lines, which, in spite of their continually reminding us of superior models, we cannot but approve.

Nor yet permit my steps to stray,  
Where on the river's marge sits wild & pale,  
Wistfully gazing on the fearful deep;

Whose looks the dark resolve declare,

Whose horrid thoughts have murder'd  
sleep:

Hence too that other fiend whose eyes balls  
glare,

Ma nefs, who loudly laughs when others  
weep,

And fiercely stalks around, and shakes his  
chain.

Nor do we look upon particular parts of the Hymn of Triumph as feeble imitations of the Miltonic Muse.

Around him throng'd assembled Hierarchies,  
Princedom, dom nions, saints, and orders  
bright

Of angels hymning loud his pow'r and  
praise:

High o'er him hung a dusky veil of clouds,  
Skuted with gold; while from his radiant  
face

Shot light ineffable; and the wing'd tempest  
Impetuous led along his rolling car,

Swift follow'd by his flame-clad ministers,  
Dazzling the eye of noon: beneath him roll'd

Thick darkness, and his bright artillery  
Rung thro' the empyreum as he came

Hors'd on a flaming Cherubim; or walk'd  
On the sonorous pinions of the winds.

*Hors'd* is rather an unfortunate expression, as in our younger days, when 'playful children just let loose from school,' we well remember it to have been used upon occasions much less sublime than the present.—We shall conclude our account of the performance before us, first however slightly touching upon the aforesaid failings of inadvertency, with the insertion of our Author's seventh Sonnet, which for its originality we hold to be the best in the collection. When a writer strives, without having it in his power, to be correct, we pity and forgive him; but when, as in the present case, he is incorrect merely because he is inattentive, the fault is inexcusable, and deserves reprehension.—In the very same page, for instance, the words 'grey moss' occur more than once. Nor have we a profusion of grey moss only, we have likewise 'grey mists, grey oaks, grey towers;' and again, 'mossy towers, moss-clad vestiges, moss-grown piles'—surely this is running down picturesque expression with a vengeance. Nor are we more pleased with him, or think him a bit



better Poet for his *Andent Admiranda of Alluring Alliteration*; and tho' with even some of the highest literary characters, it has long been a kind of *mentis gratissimus error*; yet are we inclined to believe, when sense shall have completely triumphed over sound (to which glorious victory the Poem of 'the VILLAGE CURATE,' a work lately published, will, we venture to prophesy, not a little contribute) the recollection of this, like many other overstrained arts, shall cause its puerile admirers to blush for having practised it.

## SONNET VII.

Reach me my lyre ! the warriors will be here  
Ere the red star rise o'er yon western hill,  
With steps of shadowy ghosts advancing  
Still—

Right dreadful is the lightning of the  
Spear !

Thrown o'er their shoulders their broad  
Shields appear

Like the moon scowling o'er the brow of  
night ;

Sage in debate, invincible in fight,

Death in the van, and terror in the rear ;

Heroes ! for you I raise my strain of glory,  
The high-ton'd chords beneath my fingers  
dance ;

Thus sang the son of Fingal ; and his  
story

The chieftains heard ; and couch'd the  
quivering lance,

And smote the cnirafs'd thigh, and shook  
their tresses hoary—

To battle then with hasty strides ad-  
vance.

Some QUESTIONS relative to the ORIGIN of the ORDER of the JESUITS :  
with an ORIGINAL LETTER of POPE PIUS II.

IN the manuscript of Leibnitz on the  
Law of Nations, *Leibnizii Codex Jur.  
Gent. Diplom.* P. I. p. 420, 421,  
CLXXIX. is the following record.

Pii II. Epistola ad Carolum VII. Regem Galliarum, ut militi cuidam suo permittat ingredi Societatem Jesu, ad infidelium oppugnationem institutam. Mantuæ 13 Oct. 1459. (Ita patet hujus nominis Societatem fuisse ante institutum Ignatii Loyola, sed scopo diversam.)

Charissime in Christo fili salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Intelleximus dilectum filium Guillelmum de Torreta votum emisisse Societatem sub vocabulo Jesu nuncupatam, ad Dei honorem, et infidelium oppugnationem, noviter institutam ingrediendi, et in ea una cum aliis pro defensione fidei Christianæ contra Turchos persistere velle. Verum eum is in præsentiarum in civitate Astensis in tuis servitiis permanere asseratur, et votum suum hujusmodi ac desiderium ad implere nequeat, nisi tuæ Serenitatis licentiam obtineat. Exhortamur idcirco Celsitudinem tuam ac rogamus, ut tu, qui Christianissimum nomen a proavis et predecessibus tuis clarissimis regibus per longissimam temporum seriem ductum amplioribus tuis virtutibus roborasti, in hac pia causa non deficias, et præfato Guillelmo, quem propter suas eximias virtutes ac merita Promotorem dictæ Societatis deputavimus, liberam licentiam concedere placeat, ut cum bona gratia tuæ Sublimitatis recedere, et ad servendum præfatæ Societati accesserit. In quo rectè Deo imprimis

acceptam, fidei utilem et necessariam, et honori tuæ Regiæ Amplitudinis convenientem efficias. Datum Mantuæ sub annulo Piscatoris die decima tertia Octobris, millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo nono, Pontificatus vero nostri anno secundo.

MARCELLUS."

"Epistle from Pius II. to Charles VII. King of France, that he would permit one of his soldiers to enter into the Society of Jesus, instituted to oppose the infidels. Mantua, 13 October, 1459. (Hence it appears that a Society bearing this name was instituted before Ignatius Loyola, though with a different design.)

"To our most beloved son in Christ, health and the apostolical benediction. We understand that our beloved son Guillelmo de Torre is desirous of being admitted into the Society bearing the name of Jesus, lately instituted in honour of God, and to oppose infidels, and to remain in it with its other members in defence of the Christian Faith against the Turks. But we are informed that he is at present in the city of Asti in your service, and thus is unable to accomplish his desire and wish without leave of your Serenity. We therefore exhort and request your Highness, that you, who have by your superior virtues confirmed the name of Most Christian, derived from a long line of celebrated Kings, your ancestors and predecessors, will not now be wanting to the cause of religion; and that you will be pleased

pleased to grant free leave to the aforesaid Guillerm, whom we have appointed *Pro-motor* of the said Society on account of his great virtues and merits, that he may depart with your Highness's favour, and enter the service of the aforementioned Society. In this you will do an action acceptable to God, useful and necessary to the faith, and conducive to the honour of your Royal Highness. Given at Mantua, under the Fisherman's ring, on the 13th of October 1759, and in the second year of our pontificate.

MARCELLUS."

This Epistle certainly deserves some notice, and it is strange that it has hitherto been overlooked. What was this Society bearing the name of Jesus? The Jesuits did not then exist, and the Jesuits were simply an order of monks, and by no means instituted *ad infidelium oppugnationem*, "to oppose the infidels." This Society was instituted *ad Dei honorem*, "to the honour of God;" the symbol of the Jesuits has *in maiorem Dei gloriam*, "to the greater glory of God." Does this indicate any connexion between

them? As this Society was intended for the defence of Christianity against the Turks, and neither the Jesuits nor Jesuarts, the only two Societies known to have borne the name of Jesus, were martial institutions, was it an Order of Knights, the real name of which the Pope durst not at that time mention, at least to the *King of France*? The Knights Templars, as appears from other documents, continued after the suppression of their Order: are they meant here, and is the Society called a new institution to conceal this meaning? It is remarkable, that this Society has some things in common with the Templars, others with the Jesuits. The author of a German book, intitled, *Die Jesuiten vertrieben aus der Freimaurerey*, "The Jesuits driven out of Freemasonry," which is a translation from the French of De Bonneville with notes, endeavours to prove, that the Jesuits were only a continuation of the Order of Templars under another form, and that Freemasonry is the same institution under a different name. Does this letter tend to confirm these opinions? or is there any more probable way of explaining it?

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LOOKING over the new volume of the Biographia Britannica, under the article of CRICHTON, I observed that a contemporary authority concerning the death of that celebrated man had escaped the writer of his life. As it differs from the other accounts in several circumstances, and is from a scarce book, I desire you will insert it in your Magazine. I am, &c.

Cambridge, Oct. 30, 1789.

G. H.

I REMEMBER that when I was in Italy, there was a Scottish gentleman, of most rare and singular parts, who was a retainer to a Duke of that country; he was a singular good scholar, and as good a souldier. It chanced one night the young Prince, either upon some spleene, or false suggestion, or to test the Scot's valour, mette him in a place where he was wont to haunt, resolving eyther to kill, wound, or be-te him, and for this effect conducted with him two of the best fencers he could finde; the Scot had but one friend with him: in fine, a quarrel is pickt, they all draw, the Scot presently ranne one of the fencers thorow, and killed him in a tice; with that hee bended his forces to the Prince, who fearing least that which was befallen his fencer might happen unto himselfe, he exclaimed out instantly, that he was the Prince, and therefore willed him toooke about him what he did: the Scot per-

ceiving well what he was, fell downe upon his knees, demanding pardon at his handes, and gave the Prince his naked rapier, who no sooner had receyved it, but with the same sword he ranne him thorow to death: the which barbarous fact, as he was condemned of all men, so it sheweth the precipitation of his passionate new heart; for if he had considered the humble submission of his levant, and loyaltye of his subject, and valour of his souldier; if he had weighed the cowardlinesse of his fact, the intame that he should thereby incurre, he would never have precipitated into so savage an offence."—*The Passions of the Minde in general corrected, enlarged, and with sundry new Discourses augmented. By Tho. W. with a Treatise thereto adjoining of the Clymaticall Yeare, occasioned by the Death of Queen Elizabeth* 4to. 1604. p. 55.

T H E  
**L O N D O N R E V I E W**  
 A N D  
 L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L .  
 For N O V E M B E R , 1789.

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

**The Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticisms on his Genius and Writings, and a concise View of the Controversy concerning Rowley's Poems.** By G. Gregory, D. D. F. A. S. 8vo. 5s. sewed. Kearsley.

**WE** have here a Biographical morsel which will, undoubtedly, be highly acceptable in this Anecdotic age.

The life of a mere infant in literature could not afford, one should have thought, any thing worthy of notice; but the subject of the present volume had the glory to attract the attention of all the Learned in Britain upon him, and to set them upon a chase which rendered many of them highly ridiculous; some account, therefore, of so extraordinary a person might well be thought necessary to stand in the British temple of Literary Worthies: accordingly Dr. Gregory compiled this memoir for the *Biographia Britannica*, but first thought proper "to print off a small edition in a separate state, for the accommodation and satisfaction of a few friends." It must be allowed, that in this volume we find very little that can be called new, except the author's reflections, and a few notes communicated by his friends. Every circumstance, however, that could be gathered relative to the private life of the unhappy boy, and the controversy occasioned by him, Dr. Gregory hath carefully collected, and so combined the whole as to render his work very entertaining.

The ingenious Biographer, conscious of his inability to clear the controversy from the mists which surround it, very properly states the particulars on both sides in such a manner, that his readers cannot even guess at his own opinion upon the subject. He fully vindicates, however, Mr. Walpole from the cruel aspersions which have been repeatedly and malevolently thrown against him by disputants on both sides of the question.

Upon Chatterton's early imbibing the destructive delusion (*principles* we were going to say, but it cannot be supposed that he had judgement sufficient to investigate properly the *principles* of the religion he renounced, or of the opinions he embraced) of *Infidelity*, our ingenious author takes occasion to make the following pertinent observations:

"Infidelity, or Scepticism at least, may be termed the disease of young, lively, and half-informed minds. There is something like discovery in the rejection of truths to which they have been from infancy in trammels. A little learning, too, misleads the understanding, in an opinion of its own powers. When we have acquired the outlines of science, we are apt to suppose that every thing is within our comprehension. Much study and much information are required to discover the difficulties in which the systems of infidels are involved. There are profound, as well as popular arguments, in favour of revealed religion; but when the slipperiness of Voltaire or Hume has taught young persons to suppose that they have defeated the former, their understandings seldom recover sufficient vigour to pursue the latter with the ability and perseverance of a Newton or a Bryant.

"The evil effect of these principles upon the morals of youth, is often found to survive the speculative impressions which they have made on the intellect. Wretched is that person, who, in the ardour and impetuosity of youth, finds himself released from all the salutary restraints of duty and religion; wretched is he, who, deprived of all the comforting hopes of another state, is reduced to seek for hap-

pinels in the vicious gratifications of this life; who, under such delusions, acquires habits of profligacy or discontent! The progress, however, from speculative to practical irreligion, is not so rapid as is commonly supposed. The greatest advantage of a strict and orderly education is the resistance which virtuous habits, early acquired, oppose to the alluements of vice."

It appears that Chatterton had long habituated his mind to the idea of suicide, contrary to the supposition of those who attribute his violent "death to the sudden or almost instant effect of extreme poverty and disappointment." Upon this melancholy event, which happened by swallowing arsenic in water, the 24th of August, 1770, Dr. Gregory takes occasion very properly to remark, "that they who are in a condition to patronize merit, and they who feel a consciousness of merit which is not patronized, may form their own resolutions;—those, to lose no opportunity of befriending genius; these, to seize every opportunity of befriending themselves, and upon no account to harbour the most distant idea of quitting the world, however it may be unworthy of them, lest despondency should at last deceive them into so unpardonable a step."

Our ingenious Biographer cites many of the handsome things which have been said of Chatterton's genius by some of the best writers of the age, but as all these ascriptions were produced from the firm opinion that the subject of them was the only author of the Poems called *Rowley's*, they cannot be deemed just, since the ground of them is so very questionable. One of these, which the Doctor quotes at large, is the production of Mr. Croft, (Editor of the intended new English Dictionary) and contains a parallel between Chatterton and Milton, in which the former is made to shine infinitely above the latter. But in our opinion this comparison is one of the most ridiculous that could possibly have been imagined. It is, moreover, carried on with studied marks of prejudice against the blind bard, and favour towards his youthful opponent, if we may so term him.—Mr. Croft, in the rage of his partiality, says, that "Milton's juvenile writings would not have justified a prophecy of Paradise Lost;" and that "few, if any of Milton's juvenile writings would have been owned by Chatterton."

Upon this we have to observe, that Milton's juvenile poems are, considering the age he lived in, much superior to any

Mr. Croft can produce of Chatterton's, those called Rowley's only excepted. The learned Mr. Warton hath shown a more generous part; for though he is on the same side of the Rowleian controversy with Mr. Croft, and hath passed the highest encomiums upon Chatterton's genius, yet he never thought it becoming to sacrifice Milton's reputation to the shrine of that unhappy youth: on the contrary, he hath considered it as reputable to himself, to publish an elegant edition of our British Homer's early productions; a perusal of which, in our opinion, ought to have induced Dr. Gregory to have omitted this truly unjustifiable parallel, which even Mr. Croft's friend, the late Dr. Johnson, could not have approved. In fine, Mr. C. had no right at all to produce Milton alone in this manner, since not one of the great English Poets, Pope perhaps only excepted, ever shewed any of those early blossoms which Mr. C. seems to consider is the only characteristics of very great genius. It is our opinion, that the genius which 'grows with our growth,' and ripens with our manhood, is the real, sterling, valuable genius; the other, as it is uncommon, so it is generally brittle and of short duration.

We shall now turn to the consideration of the controversy concerning Rowley's Poems, according to the view which Dr. Gregory gives of it.

As the names of Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhit occur as the most eminent on the side against Rowley, our ingenious Biographer observes, "I have been well informed that both Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhit were formerly of sentiments directly opposite to those which they profess in their publications; if the Poems therefore be forgeries of Chatterton, these Gentlemen were, at least, among the first on whom he imposed."—This will undoubtedly have its weight with those who are advocates for the antiquity of these Poems; and they will be induced to remark upon it, that those learned gentlemen must, at first, have had some considerable reasons for believing the Poems to be Rowley's.

In stating the arguments which are alleged against the Poems' antiquity, the Doctor hath occasion to observe, "that Canynge is said to have possessed a cabinet of coins, drawings, &c. though these words were not then in use; and manuscripts are spoken of as rarities at a time when there were scarcely any other books; when, in truth, a printed book must have been a much greater curiosity."

—Now upon this we must remark, that it is highly improbable that the words *exhibet* and *drawings* should not be in use at a time when the things meant by them were so common: and as to *manuscripts*, we would ask, whether there might not be *curious* ones then, as there are curious printed books now, deserving a place in any Museum?

In perusing the present view of the controversy, we do not think it necessary to select any thing but what is new and striking, or obviously futile. One very curious note, signed O, which stands under that side of the controversy which supposes Rowley to be the real author of the Poems, is well worthy of notice.

"Of these old writings," says the author unknown, "which he [Chatterton] is supposed to have transcribed from obscure, and almost illegible manuscripts, (exclusive of his miscellaneous and political writings,) the poetical alone fills 238 octavo pages in Mr. Tyrwhitt's edition; and perhaps there are others, with a quantity of prose writings, which might fill another such volume. See Milles's edit. p. 438.

"These must have been transcribed by him, either in Mr. Lambert's office, or during the few hours he spent at home with his mother in an evening. Neither Mr. Lambert nor his mother or sister take upon them to say, that they ever saw him thus employed. When not engaged in the immediate business of his profession, he was employed by his master to copy forms and precedents, as well to improve him in the law as to keep him employed. Of these law forms and precedents, Mr. Lambert has in his possession a folio book, containing 334 pages, closely written by Chatterton; also 35 pages in another; in the noting-book, 36 notarial acts; and in the letter-book, 38 letters copied.

"Add to all this his *own* acknowledged compositions, filling 240 pages in the printed copy, and perhaps as many more in manuscript, not yet published. The greater part of these compositions, both under Rowley's name and his own, was written before he went to London, in April 1770, he being then aged 17 years and five months; and of the former, Rowley's pieces, they were almost all exhibited a twelve month earlier, before April 1769. Now the time taken up in preparing the parchment and in imitating the old writing, must probably have been greater than the time spent in composing them. If he was in possession of the ori-

ginals, surely he would not have bestowed all this time and pains in transcribing from originals, which he might have parted with to greater advantage; and if he did transcribe them, why destroy the greatest part of them, and exhibit only scraps and detached lines, for such only appear now to exist?"

All this is undoubtedly very curious; but those who are used to writing fast, will not allow it to be much in favour of Chatterton's being the author of the Poems in question: Besides, it may be replied, that most probably Chatterton transcribed them at several times, and we do not see that his time and opportunities were too confined for this.

In fact, we may infer as much from this note in favour of one side as of the other. Dr. G. in stating the arguments against Chatterton's being the author of the Poems, from their *style, composition, and sentiment*, thus notes: "The most essential difference that strikes me between the Poems of Rowley and Chatterton is, that the former are always built upon some consistent interesting plot, and are more *uniformly* excellent in the execution; the latter are irregular sallies upon ill-selected or trifling subjects."

When Rowley's adversaries would "account for Chatterton's extensive acquaintance with old books out of the common line of reading, it is alleged," by them, "that the old library at Bristol was, during his life-time, of universal access, and Chatterton was actually introduced to it by the Rev. Mr. Catcott."—Against this, however, we cannot help remarking how very improbable it is, that Chatterton should have had time or patience to wade through a number of large folio Etymological Lexicons, Chronicons, &c. especially when the writers on his side will not allow him to have had time to transcribe those parchments in dispute.—At the conclusion of this view of the controversy, Dr. G. observes, "It is impossible to peruse the state of this controversy, without smiling at the folly and vanity of posthumous fame. The author of these Poems, whoever he was, certainly never flattered himself with the expectation that they would ever excite half the curiosity, or half the admiration which they have excited in the literary world. If they really be the productions of Rowley, one of the first, both in order and in merit, of our English Poets is defrauded of more than half his reputation; if they be the works of Chatterton, they neither served to raise him in the opinion of his intimate acquaintances."

acquaintance and friends, nor to procure for him the comforts or even the necessities of life. He has descended to his grave with a dubious character; and the only praise which can be accorded him by the warmest of his admirers, is that of an elegant and ingenious impostor."

An Appendix is subjoined, containing a trifling poem and seven letters

of Chatterton to his mother and sister; but in which there is nothing worth extracting.

Upon the whole, we were agreeably entertained by this little volume; and we think that Dr. Gregory hath acquitted himself in such a manner as to deserve the thanks of both parties.

W.

Cases in Crown Law, determined by the Twelve Judges, by the Court of King's Bench, and by Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery, from the Fourth Year of George the Second, to the Twenty-ninth Year of George the Third. By THOMAS LEACH, Esq. 8vo. 9s. 6d. in boards. Whieldon.

THE importance and necessity of a general knowledge of the Criminal Laws to every order and rank in society, have been most anxiously inculcated by every writer upon this subject. Sir William Staunford, even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when vindictory laws were few and simple, in comparison with their present complication and multiplicity, thought a perspicuous arrangement and repeated study essential to their being easily comprehended. Sir Edward Coke, in the subsequent reign, reports a public complaint, that although criminal causes were of all other cases of law the most necessary to be known, as affecting the life, honour, fame, liberty and posterity of the delinquent, they were *dark and difficult to be understood*. The extraordinary labours of the great and good Sir Mathew Hale upon these subjects, are explanatory of the opinion he entertained of the importance and utility of their being known. Soon after the accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, the statutory provisions against crimes and misdemeanors had so considerably increased, that Mr. Serjeant Hawkins undertook his treatise of the Pleas of the Crown for the express purpose of "reducing them under one general scheme, that they might be understood with much less difficulty than they had then been." And Sir Michael Foster, so recently as the late reign, confesses that his principal view in publishing his Reports, and accompanying them with discourses on Crown Law, was to shew the great and universal concernment of the learning touching these subjects to every man living; "for no rank, no elevation in life, and let me add," he continues, "no conduct, how circum-spect soever, ought to tempt a reasonable man to conclude that these enquiries do not, nor possibly can concern him. A moment's cool reflection on the utter instability of human affairs, and the num-

Vol. XVI.

berless unforeseen events which a day may bring forth, will be sufficient to guard any man, conscious of his own infirmities, against a delusion of this kind." Notwithstanding, however, the endeavours and admonitions of these authors, there is no part of English jurisprudence which of late years has been made less public than that which results from the determination of the Twelve Judges upon reserved cases in Criminal Law; and indeed, if we except the Crown Cases of Mr. Justice Foster, and the very few that appear in Sir William Blackstone's Reports, there is no publication of a similar nature to that at present under our review since Lord Chief Justice Holt's publication, in the year 1708, of the Cases in Crown Law collected by Mr. Justice Kelynge during the reign of Charles the Second. The reason of such extraordinary *silence*, upon a subject so important, at a time when the press teems with reports, regularly periodical, of all the transactions of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, can only be attributed to the peculiar mode in which questions of this kind are usually determined. If a question, complicated of law and fact, arise upon the trial of an indictment or information in any of the Courts *below*, it can only be settled by means of a *special verdict* removed before the Judges of the King's Bench, or by means of a *special case* reserved for the opinion of the Twelve Judges; except, indeed, the ground of the objection appears upon the face of the record itself. A special verdict is publicly argued in open Court; by Counsel on each side, like every other point of law; but prisoners are seldom able to sustain the great expence which attends this mode of proceeding; and therefore the general mode is to form the facts into what is called a *special case*, which is discussed, except upon extraordinary occasions when Counsel are sometimes permitted

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permitted to argue the point, among the Judges themselves, and the result of their deliberation is only made known by the fate of the prisoner at the ensuing session or assizes from which the case was reserved. This renders it extremely difficult for any one person to collect accurate statements of these decisions in any regular series; and although many valuable notes of particular cases are in the possession of different individuals, a general collection of them has, it seems, been long wished for by that branch of the profession who practise in Criminal Courts; for, at the trial of the Duchess of Kingston, the then Attorney General publicly lamented the difficulty of recovering Cases which had occurred in the Crown Courts on the Circuits, and at the Old Bailey \*. To remove the cause of this complaint as far as it was in the author's power, was, he says, his principal motive to the present publication; and we think, from a very attentive perusal of his work, that he has in a great measure accomplished his purpose. The

Cases are nearly two hundred in number, and many of them contain very nice and curious distinctions of law, particularly upon the subjects of *evidence*, and *constructive larcenies*. There are also several decisions upon the point of forging the names of *fictitious persons* on Bills of Exchange; and the constructions which have been made with respect to ROBBERY, in obtaining money by the force of *threatened accusations*.

From the prefatory "OBSERVATION," however, and from the notes which accompany some of the Cases, Mr. Leach appears conscious that the work is open to future improvement, and for this purpose he anxiously solicits the assistance of the profession. Certain it is, that disquisitions of this nature cannot be too correct, or too generally known; we trust, therefore, that his anxiety will be rewarded with success, and that his work will continue to deserve the professional and public approbation, which in its present state we understand it has already received.

The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia. To which are added, Observations, authentic Documents, and a Variety of Anecdotes. Translated from the French. Two Vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Debrutt.

(Continued from Page 261.)

FROM the tumultuous scenes of war, bloodshed, rapine, and desolation, to which our flutters have been confined during the five preceding periods of the Life of Frederick, we turn with accumulated pleasure to review the peace administration of this extraordinary Monarch. The event of the Seven Years War, which placed him in full and serene possession of the extensive but deteriorated province of Silisia, not only challenged the admiration of Europe with respect to the military exploits by which it was achieved, and fixed his renown as a soldier and a King, but furnished him with an opportunity of developing his genius in the fields of science, and of exhibiting himself with equal and perhaps superior lustre in the characters of Philosopher and Friend.

During his long contest with the House of Austria, he had never had any fresh impost, never exacted a single advance from his subjects, nor had recourse to one foreign loan; yet the payment of his army was never delayed a moment. On the conclusion of the war he remitted to Silisia the taxes of six months, distributed in the country 17,000 horses for the purposes of agriculture, and opened his own magazines, together with those which he

had purchased of the Russians in Poland, to furnish the husbandmen with bread and seed corn. Friedstadt, Palschwitz, Polkwitz, Rauden, Hlemstadi, Guirau, Winnig, Ratibber, Hainau, and many other towns and villages which had been damaged or destroyed by the ravages of war, were rebuilt; and in the course of fourteen years so far were any traces of former devastation to be seen, that a new country, as it were, appeared to spring from the creative hands of Frederick. These expenses, however, did not prevent him from laying out still more considerable sums in the capitals and other towns of his provinces: such, for instance, the building of a new palace at Potsdam, a new military school, a school for the cadets, the new library, bridges, squares, and whole streets the houses of which resemble palaces. He constructed artificial causeways, formed canals to drain marshes of several miles extent in the vicinity of Warta, maintained a magnificent guard of two thousand men, an Academy of Sciences, an Italian Opera, a French Theatre, a Chapel, a Military School, and purchased high-priced paintings, antique stones, and cameos. At a period more ignorant and credulous it would have been thought that Frederick

had discovered the secret of making gold, and he might have passed for a forcerer; numbers, even at the present day, will perhaps be inclined to attribute all these resources to an augmentation of the revenue: but as the province of Sillesia had been the theatre of a new military art, so it presented the world likewise with the example of a new administration; for it was entirely owing to the wife and prudent system of finance, conjoined to the encouragement of industry, introduced by Frederick, by which all these wonders were so easily performed. Unfortunately, however, the eagerness of his mind, to promote with increasing rapidity the wealth and prosperity of his kingdom, instilled a fatal notion that the Germans were devoid of activity and talents; and in the year 1766 he established a French administration under the celebrated Helvetius, the author of *De L'Esprit*: a species of excise in the mode of collecting the public revenue immediately started up, and became so extremely oppressive, that "a man esteemed himself fortunate if, on receiving a cask of foreign wine, he could in the whole day seek out and discover all the different offices at which he must pay, and obtain in the evening, with a dozen little tickets in his hand, a permission to put his wine into his cellar."

The King however frequently checked the severity exercised by these new collectors by refusing to ratify their decrees. Upon one occasion they had condemned a soldier to pay a fine of 200 crowns for concealing a few pounds of tobacco. The King, to whom the sentence was transmitted, wrote underneath it, "*Before I confirm this sentence, I should be glad to know where a soldier, who has only eight gros to live on for five days, is to raise 200 crowns to pay this fine.*" The experience indeed of a few years convinced the King that the system of jurisprudence which he had adopted was far from being that which he laboured so anxiously to effect. "Tribunals of justice," observes the King, "should be convinced that the low peasant, nay the meanest beggar is a man as well as the King, and that justice should be rendered to all. In the sight of Justice all men are equal; the peasant to the Prince, and the Prince to the peasant, when complaints are made by one against the other. In these cases they should act, according to the rules of equity, without distinction of persons. A tribunal that commits injustice is more dangerous and more to be dreaded than a band

of robbers: precautions may be taken against robbers, but no man is in safety against knaves who envelope themselves in the robe of Justice to satisfy their criminal passions." In short, Frederick soon felt that he was still remote from his object, and that all the activity of the *Frederician Code* would prove insufficient to destroy the hydra of chicanery; and an affair which attracted a very general attention, proves how much the King had grown dissatisfied with all his tribunals. The mill of a man named Arnold, was situated on a small river near the village of Pommerzig, which passed above the mill through the estate of a provincial Counsellor. The Counsellor some years before had made a fish-pond in his garden which he supplied with water from the river, and into which he again conducted it by means of another rivulet. Arnold pretended that this pond robbed him of the water necessary for his mill, and hindered him from grinding during a great part of the year. Under this pretext, he refused to pay Count Schmettau, of whom he farmed the mill, the quantity of corn stipulated in the contract. Schmettau attacks him judicially, and the Miller is condemned. Arnold, notwithstanding, refusing payment, execution follows; the mill is sold, and he appeals to the King. Frederick refers it to Commissioners, who, after examination, confirm the former sentence. The Miller again complains, and Frederick, mortified at his fruitless attempts to reform the administration of justice, dismisses his Chancellor, sends some of the Counsellors to prison, and banishes others; though he afterwards acknowledges himself to have acted too precipitately.

The temporary disorder and discontent introduced by the mercenary policy of Helvetius and his venal followers was removed almost immediately with the cause of it, and the administration of justice, which was placed in the hands of Camer, and the regulations of Finance and Agriculture, in which Frederick chiefly followed the advice of Brekenhoff, the birth of whom, the King used frequently to say, he considered as one of the most fortunate events of his reign, placed the public affairs once more upon a substantial foundation; and Frederick had the advantage of being served with enthusiasm and disinterestedly by men of the first merit. But these advantages were at length interrupted by the jealous temper of the Monarch, the opportunity of adding to his States by the partition of Poland in the year



year 1772, the war of the Bavarian succession in 1778, and the formation of a league in the month of January 1785,

with the most powerful Princes of the Germanic body.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Observations and Reflections made in the Course of a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany. By Hester Lynch Piozzi. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Strahan and Cadell.

BEAUTIES and defects are so closely intermingled in almost every page of this desultory and heterogeneous performance, that the acutest powers of criticism might find it an arduous, and perhaps impracticable task entirely to decompose them. Sentences, the harmonious and accurate structure of which would certainly not discredit the pen of a Johnson or a Gibbon, are frequently surrounded by a context crowded with familiar phrases and vulgar idioms, while sentiments and descriptions equally elegant and spirited are contrasted with penurious thoughts and impotent reflections. It would however be uncandid to conceal, that many of the defective parts of this work appear to be rather the result of negligence, and the affectation of an easy, playful, and familiar style, than an ignorance of the art of composition: but when we recollect that Mrs. Piozzi has joined to the advantages of a liberal education a life devoted to the elegant occupations of learning, and has passed much of her time in the company and conversation of learned men, we cannot suppress our surprise that even negligence or affectation should have betrayed her into the frequent use of such mean and vacant terms as "*to be sure*," "*sweet creature*," "*lovely theatre*," "*though*," "*wisely*," "*exactly*," "*so*," "*charm-ing*," "*dear, dear*," and many others of the like nature with which the work abounds. "The labours of the press," as Mrs. Piozzi has herself observed, "resemble those of the toilette; both should be attended to and finished with care;" and we are inclined to think, that if this sentiment had risen in her mind when her "Observations and Reflections" were "*written down*," the animadversions we have made would have been unnecessary. These volumes however, notwithstanding the defects we have alluded to, contain many sources of real entertainment; and prove that Mrs. Piozzi is not one of Sterne's description of travellers, who go "from Dan to Beer-sheba," and find every place a sandy desert. A lively good-humour attends upon her steps throughout the journey, and inspires a disposition to feel admiration and pleasure from every occur-

ance. The excursion commenced at Calais

on the 7th of September 1784, in company we presume with Mr. Piozzi, of whom a strange and seemingly studied silence is every where preserved, and continued until their return to England in Feb. 1787. An anxious desire to visit the delightful plains of "*la belle Italia*" was evidently the principal motive to the present tour; a desire which perhaps the serious admonitions of Dr. Johnson to the contrary had tended rather to cherish than suppress. Eager therefore to reach the country "where every pleasure which politeness can invent and kindness can bestow was held out for her acceptance," our fair traveller passes with impatient rapidity through Paris, Lyons, and the intermediate parts of France, and having crossed the "*stupendous Alps*" and arrived at the "*lovely city*" of Turin, "where Italian hospitality first consoled, and Italian arts first repaid the fatigues of her long journey," she gives the following animated description of the surrounding objects:

"I look back on the majestic boundaries of Italy, with amazement at his courage who first profaned them: surely the immediate sensation conveyed to the mind by the sight of such tremendous appearances must be in every traveller the same; a sensation of fulness never experienced before, a satisfaction that there is something great to be seen on earth—some object capable of contenting even fancy. Who he was who first of all people pervaded these fortifications, raised by nature for the defence of her European Paradise, is not ascertained; but the great Duke of Savoy has wisely left his name engraved on a monument upon the first considerable ascent from Pont Bonvoisin, as being author of a beautiful road cut through the solid stone for a great length of way, and having by this means encouraged others to assist in facilitating a passage so truly desirable, till one of the great wonders now to be observed among the Alps, is the ease with which even a delicate traveller may cross them. In these prospects, colouring is carried to its utmost point of perfection, particularly at the time I found it, variegated with golden touches of autumnal tints; immense cascades mean time bursting from naked mountains on the one side; cultivated fields,

fields, rich with vineyards, on the other, and tufted with elegant shrubs that invite one to pluck and carry them away to where they would be treated with much more respect; little towns sticking in the clefts, where one would imagine it was impossible to clamber; light clouds often sailing under the feet of the high-perched inhabitants, while the sound of a deep and rapid though narrow river, dashing with violence among the insolently impeding rocks at the bottom, and bells in thickly-scattered spires calling the quiet Savoyards to church upon the steep sides of every hill—fill one's mind with such mutable, such various ideas, as no other place can ever possibly afford.

"I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance, and spoke with a fellow who had killed five hungry bears that made depredation on his pastures: we looked on him with reverence as a monster-tamer of antiquity, Hercules or Cadmus; he had the skin of a beast wrapt round his middle, which confirmed the fancy—but our servants, who borrowed from no fictitious records the few ideas that adorned their talk, told us he reminded them of *John the Baptist*. I had scarce recovered the shock of this too sublime comparison, when we approached his cottage, and found the felons nailed against the wall, like foxes heads or spread kites in England. Here are many goats, but neither white nor large, like those which browse upon the slopes of Snowdon, or clamber among the cliffs of Plinlimmon."

After describing the form and extent of the "lovely city," the splendours of the Sardinian Palace, particularly the picture of a "*droopical woman*," which is said to be valued at ten thousand pounds; and visiting the museum of the celebrated Naturalist Allioni, where it appears there is "a crystalized trout not flat nor the flesh eaten away, but round and as it were cased in crystal like *aspiques* or *fruit in jelly*, the colour of which is still so perfect that the spots upon it may be plainly perceived;" Mrs. Piozzi feels, "like Stephano in the Tempest, a longing desire to behold all the other glittering furniture of Prospero's cell; and for this purpose proceeds through Genoa and Pavia to Milan, from which place she makes the following reflections on the character of the Italians:

"Candour and a good-humoured willingness to receive and reciprocate pleasure, seems indeed one of the standing virtues of Italy; I have as yet seen no fastidious contempt, or affected rejection of any thing for being what we call *low*;

and I have a notion there is much less of these distinctions at Milan than at London, where birth does so little for a man, that if he depends on *that*, and forgoes other methods of distinguishing himself from his footman, he will stand a chance of being treated no better than him by the world. Here a person's rank is ascertained, and his society settled, at his immediate entrance into life; a gentleman and lady will always be regarded as such, let what will be their behaviour.—It is therefore highly commendable when they seek to adorn their minds by culture, or pluck out those weeds, which in hot countries will spring up among the riches of the harvest, and afford a sure, but no immediately pleasing proof of the soil's natural fertility."

"I was present lately at a private merry-making, where all distinctions seemed pleasingly thrown down by a spirit of innocent gaiety. The Marquis's daughter mingled in country-dances with the apothecary's apprentice, while her truly noble parents looked on with generous pleasure, and encouraged the mirth of the moment. Priests, ladies, gentlemen of the very first quality romped with the girls of the house in high good-humour, and tripped it away without the incumbrance of petty pride, or the mean vanity of giving what they expressly call *orgueux*, to those who were proud of their company and protection. A new-married wench, whose little fortune of a hundred crowns had been given her by the subscription of many in the room, seemed as free with them all, as the most equal distribution of birth or riches could have made her: she laughed aloud, and rattled in the ears of the gentlemen; replied with sarcastic coarseness when they joked her, and apparently delighted to promote such conversation as they would not otherwise have tried at. The ladies shouted for joy, encouraged the girl with less delicacy than desire of merriment, and promoted a general banishment of decorum; though I do believe with full as much or more purity of intention, than may be often met with in a polished circle at Paris itself."

The remark with which this description concludes is equally just and liberal; for although the preservation of decorum is perhaps the fairest feature of female loveliness, it certainly does not follow that the sacrifice of virtue must be the unavoidable consequence of its violation; and perhaps of the two extremes prudery is the worst. The compliment however to which this liberal mode of thinking fairly entitles Mrs. Piozzi upon the present occasion,

can hardly, we think, be extended to the sentiment which accompanies her enquiry into the *mysterious* custom of *cicisbeism*.

"We have all heard much," says Mrs. Pizzi, "of Italian *cicisbeism*. I had a mind to know how matters really stood; and took the nearest way to information by asking a mighty beautiful and apparently artless young creature, *not noble*, how that affair was managed, for there is no harm done *I am I re*, said I. "Why no," replied she, "no great harm" to be sure; except wearish me attentions from a man one cares little about: for "my own part," continued she, "I detest the custom, as I happen to love my husband excessively, and desire nobody's company in the world but his. We are not *people of fashion* though you know, nor at all rich; to how should we set fashions for our betters? They would only say, See how jealous he is! if *Mr. Such-a-one* sat much with me at home, or went with me to the Corso; and I *must* go with some gentleman you

know: and the men are such ungente-rous creatures, and have such ways with them! I want money often, and this *cavalierre servente* pays the bills, and so the connection draws closer—"that's all" And your husband! said I—"Oh, why he likes to see me well dressed; he is very good-natured, and very charming; I love him to my heart." And your confessor! cried I—"Oh, why he is *used to it*"—in the Milanese dialect—*è affuefua*.

"Well! we will not lend people to Milan to study delicacy or very refined morality, to be sure; but were the crust of British affectation lifted off many a character at home, I know not whether better, that is *housfer*, hearts would be found under it than that of this pretty girl. God forbid that I should prove an advocate for vice; but let us remember, that the banishment of all hypocrisy and deceit is a vast compensation for the want of *one great virtue*."

(To be continued.)

A Complete Dictionary of the English Language, both with regard to Sound and Meaning. One main Object of which is, to establish a Plain and Permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed a Profodial Grammar. By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. The Second Edition. 4to. 16s. in boards. Dilly.

WE are happy in recommending to the public this cheap and improved edition of a most useful and valuable work.

The first edition appeared nine years ago, and met with a reception suitable to its worth and the character of its author.

To fix a standard of orthoëpy was certainly a very Herculean attempt; but no one, we believe, could have been found better qualified for the undertaking than he who first engaged in, and fulfilled it.

Mr. Sheridan's preface contains a very ingenious view of, and apology for, this publication. "It must be obvious," he says, "that in order to spread abroad the English language as a living tongue, and to facilitate the attainment of its speech, it is necessary in the first place that a standard of pronunciation should be established, and a method of acquiring a just one should be laid open. That the present state of the written language is not at all calculated to answer that end, is evident from this; that not only the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who speak English, and are taught to read it, pronounce it differently; but each country in England has its peculiar dialect; which

infects not only their speech, but their reading also. All attempts to reform this by any alteration in our written language would be utterly impracticable; and the only plan which could possibly be followed with any prospect of success, is what the author has pursued in his profodial grammar and dictionary.

"In his grammar, he has laid open a method of teaching every thing which regards sound, from the first simple elements, to their most extended combinations in words and sentences. He has pointed out the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the general rules by which it is regulated.

"In his dictionary he has reduced the pronunciation of each word to a certainty by fixed and visible marks; the only way by which uniformity of sound could be propagated to any distance. This we find effectually done in the art of music by notes; for in whatever part of the globe music is so taught, the adepts in it read it exactly the same way. A similar uniformity of pronunciation, by means of this grammar and dictionary, may be spread through all parts of the globe, wherever English shall be taught by their aid."

After so good an account of his work,

it would be unnecessary for us to add any thing more to it; we shall only observe, therefore, that the learned author hath amply made good his professions, and formed as complete an orthoëpical dictionary of the English language, as Dr. Johnson had done before of orthography. But as critics we must point out whatever appears to us to be an error; and what here strikes us as such, is Mr. Sheridan's directing the word *super* to be pronounced *shoper*; thus, *superb*, *shoperb*—*superstition*, *shoperstition*—*superior*, *shoperior*—*supreme*, *shopreme*, &c. a method we think rather *Hibernian* and harsh, than rational or agreeable.

We would not wish, however, to derogate from the merit of a work which we consider as the very first and best of its kind! Some defects there necessarily must be in a work of such an extensive nature as this, but our duty to the public obliges us to point them out; and particularly when the authors of them are men of literary eminence, because their mistakes are commonly sanctified by their character. Having given a brief view of his performance, Mr. Sheridan thus remarkably apologizes for it.

"But it may be asked," says he, "what right the author has to assume to himself the office of a legislator on this occasion; and what his pretensions are to establish an absolute standard in an article, which is far from being in a settled state among any class of people? It is well known, that there is a great diversity of pronunciation of the same words, not only in individuals, but in whole bodies of men. That there are some adopted by the Universities, some prevail at the bar, and some in the Senate house, That the propriety of these several pronunciations is controverted by the several persons who have adopted them; and what right has this self-appointed Judge to determine which is the best?"

"The author allows the propriety of the objection, and therefore thinks it necessary to lay open the grounds upon which he puts in his claim to this arduous office.

"There was a time, and that at no very distant period, which may be called the *Augustine* age of England; I mean during the reign of Queen Anne, when the English was the language spoken at Court; and when the same attention was paid to propriety of pronunciation, as that of French at the Court of Versailles. This produced a uniformity in that arti-

cle in all the polite circles; and a gentleman or lady would have been as much ashamed of a wrong pronunciation, then, as persons of a liberal education would now be of mis-spelling words. But on the accession of a foreign family to the throne, amid the many blessings conferred by that happy event, the English language suffered much by being banished the Court, to make room for the French. From that time the regard formerly paid to pronunciation has been gradually declining, so that now the greatest improprieties in that point are to be found among people of fashion: many pronunciations, which thirty or forty years ago were confined to the vulgar, are gradually gaining ground: and if something be not done to stop this growing evil, and fix a general standard at present, the English is likely to become a mere jargon, which every one may pronounce as he pleases. It is to be wished, that such a standard had been established at the period before mentioned, as it is probable, that English was then spoken in its highest state of perfection. Nor is it yet too late to recover it in that very state. It was my fortune to receive the early part of my education under a master, who made that a material object of instruction to the youth committed to his care. He was the intimate friend, and chosen companion of Swift; who had passed great part of his life in a familiar intercourse with the most distinguished men of the age, whether for rank or genius. Eminent as he was for the purity and accuracy of his style, he was not more attentive to that point in writing, than he was to exactness of pronunciation in speaking. Nor could he bear to hear any mistakes committed by his friends in that respect, without correcting them. I had the happiness to be much with him in the early part of my life, and for several months read to him three or four hours a day, receiving still the benefit of his instruction. I have since had frequent opportunities of being convinced that a uniformity of pronunciation had prevailed at the Court of Queen Anne, by comparing Swift's with that of many distinguished personages who were there initiated into life; among the number of whom were the Duke of Dorset and the Earl of Chesterfield; and that very pronunciation is still the customary one among the descendants of all the politer part of the world bred in that reign. Upon investigating the principles on which the pronunciation

of that time was formed, I found that though there were no rules laid down for its regulation, yet there was a secret influence of analogy constantly operating, which attracted the different words, according to their several classes, to itself as their center. And while there were any deviations from that analogy, the anomalies were founded upon the best principle by which speech can be regulated, that of preferring the pronunciation which was the most easy to the organs of speech, and consequently most agreeable to the ear. So far the author has laid open his pretensions, upon a supposition that pro-

nunciation depended only upon custom and fashion. But when he adds, that he is the first who ever laid open the principles upon which our pronunciation is founded, and the rules by which it is regulated, he hopes the claim he has laid in to the office he has undertaken, will not be considered as either vain or presumptuous."

For an account of the ingenious Author, and a list of his other writings, see Vol. XIV. p. 210, 274, 325, and 408.

To this edition is prefixed a very well-engraved head of Mr. Sheridan.

W.

Essays Philosophical, Historical, and Literary. 8vo. 5s. boards. Dilly.

ESSAY-writing has, of late years, become quite a fashionable species of literature, being well adapted to those writers and readers whom Providence has favoured with but a moderate share of genius and judgement.

Were we to form our opinion of the volume before us from its title-page and table of contents, we should pronounce it one of the most important works of the age; but *nullus in fides fronti*.

The author exhibits himself as a philosopher, critic, politician, and divine, but his pretensions to either of those characters will scarcely be admitted in any of the numerous courts of criticism.

The subjects which this multifarious genius discusses are:—Liberty and Necessity—Shakespeare—on the Reign and Character of Queen Elizabeth—Christianity—Hereditary Succession—the Connection between Virtue and Happiness—Government and Civil Liberty—the Study of Metaphysics—Style—Remarks on English Versification—The Use of Reason in Connection with Religion—Education—the XXIst Chapter of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding—Review of the Reign of King Charles II.—the Character and Writings of Dr. Everard—Strictures on Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors—Materialism—Genius—Remarks on Pope's Essay on Man—the Genius and Spirit of Christianity—the Slave Trade—the National Debt.

There is very little that can be called new in this collection, and that which is so, does no credit to the author's understanding.

His third essay on the Reign and Character of Queen Elizabeth should have been entitled a *weak attempt* to vindicate

her character. Speaking of her after, our author politely calls her the *delectable Mary*; and yet he apologizes for Elizabeth's conduct to the beautiful and unfortunate Queen of Scots! He says also, that "nothing can be more evident throughout the whole course of her (Elizabeth's) reign, than her constant and anxious solicitude to have the stamp and sanction of national approbation." Nothing, in our opinion, can be more wrong than this: she appears, on the contrary, to have been actuated more by *pride* than any thing else. The good of the people was, indeed, her constant pretence, but the desire of being superior to all the other princes of Europe, was the perpetual spring of her political conduct.

Our essayist, to vindicate his favourite fully, compares her measures with those of her successors, the Stuarts; but the absurdity of this must strike the meanest capacity: for if she was blest with more spirit and cunning, yet the history of her reign sufficiently proves, that she wished to be as arbitrary as the worst of the Stuarts.

What is more remarkable, the essayist endeavours to prove Henry VIII. was a better King than Charles I.; and why? Truly, because Charles attempted some impolitic and unconstitutional measures which the bloody tyrant never thought of! But it would be ridiculous to make a controversy of this; we therefore beg leave to refer our readers, as well as the essayist himself, to any History of England.

We shall now very willingly take leave of this article, with a word of advice to the author, that he would in future confine his studies to the metaphysics, to which his genius seems best adapted.

W. A General

**A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period.** By Dr. Burney. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. One Guinea and Half each in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

(Continued from Page 178.)

**I**N relating the progress of Music in Greece from the earliest periods of its history, Dr. Burney found it necessary to speak of poetry, as the two arts were then inseparable: "Poetry and Music were then," says he, "so much united, that all the lyric, elegiac, and even epic Bards were necessarily and professedly musicians."

He begins with **THALETAS**, the inventor of *Pæans*, and new measures in verse as well as rhythms in music. Porphyry tells us, that "Pythagoras used to amuse himself with singing the old *Pæans* of *Thaletas*." Athenæus says, "that the Spartans long continued to sing his airs; and, according to the Scholiast on Pindar, this poet-musician was the first who composed the *Hyporchæmes* for the armed or military dance\*."

**EUMELUS**, **ARCHYLOCHUS**, and **TYRTÆUS**, follow; to all whom Greece was obliged for new poetical and musical inventions. We have next an ample account of **TERPANDER**, who, among his many signal services to the musical art in the early stages of its cultivation, is said to have invented notation, or the art of expressing sounds by characters, and of preserving melody, which before was traditional, and wholly dependent on memory.

Our author next proceeds to give an account of the musical contests at the several *public games*, beginning with the *Olympic*. Here we find what we little expected in a History of Music; an ample account of these celebrated institutions; and it is one of the peculiar merits of this work, that where musical materials are scarce, the author never fails to conduct his reader through a pleasant road to more interesting times.

"The *Olympic Games* began first to be regularly celebrated every fifty months, or the second month after the expiration of four years, and to serve as

"epochs to all Greece; in the year 776 before the Christian Era; and, according to St. Chrysostom, they continued to be celebrated with splendor till the end of the fourth century."

The author next proceeds to the **PYTHIC GAMES**, "which, according to Pausanias, consisted at first of only poetical and musical contests; and the prize was given to him who had written and sung the best hymn to Apollo, on the subject of the god's victory over the serpent *Python*." The poet-musicians **ALCMAN**, **ALCÆUS**, **MINNERMUS**, **STESICHORUS**, **SIMONIDES**, **BACCHYLIDES**, and **PINDAR**, were victors in these games; and of all these Dr. Burney has given us a very entertaining account.

The **NEMEAN GAMES** are the objects of our author's next enquiries; and here we have not only the history of this very ancient institution, but a particular account of the musician **TIMOTHEUS**, so celebrated in all antiquity, and of the *Senatus-consultum*, or Spartan decree against him, of which a copy is preserved in Boethius, and a close translation given here by our author. The whole of this article is curious, and abounding with the remarks and criticisms of an able musician and a scholar.

After this we have an account of the **ISTHMIAN GAMES**, so called from the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, where they were celebrated. The same trials of skill were exhibited here, as at the other sacred games, and particularly those of poetry and music.

The **PANATHENÆAN GAMES** are next described; after which we have the following biographical articles: **DAMON**, the music-master of *Pericles* and *Socrates*; **ANTIGENIDES**, the most celebrated flute-player in antiquity, and the master of *Alcibiades*; **PHILOXENUS** and **DORION**, as renowned for wit and gluttony, as poetry and music; **ISMENIAS**,

\* "The Greeks called *ὄρχηστος* a kind of poetry, composed not only to be sung to the sound of flutes and citharas, but to be danced at the same time. The Italian term *Ballata*, the French *Ballade*, and the English word *Ballad*, had formerly the same import; implying, severally, a song, the melody of which was to regulate the time of a dance; and the different measures of poetry being called *feet*, both in ancient and modern languages, suggests an idea that dancing, if not anterior to poetry and music, had a very early and intimate connection with them both. The poet *Simonides* defined poetry an *elegant dance*, and dancing a *silent poetry*."

no less remarkable for sopprery and extravagance than for his performance on the flute; CLONAS, POYMNETES, TELPHANES, DEMOSTHENES, and LAMIA the female flute-player. Our author's account of this lady's talents and adventures is curious and entertaining. After this the IVth Chapter is terminated with a recapitulation of the most remarkable events in the history of Greek music, in which there are many admirable reflections and masterly observations on the rise, progress and declension of the musical art, during the most brilliant periods in the annals of this elegant, ingenious, and enthusiastic people.

Chap. V. treats of *Ancient Musical Systems, and Theories of Sound*. Here more learning and science were necessary to be displayed, than in any other part of our author's work, and in his account of Pythagoras, Iamus, Aristoxenus, Euclid, and Ptolemy, both have been unassailed in an uncommon degree. Indeed, the doctrines of these celebrated theorists, the founders of sects, seem to have been as clearly stated, and explained, as the nature of the subject would admit.

Chap. VI. *Of the Scelus, or Songs, of the Ancient Greeks*, is rendered extremely amusing by the account and translation of several most lovely, and festive songs. "Aristotle," says our author, "honoured his friend and kinsman Hermias, Prince of Atarnia, with a Hymn, or Canticle, which is preserved in Athenæus, and in Diogenes Laertius, for which he is said to have been assigned in a court of justice, where he was accused of impiously lavishing upon a mortal such honour and praise as were due only to the Gods. We shall select this hymn as a specimen of Dr Burney's poetical translations."

#### ARISTOTLE'S Hymn to Hermias.

"VIRTUE! thou source of pure delight!  
Whole rugged men can ne'er be bright  
The man with courage fir'd,  
For thee the sons of Greece have run  
To certain ills which others shun,  
And gloriously expir'd."

"Where'er thy sacred seeds take root,  
Immortal are the flowers and fruit,  
Unfading are the leaves;

Dearer than smiles of parent kind,  
Than halcyon sleep, or gold rekind,  
Thy joy, thy triumph gives."

"For thee the twins of mighty Jove,  
Rise from their Alcyon's grove  
To bless the world to see;

For thee Achilles quits the light,  
And Ajax plunges into night,  
Eternal night, for thee!"

"Hermias, the darling of mankind,  
Shall leave a deathless name behind,  
For thee untimely slain!"

As long as Jove's bright altars blaze,  
His worth shall furnish grateful praise  
To all the Muses train!"

In the next division of the work, Dr. Burney gives us *the History of the Music of the Ancient Romans*, which he begins in the following manner.

"In describing the music and musical instruments of the Greeks, those of the Romans have been included; yet, in order to preserve a kind of historical chain, and to connect distant times together, it is as necessary to give a chapter to Roman music, as, in visiting distant regions, it is, sometimes, to pass through large tracts of desert country, in order to arrive at places better worth examining. But though the Romans were obliged to the Greeks for most of their arts, sciences, and refinements, yet, as there is no country so savage, where men associate together, as to be wholly without music, it appears that the Romans had, in very high antiquity, a rude and coarse music of their own, and had imitated the Latin musical establishments, both in their army and temples."

But however the natives of Italy may have surpassed other countries in the cultivation of music in modern times, the ancient Romans, natives of the same country, seem to have been as much obliged to Greece for their knowledge of the art, and for great performances, both vocal and instrumental, as the rest of Europe has been to the Italians.

During the time of the republic, little music was heard at Rome, except what was used in religion or war. Their theatrical exhibitions, like those of Greece, were at first religious institutions, but for these, according to Livy, they were obliged to Etruria. "Indeed the Romans," says Dr Burney, "were later in cultivating arts and sciences, than any other great and powerful people; and none of them seem to have been the natural growth of the soil, except the art of war, all the rest were brought in by conquest."

"It cannot be dissembled, or passed over in silence here, that arts and sciences have been frequently charged with contributing to precipitate both the Roman and

"and Grecian States into ruin, by rendering the minds of the people effeminate, involving the great in idle expence and luxury, and by calling off their attention from military and political concerns, which alone can acquire or preserve dominion. In the infancy of a state, or in times of danger and calamity, this may be true; but that man was designed (continues our author) for no other purposes than to enslave or destroy his fellow-creatures, or to live a gloomy life of inanity and penance, never composed a part of my creed. A nation become affluent by conquest and conquests, must have amusements in time of peace. The question is, Whether these amusements shall be merely corporeal and sensual, or whether elegance, refinement, and mental pleasure, shall bear a part in them? Another question may still be asked, Whether any efforts of Greek and Roman genius are still so much admired and imitated, as those which are seen in the remains of their works in literature and the polite arts?"

"It was long the fate of our country, (says Dr. Burney in a patriotic strain) like the ancient Romans, to admire the arts more than to cultivate them. We imported the productions of foreign painters, sculptors, and musicians, at an enormous expence, without conceiving it possible to raise a school for the advancement of those arts at home. With respect to the two first, all Europe now allows, that genius, diligence, and travel, under the auspices of Royal protection and public patronage, have made wonderful strides within the last thirty years towards perfection, and forming a school in our own country; but as for music, we have little that we can call our own; and though more money is expended upon this favourite art in England, than in any other kingdom on the globe, yet having no school either for the cultivation of counterpoint or singing, we acquire by those arts neither honour from our neighbours, nor profit to our natives. Both take wing together; and without a scarcity of genius for continuing to the pleasures of the ear, we purchase them with as little necessity as we should corn at a dear and foreign market, while our own lands lay fallow."

"Music (says Dr. Burney) was in great favour at Rome during the latter end of the republic, and the voluptuous times of the Emperors; the stage

"then flourished; the temples were crowded; festivals frequent; and banquets splendid: so that we may suppose it to have been very much used, both upon public and private occasions, in so rich, populous, and flourishing a city as Rome, the mistress of the world. But this music must have differed as little from that of the Greeks, as the descriptions of it in Virgil and Horace differ from those to be found in Homer and the Greek Lyric Poets."

After this, we have an account of the use of music at Rome to the time of the Emperor Nero; of whose musical adventures we have a very entertaining narrative from Suetonius and Tacitus. Indeed, the account of Nero's passion for music will please even the enemies of the art, as it will be some comfort to them to reverse the enthusiastic assertion of Shakspeare, who says that *the man who has not music in himself—is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, &c.* But Dr. Burney in his preface, and in a very unprofessional style, has the candour to say, "I will not over-rate musical sensations so far as to say with the Poet, that the man who cannot enjoy them is *not to be trusted*; there being, perhaps, among mankind, as many persons of bad hearts that are possessed of a love and genius for music, as there are of good, that have neither talents nor feeling for it;" and his reflections upon the musical *mania* of Ptolemy Auletes, in his history of Egyptian music, will equally satiate that of Nero.

"A melancholy truth," says he, "forces itself on the mind in reading the history of those Princes, who much resembled each other, which is, that if the heart is depraved, music has not the power to correct it. And though these musical princes obtained prizes in the public games, they acquired no honour to themselves, nor did they reflect any upon the profession of music. A musician is so distant in character and dignity from a sovereign prince, that the one must stoop too low, or the other mount too high, before they can approximate; and the public suffers with equal unparagoned a sovereign who degrades himself, or an artist who aspires at a rank above his station in the community. An inordinate love of fame, or a rapacious desire of monopolizing all the glory as well as goods of this world to themselves, and have incited those princes to enter the lists in competition with persons so much



"their inferiors; a passion that should always be distinguished from the love of music, which they might have gratified, either by their own performance, or by that of others, in private, much more commodiously than on a public stage."

Our author finishes the narrative part of this volume by the following reflection: "Notwithstanding all the assistance which the Romans received from the Greeks in the polite arts, they never advanced in them so far as the modern Italians have done; who, without any foreign help, have greatly surpassed not only their forefathers, the ancient Romans, but even the Greeks themselves in painting and music, in which every people of Europe have, at different times, consented to become their scholars."

As a supplement, and printed in a smaller character than the History itself, we have "REFLECTIONS on the Con-

struction and Use of some particular Musical Instruments of Antiquity;" with "a List and Description of the Plates."

The Reflections manifest great diligence and sagacity; the author having not only consulted the best ancient and modern authors for information on the subject, but qualified himself for judging, by an examination, when at Rome, of the representations of musical instruments on the best remains of ancient sculpture in that city; where he had drawings made under his own eye for the plates iv. v. and vi. But besides these well-executed and useful plates, for the intelligence of the work, Dr. Burney has liberally furnished this volume with three ornamental plates, exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi from elegant designs of Cipriani.

In our next Magazine we shall proceed to the examination and analysis of the second volume of this elaborate, pleasing, and instructive work.

**Private Worth the Basis of Public Decency.** An Address to People of Rank and Fortune. Dedicated to the Bishop of London. By a Member of Parliament. 4to. 2s. Richardson.

**I**F excellent sermons and good moral publications would reform a people, ours ought to be the very best nation upon earth.

Vice, however, still holds its seat among us, and bids fair to increase its dominion, notwithstanding the many pious attempts made to pull it down. But were a considerable number of such dignified persons as the worthy author of the pamphlet before us to set the example, we should soon see a different face of things among the lower ranks. If the great would but shew themselves *livers* as well as mere professors of religion; regard the duties of the Lord's Day more, and their diversions less; those below them would presently imitate the fashion, and be studious, at least, of the appearance of piety, in compliance with general custom.

The present tract is a very well-written and pathetic exposition with people of fashion, upon the importance of their cultivating *private worth*, as the only means of rendering themselves happy, and beneficial to the public.

The dedication, which is rather long, is not more free than becomes one who is an advocate in the most important of all concerns, Religion.—The author takes occasion, very pointedly to describe the deficiency even of our great legislative body. "The fact is," says he, "our

best blessings seem no longer valuable in their estimation to whom the protection of them is intrusted. The few among us not ashamed to live in the fear of God, and who have the hardihood to avow their convictions in the face of the world's dread laugh, because their speeches have generally a *stinture of religion* in them, are seldom heard with decency or patience. And what, my Lord, can the piety of that people be, in whose delegate capacity whatever relates to the great concerns of immortality is an object of ridicule! for no elocution is now in fashion, or will be relished, but such as abounds with political speculation, the pleasantries of genius and wit, party invective, or personal sarcasm.—Indeed, my Lord, there seems no better way of reviving the obsolete virtues of our ancestors, than by resuming the good old practice of *going to church*. Were it possible to make this fashionable in your Lordship's populous diocese, its effects would be palpable and universal. The example of the metropolis would pervade the whole kingdom; since whatever mode predominates most in the centre, usually extends its influence to the extremities of the island. Bring this great spring to its former tone or temper, and every part of the machine will instantly recover its natural strength and harmony: but while these

there is not a moment of our time more sacred than another, and while every place, every pursuit, every avocation, and every party, is preferred to the house and the worship of the living God, like all people without religion, our manners must be gross and turbulent, superiors as regardless of decency, as inferiors are of principle, the great vulgar and the small not less prodigal of the present, than if not connected with the future; public life a scene of prostitution and venality, and even the hallowed shades of domestic tranquillity and friendship rarely ex-

*Historical Remarks on the Castle of the Anecdotes of that Court's, &c. &c. Gardner*

THE happy demolition of that once odious engine of arbitrary power, and dical of every Frenchman, the Bastille, naturally makes us inquisitive after its description and history. The world has a variety of accounts of it from time to time, and some by persons who had been confined therein, and consequently, were but too well qualified to gratify the public curiosity concerning it. From those accounts the present publication is compiled, and apparently with great fidelity

*New Description of Blenheim, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. To which is prefixed, Blenheim, a Poem, &c. Cadell*

THE compiler of this work is Dr. Mayors, of whom we have already had occasion to make favourable mention. The usefulness of these kinds of works is sufficiently known to those who have been drawn by curiosity or pleasure to visit scenes which recall to the imagination the hero, the lover, or the unfortunate beauty of ancient days. Of all the palaces which this kingdom exhibits to public view, no one exceeds Blenheim either for splendour, magnificence, or beauty. It may vie with the most sumptuous mansion of any foreign potentate, and pre-

*The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, including its Dairy together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Lquor in Herefordshire. By Mr Marshall 2 vols 8vo 10s. 6d. Nicoll.*

[Concluded from Page 268]

IN HEREFORDSHIRE our author's excursion was made chiefly with a view to the manufacture of "FRUIT LIQUOR" (viz *Cider and Perry*), a subject which, though of less importance than the Dairy, appears to be a national object, worthy of some attention, and which, considered as a source of gratification to individuals, becomes an interesting topic.

In Gloucestershire Mr. M. had taken a view of this art, previous to his excursion

empted from the fierceness of ambition, the rage of folly, or the taint of vice."

Some may probably think that our author has drawn too bold a picture, but we believe, no one will venture to say that he has not drawn it a just one. We could wish to see a new edition of this excellent tract in a more convenient form, and less liable to be destroyed than it is at present, and we take our leave with sincerely recommending it to every class of persons, as well as those to whom the author has particularly addressed it. W.

*Bastille, with curious and entertaining translated from the French. 8vo 2s.*

It will afford a considerable share of information and entertainment; and may serve to impress the English reader with a greater sense of the privileges he enjoys. An Appendix is subjoined, consisting of anecdotes of several eminent personages who have been immured within those detested walls at the caprice of a king, his minister, or ministers. This pamphlet is rendered still more useful by a view and a plan of the fortifications very neatly engraved. W.

sents to view a monument of national valour and national gratitude. It has been the general fault of performances of this kind, that they have been drawn up by persons without taste or knowledge. These charges do not lie against the present work, which is simple, perspicuous, and sufficiently copious for every purpose of information. It displays usefulness and elegance at the same time. The poem which is prefixed will be read with great pleasure on the spot which it celebrates, and will not lose much of its beauties at a distance from it.

son in Herefordshire; which appears to have been intended as a hint to his information; the whole of which is, in this case, laid up in one register, the art of cider-making being much the same in both districts.

In this subject, as to that of the dairy, the author appears to have paid more than ordinary attention. He has taken it up on its broadest basis, and pursued its several branches to their most minute

We will give the exertion in his own words.

"The cultivation of FRUIT TREES, for the sole purpose of LIQUOR, is peculiar to the western provinces. The southern counties, when the London markets are overstocked with fruit, make a sort of liquor from the surplus: but the eastern, the northern, and the midland counties may be said to be as much unacquainted with the business of a liquor orchard as they are with that of a vineyard. Even Staffordshire, which is divided from the cider country by a narrow ridge of hill only, has not, generally speaking, a barrel of cider made within it."

"Herefordshire has ever borne the name of the first cider country—GLOUCESTERSHIRE, however, claims a precedence in the two most celebrated fruit houses the district affords—WILTSHIRE and MONMOUTHSHIRE have then claims of excellency. Midsbury may be considered as the centre of this division of the cider country\*."

"FRUIT LIQUOR is here an object of RURAL ECONOMY, and, though inferior to most other of its objects, was a secondary inducement to my visiting the district. In 1783, however, I was unfortunate. It was not a general fruit year. But this year (1788) has made up for the disappointment. There are men who will this year make a hundred bushels that in 1783 did not "net the price."

"But the management of orchards and then produce, though it enters into the practice of almost every occupier of land, is far from being properly understood. The primary object of farmers in general has been that of supplying their own immediate consumption.—The market for fruit liquor has hitherto been confined. In a plentiful year it has barely paid for the *flavour*, of making it. But the late extension of canals and other inland navigations, and most especially one which is now extending between the Severn and the Thames, together with the present facility of land carriage, have already extended, and will in all probability still farther extend, the market for fruit liquor; and there may be, henceforward, some encouragement for the manufacturing of *sale* liquor, the right management of which is a *mystery* which few

men are versed in, and which I have found so recondite difficult to fathom.

"I have, however, been the more diligent in my application to this subject, as it is an art which has never been duly investigated. The entire subject having never undergone an analitical examination, no man can be said to have had a view of it sufficiently comprehensive to raise every point to the requisite degree of perfection. The "cider men"—the makers of sale liquor—are far advanced in the practice of the LIQUOR, but are unacquainted with the management of ORCHARDS: while the occupiers of orchards, mostly, is unacquainted with the proper management of the fruit itself. A general view of the whole must therefore, fulfil of having its use, even in the cider countries."

"In following this view, it will be convenient to proceed in the two main branches separately; under the heads

MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARDS.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

The management of orchards is divided into

The species of fruit.

The situation of orchard.

The soil, &c. of orchards.

The method of raising stocks.

The method of planting orchards.

The method of grafting fruit trees.

The after management of orchards, and these into a variety of subdivisions: as for instance, the planting of orchards is itself divided into

The distance.

The disposition of the trees.

The time of planting.

Taking up the plants.

Pruning the plants.

Putting them in.

Defending them.

After-management of the stocks.

And the after-management of grown orchards into

The management of the ground.

The management of the trees.

Under which is taken a view of the natural enemies of fruit trees, namely,

A redundancy of wood.

The mistletoe.

Moss.

Spring frosts.

Blights.

Insects.

An excess of fruit.

\* DRUNKENNESS and its ENVIRONING COLLETTES form another division; which, though upon the whole much inferior to this, produces one species of liquor (the coccagee cider) which is in high estimation.

Old age. Each of which is separately treated of.

The other branch of the general subject, namely, FRUIT LIQUOR, is divided into

The species of fruit liquor.

The fruit and its management.

Grindings, and the management of the ground fruit.

Pressing, and the management of the residue.

Fermenting.

Correcting.

Laying up.

Bottling.

Markets.

Produce.

And each of these variously subdivided: as the management of the fruit, into

The time of gathering.

The method of gathering.

Maturing the fruit.

Preparing it for the mill.

Mixing different sorts for liquor.

For us to attempt to convey *practical* KNOWLEDGE on a subject so new to the Public as that which is now before us, would be weakness: all that we can aim at, and that our limits will allow, is to extract a few such passages as will convey some *general information* to our readers, and enable them to form some judgment of the work under review.

What our author says of the VARIETIES, or sorts of fruit, is to our purpose.

"In the orchards of this district, we find the APPLE, the PEAR, and the CHERRY. The last, however, is only found near towns, and in young orchards: and although it is probable that a liquor of some richness and flavor might be made from a well chosen variety of this species of fruit, I do not find that any attempt has been made, in this district, to produce from it a vinous liquor. Therefore, the APPLE and the PEAR, only, are here entitled to examination.

"NATURE has furnished us with only one sort of each of these species of fruit; namely, the common CRAB of the woods and hedges; and the WILD PEAR, which is pretty common in the hedges of the district.

"LINNEUS, who knew all nature, takes no notice of the APPLE: He as well as other botanists consider it as a production of ART: the various sorts with which our orchards abound, being considered as no other than CULTIVATED VARIETIES of the *pyrus malus*, or CRAB: while all the rich and highly flavored PEARS, of which gardeners speak so learnedly, are considered as no other than ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTIONS from the *pyrus communis*, or common WILD PEAR.

"But we require not the assistance of botanic knowledge to convince us, that the numerous sorts of fruit which are cultivated by orchard-men and gardeners, are not NATURAL SPECIES.

"Nature propagates and continues ITS OWN SPECIES *by seed*. But the seeds of a given species, or rather *variety*, of apple will not produce apples of the same kind, but a number of different kinds, most of them, probably, resembling the wood crab, rather than the apple which produced them,—let its richness and flavor be what they may.

"The fact seems to be, FRUIT is not, *naturally*, a permanent specific character: even the native wild crab is subject to infinite variety, in colour, shape, and flavor. But, *by art*, the qualities of fruit may be identically preserved.

"The business, therefore, of the improvers of fruit is to catch at SUPERIOR ACCIDENTAL VARIETIES, and having raised them by CULTIVATION to the highest degree of perfection they are capable of, to preserve them in that state by ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

"The law of nature, however, tho' it suffer man to improve the fruits

\* VARIETY. This is a term of natural history. It is applied to the individual of a SPECIES, as that of SPECIES is to the individuals of a GENUS. Thus apples and pears are *species* of the GENUS, PYRUS. The golden-pippin and the nonpareil, *varieties* of the SPECIES, APPLE. To speak more generally, SPECIES are (in botany) PERMANENT PRODUCTIONS of NATURE,—preserved, in perpetuity, by NATURAL PROPAGATION. *Varieties*, on the contrary, are temporary productions arising from accident or art; and, without the assistance of artificial propagation, last only one generation; dying with the accidental individuals; their offspring, by SEED, reverting back to the NATURAL SPECIES. This definition is, at least, sufficiently accurate to be applied to the class of plants now under consideration (TREES); tho' not altogether applicable to another class (HERBS).

† By repeatedly sowing the seeds of the seedlings, in common soil, the common crab would, no doubt, be produced.

which

which are given us, appears to have set bounds to his art; and to have numbered the years of his creations. Artificial propagation cannot preserve the varieties in perpetuity. A time arrives, when they can be no longer propagated with success. All the old fruits, which raised the fame of the liquors of this country, are now lost; or are so far on the decline, as to be deemed irrecoverable.

"The REDSTREAK is given up: the celebrated STIRE APPLE is going off; and the SQUASH PEAR, which has probably furnished this country with more *champaign* than was ever imported into it, can no longer be got to flourish: the stocks canker and are unproductive. In Yorkshire, similar circumstances have taken place: several old fruits, which were productive within my own recollection, are lost: the stocks cankered, and the trees would no longer come to bear.

"The DURATION OF VARIETIES may, however, depend much upon management. For although nature wills that the same wood, or the same set of sap-vessels (for the wood which is produced by grafting is, in reality, no more than a protrusion of the graft,—an extension of the original stock) shall, in time, lose its fecundity; yet it is probable, that the same art which establishes a variety, may shorten or prolong its duration. Much may depend upon the STOCK, and much upon the health of the tree, and the age of the wood from which the GRAFT is taken. Or, perhaps, the CANKER (which seems to be the natural destroyer of varieties) may be checked. But of these in their places."

The article fruit liquor opens with the following general information.

"The SPECIES OF FRUIT LIQUOR made in this district are

"Cider—the produce of apples alone.

"Perry—that of pears alone.

"Cider—produced from apples and pears jointly; and

"Cider—made from the common wild crab, and the richer sweeter kinds of early pears.

"The two last species, and much of the two first, are used, instead of malt liquor, as "family drink": the quantity of *fruit liquor*, except on the larger plantations, being small, in proportion to that which is consumed in the country.

"Thus, farmers, in general, considering *fruit liquor* as the beverage of their servants and work people, have no stimulus toward excellency in the art. If it is but "styder," and has body enough to

keep, no matter for the richness and flavor. The rougher it is, the further it will go; and the more acceptable custom has rendered it, not to the workmen only, but to their masters: the cider which is drank in this, and all the cider countries, with so much avidity and in such quantity, is a very deficient liquor to that which is drank in the rest of the kingdom. A palate accustomed to "sweet cider", would judge the "rough cider" of the farm houses to be a mixture of vinegar and water, with a little dissolved allum to give it a roughness.

"Men in general, however, whose palates are set to rough cider, consider the common sweet sort as an effeminate beverage; and rough cider, properly manufactured, is probably the more generous liquor; being deemed more wholesome, to habits in general, than sweet cider—even when genuine. That which is drank in the kingdom at large, is too frequently adulterated. The "ciderman" cannot afford to lose a hoghead: if it will not do, it must be "*doctored*"; or if sound, it may not be sweet enough for the palate of his customers; nor high enough coloured to please the eye; but the requisite colour and sweetness, he finds, are easily communicated.

"The great art, however, in manufacturing fruit liquors, whether cider or perry, is that of gratifying the palate and the eye with the juices of the fruit alone. And although farmers in general, more particularly the lower class, are very deficient in the management of their liquors, there are men, especially among the more substantial yeomanry, and the principal farmers who ferment their own liquors for sale, that are far advanced on the line of right management.

"Unfortunately, however, these men, priding themselves, respectively, on the superiority of their liquor (more perhaps than on any other produce of their estates) become jealous of their art, and are not sufficiently communicative with each other. Hence the difference in their several practices; and hence the present imperfection of the art. For although each man may produce good liquor in his turn, no one, I believe, pretends to *uniform success*;—to produce liquor of the first quality, *with certainty*.

"From this class of men, chiefly, I have endeavoured to obtain information. I have seen the practice, in whole or in part, of many individuals; and have had the sentiments of many more on the subject; which, at the same time I went over

the district (October 1788), was the prevailing topic of conversation; and it is not probable that any material circumstance relating to it should have escaped me.

"The following detail, however, must not be considered, merely, as the produce of an EXCURSION. For altho' the year 1783 was not a general fruit year, there was a sufficiency of liquor made to enable me to form a general idea of its manufacture. And although the knowledge, then acquired, was not sufficient to fill my register completely in every part, it was enough to enable me to make a complete ANALYSIS of the subject: and, during the summer of 1788, I still kept adding to my collection.

"Therefore, *previous* to the excursion in HEREFORDSHIRE, my register was nearly full, and the *deficiencies ascertained*. Consequently, by seeing, there, the practice repeated on a large scale, and by conversing freely with professional men on the subject, the deficiencies were filled up, the facts, previously acquired, proved and the errors, of course, corrected. Beside, since my return, and after I had digested the information acquired, I have had an opportunity of seeing the different stages of the art, as practised by a *professional* man, whose liquors are in the very first estimation."

The article concludes with GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FRUIT LIQUOR, AS AN OBJECT OF RURAL ECONOMY. These observations, however, are too long to be here inserted entire. We will extract what is said of the *effect of fruit trees on the grounds they grow in*. This, our author says, "depends much on the distance they are planted from each other; as well as on the width of their heads, and the height of these from the ground. Low-spreading trees, planted in close order, especially if full of wood, are ruinous to the crops which are under them; drawing up corn weak and spiritless; and, by destroying or checking the better herbage, give grass what is called a fourness; entirely changing the quality of the herbage. On the contrary, tall-stemmed lofty trees, kept within due bounds, thin of wood, and standing at suitable distances, will admit of corn growing beneath them; especially while young; and, under these circumstances, are much less injurious to grass (except in autumn with their leaves) than reason may suggest. Beside,

VOL. XVI.

an advocate for fruit grounds might argue, that the trees feed, in part at least, below the corn mould, or vegetative stratum; so that the husbandman might be said to be reaping two crops at the same time from the same land; one the produce of the soil, the other of the substratum; whose treasures, without the trees, would be lost to him. There is probably some truth in this idea.

"Upon the whole, I think we may fairly conclude, that, by encreasing the better fruits, and by pursuing proper management throughout, the fruit grounds and orchards of these counties might be rendered a source of riches to them, and at the same time be a benefit to the nation at large."

Having gone through the "Particulars of Improvement requisite to the Acquisition of these Advantages," he concludes this article, and the second volume, with these remarks:

"A reform of this magnitude, however, must not, for various reasons, be expected from the *tenantry*. Fruit trees, as an object of rural economy, class with woodlands and hedges: they are *fixtures* belonging to the premises.—The tenant has only the use of them, perhaps for a time uncertain. His object of course is present profit. It therefore behoves the proprietor, who has a permanent interest in them, to look forward to future advantages.

"The great objects of the reform would be, to free the estate from unprofitable encumbrances; to stop the efflux of inferior liquors; which, by finding their way to market, bring general discredit on ENGLISH FRUIT LIQUORS: and, above all, to encrease the quantity of liquors of the *first quality*; that their richness, their flavor, and their generous disposition may be universally known;—that the demand may be in consequence enlarged, the prices be raised, the value of estates augmented, and the prosperity of these counties proportionally encreased."

Upon the whole, we will not hesitate to predict, that the Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, though inferior, perhaps, in point of real importance to some other of Mr. Marshall's works, will, in the nature of the subjects contained, and the manner in which they are treated, be the most popular book he has yet written.

Zeluco.—Various Views of Human Nature; taken from Life and Manners, Foreign and Domestic. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Cadell.

[Concluded from Page 254.]

THOUGH we now proceed, according to promise, to point out some of the most striking beauties, and to lay before our readers some of the most entertaining characters in the second volume of this useful work, it may be necessary to remind them, that the limits of our own publication have obliged us to pass over a variety of well-drawn characters in the first volume, which will be found upon a perusal of the whole to be equally new, interesting, and important.

A discovery of the real character and disposition of Zeluco having detached the most respectable of the men from his society, and rendered him at last odious to the women, he leaves Palermo, and fixes his residence at Naples; in which gay city he sets up a still more splendid domestic establishment than he had at Palermo; and the Neapolitan capital becomes the theatre of the future transactions of his life.

After a base attempt to obtain the amiable and accomplished Laura on dishonourable terms, we find that lady, in compliance with the wishes of her mother, consenting to become his wife, though she detests his character. The circumstances which lead to this fatal union are related with great delicacy in the three first chapters of the second volume, and must affect every heart capable of feeling the full force of filial piety and affection. To preserve the health of her mother, which had been greatly impaired by the failure of a banker at Franckfort, in whose hands her late husband, a German officer, had placed most of the money he had left for the use of his widow and daughter, "to free that worthy woman from present difficulties, and prevent her future life from being imbittered with penury, which her elegant taste and liberal disposition could so ill endure;" Laura de Seidlitz sacrifices her own inclinations, and stifles her aversion to the perfidious, cruel, inconsistent, but rich Zeluco.

The future incidents of the lives of this ill-matched pair are wrought into a regular, interesting, and pathetic moral tale, which conducts us to the final catastrophe; and in the fall of Zeluco, the fatal consequences of impetuosity of temper, of dissipation, of sensuality, and of criminal intrigue, are exhibited in a masterly manner: but we hope for the honour of hu-

man nature that few, if any, such complete villains really exist in the circles of high life, amidst the polished inhabitants of the capitals of the civilized nations of Europe. The tragic scene of strangling his child seems to be a little *outré*; but we must excuse the too strong colouring of the piece, in favour of the excellence of the design; and, upon the whole, we shall find that our present moral painter does not fall short of his great predecessors, Richardson and Fielding. Vice meets with its proper punishment in this life, in the person of Zeluco; and virtue with its due reward in the final happy establishment of Laura, after his death.

So much for the main plot, of which we hope to have said enough to excite curiosity, while we have avoided taking that ungenerous measure, too often adopted, of pillaging an author under the mask of reviewing his work. The story of Zeluco must be read entire, as it came from the pen of Dr. Moore; and we are happy to find the Public in the same opinion by so early a demand for a new edition; but with some of the detached characters we may make more free for the entertainment of our readers, as it will serve to give them an idea of the various sources of amusement comprised in this performance, in some measure independent of the history of Zeluco and Laura.

The little attention paid by some young English gentlemen to the principal objects for which they are sent to make the tour of Europe, is exemplified with much humour in the following trait:—"Signora Sporza drove to Mr. N——'s lodgings, and calling for Buchanan, told him she had business of importance with his master, and would wait for him till he came home. Buchanan shewed her into a room adjoining to Mr. Steele's dressing-room, and separated from it by a very crazy partition. Steele was there, with Mr. Squander, and some other young Englishmen. Signora Sporza hearing their voices, thought the distinguished that of Mr. N——. "No," said Buchanan, "it is a party of young gentlemen who are taking a course of Roman antiquities (at Rome); they wait at present for the antiquarian who instructs them; but it is my opinion, if the poor man profits no more by them than they do by his lectures, he will soon be in a state of perfect starvation."

A voice

"A voice was then heard, crying, "Hey, Duchefs! what the devil are you about, you slut? Aye to her, Pincher; pull away, tear it from her, boy."—"Who does he talk to?" said Signora Sporza. "A couple of quadrupeds, madam," replied Buchanan. "The one is a spaniel, the other a terrier: those young gentlemen cannot proceed in their studies without them."

"Here the door of Mr. Steele's room was opened by a servant, who said, the antiquarian had sent to know whether they were inclined to go to the Pantheon that day, or to St. Peter's. "Damn the Pantheon and St. Peter's both," cried Squander; "tell him we can go to neither at present.—Zounds! cannot the fellow quietly pocket his money without *boring* us any more with his temples, and churches, and pictures, and statues?" Steele, however, finding them determined against attending the antiquarian, followed the servant, and delivered a more civil message.

"While he was absent, Squander tossing a couple of maps on the floor, cried, "Here, Duchefs, here is *Roma antiqua*—and there, Pincher, there is *Roma moderna* for you, boy, tear away."

"When Steele returned, he endeavoured to save Rome from the ravages of those Goths; but Squander told him, with a loud laugh, that Duchefs had made a violent rent in St. Peter's, and Pincher had torn the Pantheon to pieces. Squander then proposed that they should walk to the stable, to examine a mare which he had thoughts of purchasing—Duchefs and Pincher followed them, and Mr. N—— came home soon after."

We are told in another part of the work, that Squander would not for his own private satisfaction have given a horse-shoe for all the antiques in Rome, and had no more taste in painting than his pointer; yet, thinking that he must carry home a small assortment of each, were it only to prove that he had been in Italy, Mr. Bronze had been recommended to him as a great connoisseur, who would either furnish him with what he wanted, or assist him in purchasing it.

Bronze is described as one of those gossiping companions who know every body, are of every body's opinion, and are always ready to laugh at every body's joke; who nestle themselves into the intimacy of men of fortune and rank, allow themselves to be laughed at, are invited on that account, or to fill a vacant chair at the table, and sometimes merely

to afford the landlord the comfort of having at least one person in the company of inferior understanding to himself, whose chief employment is to fetch and carry tittle-tattle, and who become at length it were one of the family, and are alternately caressed and abused like any other spaniel in it. This person had many years ago come to Italy with a party of young English, who as they passed thro' the country dropped him sick at Ferrara; and having resided ever since in Italy, he was thought to have some taste in pictures, antique intaglios, cameos, statues, &c. and had picked up a considerable fortune by selling them to his countrymen who came to Rome and Naples.

Mr. Steele being the constant companion of Mr. N——, an enquiry concerning his family is naturally made by the other English gentlemen associating together at Rome; and this gives an opportunity to introduce very entertaining anecdotes of Mr. Transfer, at whose expence Mr. Steele was sent upon his travels.

The sketch of the life of Transfer extends to a considerable length, and with little variation might bear a close resemblance to two-thirds of the wealthy citizens of London; it shews that the author is well acquainted with the genius, disposition, and manners, of the class of people he so accurately describes. A short specimen will be sufficient to evince the truth of this observation.

"Mr. Nathaniel Transfer, uncle to the young man now in question, had made a large fortune in the city of London, where he was born, and where he lived happily till the age of sixty-five, Mr. Transfer's life may surely be called happy, since it afforded him the only enjoyment which he was capable of relishing: he had the pleasure of finding his fortune increasing every year; he had a remarkably good appetite, relished a bottle of old port, and slept very soundly all night, particularly after a bottle of Burton ale: he might have continued some years longer in the same state of felicity, and perhaps have been conveyed to the other world in a gentle lethargy, without sickness, like a passenger who sleeps the whole way from Dover to Calais, had it not been for the importunity of a set of people who called themselves his friends. These officious persons were continually disturbing his tranquility with such speeches as the following: "Why should you, Mr. Transfer, continue to live all your life in the city, and follow the drudgery



of business, like a poor man who has his fortune to make? It is surely time for you to begin to enjoy a little ease and pleasure after so much toil and labour. Good God! Mr. Transfer! do you intend to slave for ever? You certainly have already more money than you have any use for."

Transfer at length yields to the importunity of his friends, though we are told that he had not the shadow of a wish to spend more than he did, nor the least desire of benefiting any of the human race by the fruits of his labour. Like thousands of others, he had begun to accumulate money as the means of enjoying pleasure at some future time, and continued the practice so long that the means became the end; but being teased into a new system, he wound up his affairs with all possible expedition, gave up all connections in business at once, bought an estate in the country with a very convenient house upon it in good repair, to which he went soon after, determined to rest from his labours, and to take his fill of pleasure. But he quickly found rest, the most laborious thing that he had ever experienced, and that to have nothing to do was the most laborious business on earth. Being totally at a loss to fill up his time, after drawing a comparison between the pleasures of a country and a city life greatly in favour of the latter, he was tempted to return to Lombard-street and re-assume his old occupations; but accidentally forming an acquaintance with a noble Earl in the neighbourhood, his rural life was rendered more comfortable and satisfactory.

The conversation of Transfer with his Lordship, particularly when showing him his garden, and the statues he had bought in Piccadilly to adorn it, without knowing the difference between Venus and Vulcan, would furnish an admirable scene for a comedy. Lady Elizabeth, his Lordship's sister, having once expressed her surprise that Mr. Transfer, as he was a bachelor, did not think of having some of his female relations to take care of his family rather than a mercenary housekeeper, he is as it were compelled to give some account of a sister who had lived with him in Lombard-street, but whom he had totally deserted, because she had married without his consent a Mr. Steele, with little fortune and no experience in business, though she knew he had a very good man in his eye for her, provided she would only have a little patience; that is, to wait for his wife's death, who was thought

to be in a consumption. Poor Steele became a bankrupt, and this shut the door at once against the unfortunate sister, unless she would consent to abandon her husband entirely; in which case he was willing to receive her again into his house, and put her child out to nurse. The good Mrs. Steele rejected the offer, and from that time he had taken no further notice of her. She was become a widow, and lived with her only son on a small estate in Yorkshire, left to her husband by a distant relation some time before his death. The benevolent Earl and his sister prevail with Transfer to send for his sister and nephew; and thus young Steele is introduced to his Lordship, by whose advice Transfer agrees to send him abroad for improvement: in the mean time, he falls in love with Miss Warren, a companion to Lady Elizabeth, which lays the foundation of another plot; of an adventure in Italy, in meeting with Miss Warren's brother; and of the marriage of Steele and Miss Warren after his return; which circumstances justify our denominating this performance a moral romance, or novel.

Of Steele, while he remained unpolished in Yorkshire, we shall only notice one anecdote, which bears a little severe upon our country clergy.—Being asked by a nobleman of some influence, who wished to provide for him, what profession he chose to embrace, he replied, that of a clergyman. His Lordship, who thought him better qualified for the army, told him, he could not conceive what could be his inducement; to which he replied, "My fondness for hunting and shooting; and if, by your Lordship's favour, I could obtain a tolerable living in a hunting county, I should think myself extremely happy. The business of a clergyman, continued he, as your Lordship knows, from many examples, is no way incompatible with a passion for those manly amusements, without which I am sure life would seem a very dull affair in my eyes."

"But there are certain duties of a clergyman, said the Peer, which in some people's eyes are not exceedingly entertaining." "I should think them no great hardships, my Lord, said Steele. In case of the indisposition of my curate, on particular occasions, I have no manner of objection to reading prayers, or to preaching."

Tho' the edge of this satire is in some measure taken off by his declaring that he was preparing himself by proper studies for the sacred office, we fear the passion for hunting and shooting in sporting countries

countries is the predominant one with most of the clergy.

We shall now slightly touch upon one of the most entertaining and truly characteristic sketches in the whole work.

Mr. N—— had a servant out of livery named Buchanan, a native of the western part of Scotland, and educated in whig principles. Captain Seidlitz was attended by a native of the North Highlands of Scotland, whose name was Duncan Targe; he was an elderly man, and in his youth had escaped to the continent with his first master, a nobleman who had been engaged in the rebellion of 1745. Attached to the interests of the unfortunate House of Stuart from his cradle, his political sentiments differed in the extreme from those of Buchanan. Having recognized each other as countrymen at Rome, upon the return of their respective masters to Naples, a great intimacy and cordial friendship took place between them, which probably would never have been interrupted if they had steered clear of politics, that common subject of discord, animosity, and quarrels, between the nearest and dearest relations and friends, whether English or Scotch. Their masters being engaged in a party to dine at Portici, and not requiring their attendance, Buchanan invited his countryman to dine with him; and after dinner, as neither of them were enemies to the bottle, they pushed it about pretty briskly, and the conversation became every moment more and more animated. While they talked, of absent friends, of the romantic beauties of their country, of the great men it had produced, they were in perfect unison; and when Targe had sung some favourite old Scotch songs, they were as happy as mortals could be; nay, they even proceeded to discuss some important political points, such as the hereditary right of the exiled family, the policy of the limita-

tions of the Crown at the Revolution, the advantages and disadvantages of the Union, and the wisdom of the British nation in adhering to the family it has placed on the throne, with sound judgement and equal good temper; but at length, as is most commonly the case in political disputes, the subject of the least consequence to the welfare of their country, of themselves, or of posterity, produced foul language, a challenge, and a duel with broad-swords on the instant, when Targe cut poor Buchanan almost to pieces. And upon what account? Because Buchanan had supported the veracity and integrity of his name-fake the historian in the character he gives of Mary Queen of Scots: in his rage, he called her a w——; upon which Targe called him a liar, and taxed the historian with want of common honesty, for blackening the reputation of the most beautiful and accomplished Princess that ever sat on a throne. Whoever recollects that the press has of late years groaned beneath the weight of this endless and useless controversy, cannot but be highly pleased with the ingenious method our sensible author has taken to reprobate it.

It is now time to close this article, which cannot be done with more propriety than by recommending the character of Bertram, the son of a clergyman of Geneva, and once an officer in the Spanish service, to those young gentlemen who have indulged an early taste for dissipation, and particularly for the fashionable vice of gaming, by which they may be reduced to distressed circumstances. The propriety of Bertram's conduct in various perplexing situations, his fortitude, honour and integrity, and his maxims and reflections exhibit human nature in its most attracting and perfect state on this side the grave, but by no means beyond the reach of imitation.

Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France. Published under the Inspection of a Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Faulder.

[Concluded from Page 270.]

THE second volume of this valuable collection opens with an account, by M. Sylvestre de Sacy, of an Arabian Manuscript, entitled, "The Book of the Wandering Stars; containing the History of Egypt and Cairo; by the Scheik Schemseddin Mohammed-ben Abilforous al Bakri al Suddiki." This work contains the History of Egypt from before the Deluge to the year 1652; but the learned author of the "Account" gives us only that part of the History

which treats of the Egyptian affairs under the Ottoman government.

The ingenious *Scheik* does not, however, confine himself to the civil history of his native country, once the peculiar seat of arts and sciences; he discourses also of its natural history, topography, antiquities, and wonders. Of the last, he justly reckons the Nile as the chief; and gives a large and entertaining detail of the ceremonies which anciently accompanied the opening of the sluice of the great canal

canal. This account we shall take leave to lay before our readers. "When the elevation of the Nile reaches sixteen dhira (each of these measures, the author says, is to the twelfth, eight-and-twenty finger; but above the twelfth they are only twenty four fingers) they begin to open the sluices, to introduce the water on the land, and into all the canals of Egypt: that day is a festival. Formerly, before they had dug the canal Hake-mi, the opening was made at the canal Khalilij Aleantara. There was in this place a turret, in which the Khalif or the Prince placed himself for the opening of the canal. This day being arrived, the Sultan or his Lieutenant went out of the Castle on horseback, and repaired to the ancient Misir, on the shore of the Nile, at the place called Darelnohas, where he alighted. He found two boats, both decorated with the name of the Sultan, and set off with various ornaments. He entered with the most distinguished persons of his retinue in the first of these boats called *harraka*; the other, which wore the name of *ibalibia*, was for the rest of his train. At the same place a vast number of other barks, of different sizes, were ready, and sumptuously decorated for the reception of the Emirs and officers to which they belong. The boat of the Sultan, attended by all the others, repaired to the island of Roudha. This island, situated over-against Misir-elatic, between the great arm of the river and that which passes at the foot of this city, was filled with houses and palaces. The Sultan having landed on this island, remounted on horseback, and presented himself at the nilometer placed in the middle of the bed of the river: he entered it with his attendants, and scattered saffron, steeped with milk and rose-water; and, after having said his prayers, a magnificent repast was set before him. The repast being over, the boat was drawn near to the gate of the nilometer, which was covered with its gilt hangings. He entered it, and returned with all the other boats that had accompanied him, with the sound of cannon and musical instruments. Arriving near Misir, he caused his boat to be conveyed towards the mouth of the canal which enters Cairo. On his whole route by land, as well as on the river, in going and returning, he threw about golden pieces, and distributed to the people fruits, confectionary, and such like. The sluice he was to direct to be opened was a kind of earthen wall raised opposite the bridge. The Sultan, or he that represented him, gave the signal with a napkin to the people

charged to open *them*, who held shovels in their hands; immediately they fell to work on the sluice, which was thrown down in an instant: the Sultan remounted his horse, and returned to his castle. Since Egypt has been under the Ottoman sceptre, it is the Beglerbeg (Governor) who discharges this ceremony: he comes out of the citadel in the morning, and repairs to Boulac, where he finds boats ornamented and prepared for him, and for the Emirs and Sandjacs, opposite to the arsenal. He sails attended by all the barks; and during that time a great number of cannons are discharged; the Beglerbeg goes up the river to the nilometer, in the island of Roudha; that happens when the elevation still wants twenty fingers of sixteen dhira; and he remains in the nilometer until it reaches this degree of height: if the elevation goes on slowly, he continues there one or two days after this term. Meanwhile boats are prepared; they expose those figures which the people call *aroufi*, (or betrothed) and which they set up with care; and they give themselves up to all kinds of plays and diversions. On the day when the Beglerbeg is to preside at the opening of the sluices, he gives, before sun-rise, a great banquet to the Sandjacs, to the Tschoufchs, to the Muteffarakas, and to the other troops in the garrison. After the repast, he distributes castans to the Cashef, to the Scheikh of the Arabians of Djidze, to the intendant of provisions, and to several other officers of the military and police. He then enters the boats with all his attendants, repairs to the sluice with the beat of drums, which he orders to be opened, and passes through the opening on his return to the Castle."

This article is followed with extracts, by M. Gillard, from a MS. entitled, "Embassies." Three of these are negotiations between *Loy*s I. Duke of Anjou, and Henry King of Castile; and between the same *Loy*s and the Prince, or Judge, (as he is here called) of Arborea, (an ancient city in the island of Sardinia) in the years 1377 and 1388. The fourth is of most consequence, being a "Narrative of the Death of Richard II. King of England."—This piece gives a very good account of that unhappy Prince's reign, and relates circumstances which have escaped the notice of all our historians. Of the King's imprisonment in Flint castle, and of his pathetic exclamations there, a very full and moving description is here given. He was afterwards removed to Pontefract castle, where he died.

Some historians say, that he killed himself; others, that he was starved to death

death; but many say, that he was assassinated by order of Henry IV. that he defended himself bravely, and sold his life dear. Our manuscript confirms this last account, and relates it as follows:

"A Knight, named Peter D'Exton, or Exton, sent by King Henry, arrived at Pomfret Castle, with seven other assassins. Richard was at table. Exton called the carver, and gave him orders, on the part of Henry, not to taste the meat served at Richard's table, as he had been accustomed to do: "*for,*" said he, "*he will not eat much more.*" Richard perceiving his carver omit this ceremony, ordered him to perform it. The carver fell on his knees, and alledged what Exton had commanded him, on the part of Henry. Richard, losing his patience, struck the carver with a knife that was on the table, saying, "Go to the devil, thee, and thy Lancaster." Exton came in at this noise, with his seven men armed. At this sight Richard pushed down the table, darted into the midst of the eight assassins, snatched a battle-axe from one of them, laid four of them dead at his feet, to the great terror of the others; when Exton, attacking him from behind, gave him a stroke on the head. With this he fell, crying to God for mercy, and Exton gave him another stroke on the head. Thus died the noble King Richard, without having confessed himself, which was much to be lamented."

"Exton himself appeared terrified at his crime. He sat down by the side of the body, and began to weep, saying, "Alas! what have we done? We have put to death him who was our Sovereign Lord for twenty-two years. Now have I lost my honour; nor shall I ever find a country to which I can fly from reproach."—This horrid murder was committed on Twelfth-day, in the year 1400.

The manuscript gives, likewise, an account of the dreadful punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate Richard's adherents; and it enters so minutely into the circumstances, as shews that the author was an eye-witness of the facts he relates. Upon the whole, this article, even in its present form, is a valuable acquisition to our English history.

We are next presented with "The History of the Reigns of Charles VII. and Louis XI. by Amelgard, a Priest of Liege, in the middle of the Fifteenth century."

This is a copious performance, and throws some considerable light upon the French and English history of those

times. "The stile," according to M. du Thiel, the author of the account, "is clear, elevated, and precise, though the Latinity is not always pure, and in many places it is far from unpleasing."

We shall extract from this article such particulars only as are most interesting to English readers. He asserts, that at the battle of Agincourt, the French army was four times as numerous as that of the English. He relates, but without any confirmation, that Henry, before he resolved on giving battle, had offered the restitution of Calais, and a large sum of money; and he says, that when the action was just about to begin, Henry harangued his army in the following words: "Brave and dear companions, the hour is come that you must fight, not for glory and renown, but for life. The arrogance and cruelty of the French are well known. It is certain that if, through fear and cowardice, you suffer yourselves to be conquered, they will not spare a man of you, but will slay you like so many sheep. This will not be my fate, nor that of the Princes of my Blood; for the enemy will be more careful to preserve us, from the hopes of obtaining a large ransom, than they will be eager to destroy us. But you have no resource but in your courage; nor can you flatter yourselves that the thirst of gain will induce a nation that bears you the strongest and most inveterate hatred to spare your lives. If then you think life preferable to death, remember, like heroes, the blood from which ye sprung, the glory and fame that the English have acquired in war, and fight like brave and valiant men, for the preservation of your lives."

The abridged relation Amelgard gives of the troubles in England, at the return of the Dukes of York and Somerset, by no means agrees with that of other historians. If we may believe him, Somerset did not fall in the battle of St. Alban's (anno 1455) as almost all writers say, but was knocked on the head at an inn, where he had a kind of interview with the Duke of York. The King (Henry VI.) was wounded with an arrow on this occasion. The Duke of York brought him to London, and remained there some time master. Shortly after, obliged to quit that city, he raised an army, but was, in a still shorter time, under the necessity of seeking a reconciliation with the King. He obtained his pardon, but was obliged to enter London in an ignominious manner, going before the King, with his head bare, between

two prelates or peers of the realm.—All these relations, however, are far from exact, are confused, given in an irregular order of time, and not well authenticated.

This is followed by an account of a Swedish Manuscript Chronicle, beginning with the reign of Eric I. (about A. D. 1200) and concluding with that of Christian II. (A. D. 1520).

The author of this Chronicle, Olaf Petri, appears to have been a man of integrity, and of great liberality of sentiment. "His work is very defective in the early times," says the editor, M. de Keralio, "but more exact in the middle age." He blames the Swedish and Danish writers for having praised in their ancestors the spirit of conquest; and always gives pacific Princes the greatest eulogia.

Our readers will not be displeased with the following story of the daughter of Eric, who was King of Sweden in the third century.

"Eric had only one daughter, named *Thorborg*, who, disclaiming the ordinary feminine occupations, consecrated herself, from her earliest years, to all the exercises of war. When her father had settled an estate on her, she took man's habit, the cuirass, helmet, and sword; changed her name from that of *Thorborg*, and took the title of King. She fixed her residence at Oulleroker, (Ulleraker) and received with distinction all warlike people that came to her court, as long as they had no intentions of marriage.

"A warrior famed for his valour reigned in the Western Gothland; his name was *Rolf*. The sovereign power he was vested with did not belong to him by right of nature; but Kiettil, his elder brother, had the generosity to yield it to him, as he knew himself inferior to Rolf in the requisite qualities for a good Governor. Kiettil knowing of no wife that might suit his brother better than the Princess of Sweden, advised him to ask her in marriage. Rolf having at first obtained the consent of King Eric, went to present himself to Thorborg, covered with one arm, and sword in hand: the demand was as stoutly rejected as it was made. Thorborg answered, that it had never been her intention to turn a drudging woman, or a maid, to any one; and she, having taken up her weapons, and armed her people, forced this pretender to make his retreat. Judging, however, that a warrior like Rolf would not be frightened from his enterprize, she happened to encompass her house with an entrenchment. Eric gave permission to

this Prince to effect his project at any rate: he returned therefore, at the head of a numerous troop, and after repeated fruitless attacks leaped over the entrenchment. Surprized to find nobody therein, and to see only tables covered with all kinds of dishes, he was soon aware that a secret passage had favoured the flight of the Princess, and that those dishes were left there only as a temptation in their way on the pursuit. Every corner was searched out; they discovered the entrance of a subterraneous passage: they traced it, and at the other extremity they saw Thorborg and her troop in order of battle. The combat was hot, and for some time uncertain: victory at last declared for the Prince, and Thorborg became his prisoner. She was treated with the greatest respect, and repaid to Upsal, to her father, where she quitted her man's dress, and married her conqueror."

This curious and important article is followed by "An Account of the Criminal Process against Robert of Artois, Count de Beaumont, Peer of France. Among the MSS. of Brienne. By M. de l'Averdy." The origin of this process was a law-suit, wherein Robert of Artois was claimant for the property of the county of Artois, but he was unsuccessful; and this prompted him to engage in acts and conspiracies, which ended in his attainder and banishment, and the miserable deaths of several of his adherents. This was in the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The collection is finished with an account, by M. de Guignes, of an Arabian MS. entitled, "The History of the Alabek Princes in Syria; by Abouthassan Aly, surnamed Azzeddin, a Writer in the Thirteenth Century of the Christian Era." This MS. contains the history of the Alabeks, that is, of the Princes who have reigned at Moussoul, in Mesopotamia, from the year 477 to 607 of the Hegira, that is, from 1084 to 1210 of Jesus Christ. The whole of this article is informing and entertaining; but we cannot extract any particulars from it.

We have reviewed these volumes with pleasure, though we cannot take upon ourselves to speak much in favour of the translation. The language is in many places vulgar, and ungrammatical; and even the Translator's short Preface is marked by such defects, as shew that he attended very little to literary ornaments, or even neatness, though he seems to have paid much attention to fidelity.

**A Journal of the Passage from India, by a Route partly unfrequented, through Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Natolia, or Asia Minor. To which are added, Observations and Instructions for the use of those who intend to travel, either to or from India, by that Route.** By Thomas Howel, M. D. 8vo. 5s. boards. Forster.

**THIS** is a very interesting, entertaining, and well-written performance, and is equally worthy the perusal of those who may not, as of those who may, have occasion to pursue the same journey.

Our author left Madras Sept. 1st, 1787, and arrived at Bussora, a large town on the banks of the Euphrates, Feb. 23, 1788, from whence he and his company proceeded in a boat to Hilla, built on the site of ancient Babylon, which they reached the 16th of March. On the 18th they took horses for Bagdad, where they arrived the 20th, and parted with their guide, Meer Joad, of whom the following account is given.

"He was the son of a Georgian slave by a Turkish woman; and having no patrimony but his sword, embarked at an early period of life in the profession of arms. The first military employment he obtained was under an independent Chief, in the country of Scind, from whose services he passed into that of a Prince in Bengal, where he remained many years, and became acquainted with the famous Monsieur Chevalier, the French Governor of Chandernagore. This gentleman being about to convey the large fortune he had amassed to Europe, over land, engaged Meer Joad to accompany him. Their journey was full of hardship and danger; and in their passage over the Desert, they were frequently attacked by numerous bodies of Arab plunderers, whom they repulsed with uncommon success. Monsieur Chevalier was so well satisfied with Meer Joad's courage and conduct on these difficult occasions, that, as soon as he arrived in France, he recommended him to the French Ministry, and excited his interest so effectually in his behalf, as to procure him the commission of a field-officer in the Duke of Luxembourg's Legion. In the unsuccessful expedition against Jersey, he was wounded and taken prisoner. After a detention of five months in England, he was exchanged, and upon his return to France was honoured by the King with a gold medal, expressive of his gallant behaviour. The Luxembourg Legion being under orders for the island of Ceylon, whither Meer Joad had no inclination to go, he resigned his commission in the French army, and returned to his native city,

Bagdad. Here the same of his service in Europe, and letters of recommendation from persons of high consequence in France, procured him the appointment of Captain Bashaw of the Turkish fleet at Bussora, which he held till the capture of that place by Shaik Ithooring. As his conduct on this occasion rendered him liable to suspicions of having a private understanding with the Arab chief, he thought it prudent to take refuge at Bombay, till the first emotions of the anger the Bashaw might have conceived against him should have subsided. His whole behaviour, however, during his journey with us, was expressive of the most distressful anxiety respecting the reception he should meet with on his return. He was a lusty, personable man, about the age of forty; spoke the Turkish, Hindostan, Arabic, and French languages well, and some others imperfectly. He was evidently endowed with good natural abilities, but was totally illiterate; not even possessing the useful arts of reading and writing, of which he confessed, and regretted his ignorance."

Our travellers set out, on horseback, from Bagdad, the 24th of March; the party consisting, besides the author, of Major Macleod, Lieutenant Morris, Mahomed Aga and Bezin Aga, the Tatars [or couriers], Mahomed their Turkish servant, and Coja Bogos an Armenian merchant. The 31st they "arrived at Evril, the antient Arbela near which Alexander overthrew Darius. This is now a small village, but defended by a fort, partly built of mud, and partly of bricks; it stands on an artificial hillock or mound of earth. These eminences, which we had frequent occasion to observe in our journey, from the similarity of their shape, and from their always standing singly on the plains, are evidently the produce of human art and industry. It is not unreasonable to conjecture, that they were raised either to preserve the inhabitants from inundations, or to secure them against a surprise from their enemies."—April 2d they reached Mosul, "a large town seated on the western bank of the Tigris; and, comparatively speaking, is the only place of a handsome appearance (says the author) we have seen since we left Bagdad."

It is defended by a wall, which surrounds it, and a citadel, both built of stone and plaster; but, from the bad quality of those materials, unequal to any defence against artillery. The Armenians call it *Nineweh*; and pretend, that it is the *Nineweh* of the ancients; but some learned men contend, that this famous city was on the eastern bank of the *Tigris*, opposite to *Mosul*; and if their conjecture is well founded, not the smallest vestige of it now remains.

"*Cojah Elias*, an old Armenian merchant, on hearing that three English gentlemen were arrived, kindly invited us to his house, and sent horses for our conveyance. We found him in a habitation newly built, and, though not in the European taste, neat and commodious.

"This city, from the badness of the materials, is in general very indifferently built; however, the door-cases, in almost every house, are made of marble; and, as I conjecture, have been brought hither from the ruins of some other place, for they do not correspond with that meanness of materials and architecture which is seen in every other part of the building. In a walk I took about the town, I discovered, near the river, some ruins of walls and buildings, which seemed to shew that *Mosul* has heretofore seen days of greater prosperity."

April 12th they arrived at *Diarbekir*, where they were hospitably entertained by a German and a French missionary.

"*Diarbekir* is the capital of a province of the same name, and is seated on the western banks of the *Tigris*. It is defended by walls of hewn stone, in the form of a square; and, though much larger, bears a great resemblance to *Fort Square* at *Madras*: however, the ramparts are so thin, that they do not afford room for the exercise of cannon. There is a bridge of hewn stone, and some other edifices of the same materials in the town, which are now decaying, and only serve to shew that it has formerly been in a more prosperous condition. This city is rich and populous, and the seat of a Patriarch: its inhabitants consist of Turks and Christians of various sects; such as Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and Nestorians: the two former have each of them a bishop, and the Nestorians or Chaldeans, united to the Church of Rome, a patriarch, whom I visited, and who seems to deserve the high dignity with which he is invested.

"Such is the frequency and audacity of

the robbers in this country, that the doors of all the houses in *Diarbekir* are kept shut, and securely bolted, even in the day-time."

After enduring considerable fatigue, they arrived, May the 11th, at *Amut*, within sixty miles of *Constantinople*. "This place, the ancient *Nicomedia* of *Bithynia*, is a large populous town, seated on the declivity of a hill, and extending to the sea-side: it has a good port in a gulph of the same name.

May 12th they arrived in safety at *Constantinople*. "We were soon informed," says our author, "that the plague had begun to rage in this city, and at *Smirna* was very rife; but we were become so accustomed to danger, that this scourge of nations gave us little concern.

"The city of *Constantinople* is inhabited by Turks, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks: and it is a curious circumstance, that the plague is seldom equally destructive to all these different nations at the same time; its ravages are generally confined to one of them, while the rest, comparatively speaking, suffer but little loss.

"Some years ago, an inhabitant of the shores of the *Euxine* sea successively cured seven hundred persons of the plague at *Constantinople*; and it was thought that he was in possession of a specific for that destructive malady. Some time after, the plague broke out again, and the physician was sent for; but notwithstanding the singular efficacies of his remedies on the former occasion, he was now found unable to relieve in a single case."

On the 18th our author and his company departed from *Constantinople* in a French ship for *Trieste*, where they arrived on the 27th of July, and on the 1st of September took a post-chaise for *Venice*. "As we were entirely ignorant of the Italian language," says he, "and were unprovided with an interpreter, the innkeepers on the road made us pay double the usual price for our meals, as well as the hire of the post-horses. At one place the post-master refused to let us have horses, unless we produced the bill of the former stage, that he might see to what amount we had been imposed upon, and regulate his own charges. I pretended to have lost this paper; but as he insolently declared we should not depart, even on foot, till he saw it, I was, much against my inclination, compelled to produce it."—From *Venice* they proceeded to *Ofend*, and "were surprised at the difference between the Italian and German

German post-masters; for, from the first stage in the German dominions till their arrival in Ostend, they did not suffer, in a single instance, the smallest degree of imposition."

They arrived in London September 16th, after a dangerous and difficult journey of twelve months and sixteen days.

To the author's journal are added, An useful Itinerary, or the Route and Distance of Places from Palamcotta to Ostend;

—Observations on the Passage from India commonly called Over-land;—and Instructions for performing the Journey from India, through Asia Minor, to Constantinople: but for these we must refer our readers to the book itself, which is ornamented with a necessary Map, or Sketch, as the author calls it, of the course of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and of the Route from Bassora to Constantinople. W.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

(Continued from Page 278.)

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

MAJOR Scott was again called by the Managers. He was asked, whether he was not the Agent of Mr. Hastings? This question he answered in the affirmative. He was next asked, whether he had not received *written* instructions from Mr. Hastings for his government in all cases respecting his principal? His answer was, that he had. He was then directed to produce those instructions, and he produced them accordingly. They were in the hand-writing of Mr. Hastings. The Clerk, by order of the Lords, read them.

The agency of Major Scott being thus established, he was asked, whether he had not delivered to a Select Committee of the House of Commons a paper purporting to be a letter from Munny Begum, in which she acknowledged that she had given Mr. Hastings *a lack and a half of rupes* for entertainments. He admitted that he had delivered such a letter; but he did not deliver it as coming from Mr. Hastings, or as in any degree affecting that gentleman. He considered it at the time as a paper of no consequence.—He was then asked, why he had delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons a paper which he considered to be of no consequence.—In reply he said, that as it related to a transaction which had taken place so far back as 1775, he could not have supposed it applicable to the enquiry then before the Committee. Mr. Burke desired then, that the witness would give some reason to shew *why* he had delivered a paper, which he did not conceive to be applicable to the enquiry then before the Committee.—To this question a *direct* answer was not given.—The witness said he did not

see at the time of what use so *foolish* a thing could be.

Mr. Burke desired the witness would speak more respectfully of a proceeding instituted by the House of Commons; a proceeding set on foot for the purpose of ascertaining what acts of corruption and oppression had taken place under the administration of a Governor-General of Bengal.—Such was the proceeding which the witness presumed to call a *foolish thing*. Major Scott said, he did not mean to apply this expression to any proceeding of the House of Commons; he applied it solely to the subject of the Begum's letter.—He was asked, whether he had read the paper he delivered to the Committee. He said he might have read a *part* of it, but he did not think that he had read the *whole* of it.—He remembered that in what he had read of it, the Begum complained that Mr. Goring had used her harshly to make her sign some paper, or accounts,

The Hon. Manager asked, whether he had not delivered the letter in question for the purpose of lessening the credit of Mr. Goring's evidence, which he knew to be against Mr. Hastings?

Mr. Law, Counsel for the prisoner, said it was nothing to the present trial, with what view the paper had been delivered, as it was clear, from what the witness had said this day, that he had not presented it in the name, or in the behalf, or with the knowledge of Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke insisted that he had a right to ask, what was the object for which the witness had delivered the paper in question; a paper in which there was an acknowledgement, that a lack and a half of rupes had been given to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Law insisted, that unless a p



secutor could establish in evidence the charges brought by him against a defendant, it ought to pass for *slander* and *calumny*: it was the *proof* alone that could shew the charges were *not slanderous* and *calumnious*.

Mr. Burke replied with much indignation, that he was astonished the learned gentleman dared to apply such epithets to charges brought by the COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, whether they could or could not be proved by *legal* evidence. It was very well known that many *facts* could be proved to the satisfaction of every *conscientious* man by evidence, which, though in its own nature good and convincing, would not be admitted in a Court of Law. But it would be a strange thing indeed, that a charge supported by evidence which was every thing but *legal*, should be said to be *slanderous* and *calumnious*, merely because certain rules of law declared that evidence not to be admissible in *law*, which would carry conviction to the breast of every man who read it.

The evidence offered by the Managers was not fabricated by them; if it was slanderous, the slander was upon *records*, in the archives of the East-India Company, from which the Commons had taken it.

Mr. Law said, he did not mean to apply to any proceeding of the House of Commons, the terms *slanderous* or *calumnious*; but he had the authority of the House of Commons to declare, that the Hon. Manager had used slanderous and calumnious expressions not warranted or countenanced by the House.

Mr. Fox took fire at this assertion. He said, it was highly irregular and indecent in an Advocate, to allude to any transaction that had taken place within the walls of the House of Commons. But it was still more indecent to allude to it for the purpose of *misstating* and *misrepresenting* it. He said, that when their Lordships would do the Managers the honour of looking into the Journal of the House of Commons, they would find nothing there that could warrant the expressions which the learned Counsel had presumed to drop. The House of Commons had not used one single word that could in the most distant degree be construed to convey the idea thrown out by the learned gentleman. The dignity of the House which he had the

honour to represent at their Lordships' bar, would not suffer an expression to pass unnoticed, which charged the whole body of the Commons with having sent up slanders to the House of Lords in the shape of charges. As little would it suffer any man to torture its Journal into a libel upon one of its own Members; and still less would it suffer its Deputies to be stiled slanderers and calumniators, merely because they offered in evidence those very documents, on the authority of which the Commons had pronounced the charges to be well-founded, and had sent them to their Lordships as articles of impeachment against the prisoner. He insisted, therefore, that their Lordships should give their opinion on the expressions used by the learned advocate.

Mr. Law replied, that he knew it was not for him to allude to any thing that had passed in the House of Commons, unless he had been made acquainted with it in a particular way; and even *then*, he was to mention it as a thing that he had *heard*, rather than as a thing which had actually passed in an assembly, with whose proceedings it was proper to suppose he had no means of making himself acquainted. It was from the mouth of the Hon. Manager himself, at their Lordships' bar, he had heard what had passed in the House of Commons; and it was from the circumstance of its having been stated by him, that he had ventured to mention it.

Mr. Fox said this was a new misrepresentation, for the Hon. Manager had never said a word at the bar of their Lordships, that could convey an idea that the Managers had used *slanderous* and *calumnious* expressions against the prisoner.—Mr. Fox said afterwards, that he would not consent to proceed in the trial, until their Lordships should have given an opinion respecting the expression used by the learned Counsel. If their Lordships should decline giving an opinion, he must beg leave to return to the House of Commons for fresh instructions.

The words imputed to Mr. Law were taken down and read to him, and he acknowledged that they were pretty nearly the same that he had used.

The Lords were going to retire to take the words into consideration—but the Lord Chancellor said that with which the Managers were satisfied. He said that it was contrary to order in the

the Counsel to advert to any thing that had passed in the House of Commons; and that it was *indecent* to apply the terms *slander* or *calumny* to any thing that was said by their authority; and that such expressions must not be used.

The Managers then went back to the examination of Major Scott. They asked him again what he conceived would be the effect, with respect to Mr. Hastings, of the production of the paper which he had delivered to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, though he thought it was a paper of no consequence?

Mr. Law objected to the question, because he said it was absolutely immaterial to the trial in which Mr. Hastings was at issue with the House of Commons, what Major Scott conceived about the meaning or effect of a paper not before their Lordships.

The Managers however persisting in their question, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament to take it into consideration. After about an hour's absence they returned to Westminster-hall, and the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers that their Lordships had resolved that the question ought not to be put.

The Managers then pursued other grounds to entitle them to read in evidence the papers delivered by Major Scott to the Select Committee.—They proved from the Major's own mouth that he had appeared before the Select Committee in the capacity of the *agent* of Mr. Hastings; that he never told the Committee that he attended as a *private* gentleman; that he delivered the letter in question of *his own accord* and *unasked*.

The Managers contended, that under this evidence they were entitled to read the letter, as it appeared now to have been delivered by the prisoner's *own agent*, acting under his instructions.

Mr. Law replied, that the instructions did not go to this letter; and that as there was no proof that it had ever been seen by Mr. Hastings, it could not be brought in evidence against him.

Mr. Burke insisted, that the Managers were fully entitled to read the letter, for they had traced the delivery of it to the avowed agent of Mr. Hastings, who, by having delivered it *unasked*, most probably intended to serve him by the production of it. They had proved also yesterday, that Mr. Baber, holding a public office under the Company, had

sent a *translation* of this letter by the *post* and kept a copy of it; It was always to be presumed, and so it was considered in *law*, that when it was proved that a letter had been put into the post-office, it had been afterwards delivered according to its address. On this presumption they had sent a notice yesterday to Mr. Hastings, to produce that translation sent to him by the post; and they called upon him now to produce it.

Mr. Law desired the Hon. Manager would first prove the receipt of it, before he called upon Mr. Hastings to produce it.

Mr. Burke said, he could not prove positively the actual receipt of the letter by Mr. Hastings, but still it was fairly to be presumed he had received it; and the suppression of it was a crime in the prisoner, who ought to have transmitted it to the Court of Directors. However, to supply the want of this *positive* proof, Mr. Burke said mention was made of this letter in the 11th Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and it was stated as the ground of a criminal charge against Mr. Hastings. Having premised this, he asked Major Scott, whether he had not sent the 11th Report to India to Mr. Hastings. The Major acknowledged that he had sent it, but was not able to say that it had reached him. He had sent it with a letter; and Mr. Hastings afterwards acknowledged in *one* letter the receipt of many from the witnesses; but whether that which accompanied the 11th Report, was one of those so acknowledged to have been received, he was not able from memory to ascertain.

The witness, in answer to a question put to him by Lord Porchester, admitted, that Mr. Hastings had not found fault with him for having delivered the paper in question.

Mr. Burke then caused the general powers given by the prisoner to Major Scott, to be read; and it appeared that they were very *broad* indeed, and authorised him to act in *EVERY* THING that concerned his HONOUR and CHARACTER, or the DIGNITY of HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Burke then observed, that having established this agency—having shewn that its powers were absolutely *unrestrained* and *unlimited*, except merely as to a *resignation* of the government—having proved that this agent had delivered the letter in question, in the

the capacity of agent to the prisoner, into the hands of the Select Committee of the House of Commons—having proved that the Report made by that Committee, containing animadversions upon the subject matter of that letter, had been sent by this agent to Bengal for the perusal of the prisoner—and having also proved that Mr. Baber had sent to the prisoner by *post*, a translation of this very letter—the Managers, he contended, had now laid sufficient grounds to intitle them to read it in evidence.

Mr. Law maintained a contrary opinion; but as he had argued the case sufficiently yesterday, he declined the task of re-arguing it this day.

The Lords then adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament to debate this question; but as it was then *half past* four o'clock, they did not return to Westminster-Hall.

#### FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

As soon as the Peers had taken their seats the Lord Chancellor said, "Gentlemen Managers for the House of Commons, and you Gentlemen who are of Counsel for the defendant, the Lords have resolved that the Persian Letter written by Munny Begum, and the translation of that letter, which were offered to be read in evidence on the last day, *ought not* to be read. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, you will proceed to make good your Charges."

Mr. Burke, after consulting a short time with Mr. Fox, addressed their Lordships.—He lamented that the decision of their Lordships, thus nakedly communicated, without the reasons on which it was founded, was to the last degree perplexing to those who were to conduct the prosecution. He made no doubt but the decision was founded upon some good *technical* principle of law; but as their Lordships had not been pleased to state what was that principle, the Managers were left to grope for it in the dark; and being unable to ascertain precisely the nature of it, were reduced to the necessity of *guessing* what it might be.

He said, it would be of great advantage to the Managers to be made acquainted with this principle, as it would serve to guide them in the future conduct of the Impeachment, by shewing them what paper might be

considered by their Lordships *technically* as evidence, and what *not*.

At present the Managers, who knew only what might, in *reason* and *plain sense*, be considered as good and conclusive evidence, but who were totally uninformed respecting that kind of evidence which might be *technically* inadmissible, though fully *convincing* in the eye of *reason*, might probably give their Lordships a great deal of trouble, though very unintentionally, by offering over and over again, such evidence as the conference and understanding of men not *technically* learned would not reject.

In the case on which their Lordships had last decided, the Managers offered in evidence a paper proved to have been written by Munny Begum, and to have been transmitted to Mr. Hastings. They offered also a translation of that paper, delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons by the very agent of Mr. Hastings.—They proved that these papers had been sent to the prisoner, in the 11th printed Report of that Committee; and that, when he drew up his defence, he must have had them before him.

That papers so substantiated should have been rejected by their Lordships, Mr. Burke said, must be a matter of astonishment to all the thinking part of mankind, who should happen to be unacquainted with the *technical* grounds on which their Lordships had resolved not to receive these papers. It was his duty, however, to submit to their judgment, and to presume that it was just, even though in his own private opinion he should think it humiliating to the House of Commons, and to the nation.

Lest, as he was, without any intimation of the grounds of the decision, he could, as he had already observed, only *guess* at them.

He might guess then, that the reason which had induced their Lordships to reject those papers as evidence against the prisoner, was, that Major Scott, the agent of Mr. Hastings, had declared, that when he delivered them to the Committee of the House of Commons, he delivered them without any previous communication on that subject with his principals, and without any authority from them.

Here he begged their Lordships would take care how they encouraged a mode

a mode of proceeding which might lead to very bad consequences.

In the case of Mr. Hastings, he said, there appeared to be a system of *disavowals*. The prisoner once appointed an agent, who, in his name, made a formal resignation of the Government of Bengal. But the principal afterwards disavowed this act of his agent, and strenuously resisted it, though the ruin of the British empire in the East might have been the consequence of it.

At another time he delivered at the bar of the House of Commons, (as his own) a written defence against the charges then pending against him in that House. But afterwards at their Lordships' bar, he *disavowed* this defence, and produced evidence to prove that it had been drawn up by others, and not by himself, and that therefore he ought not to be accountable for the contents of it.

In the case immediately before their Lordships, it had appeared in evidence, that Major Scott was the agent of the prisoner, and that his powers were as unlimited as words could make them, except in one point only. This agent delivered to the Committee of the House of Commons the papers of which he was then speaking, certainly with some view, and probably to serve his principal, for he delivered them *unopened*. But now he disavowed all authority for such delivery, and declared, that, though by his instructions from the prisoner he was to have consulted Mr. Sullivan and another gentleman in all cases relating to the prisoner's interest, he had actually delivered the papers in question without having consulted them at all: and thus did he urge to their Lordships a breach of his instructions, as a reason that should induce them to think, that in delivering these papers to the Committee he ought to be considered as acting in his private character, and not in his character of Agent to Mr. Hastings; and that consequently this act of his ought not to be binding upon his principal.

How far that reason ought to operate, and whether it ought in fairness to screen the prisoner from the consequences of this act of his agent, he said he would leave the impartial world to judge. To that tribunal he resigned it, with this additional obser-

vation, that their Lordships had heard Major Scott declare upon oath, that to the day on which he was last examined, Mr. Hastings had never once disavowed the act in question done by his agent, or once censured or found fault with him for having done it.

Having premised these observations, Mr. Burke said he would next offer to their Lordships the minutes of the consultation at which it was resolved, by Mr. Hastings and the other Members of the Council at Calcutta, that Munny Begum and Rajah Gourdas should be restored to the offices under the Nabob of Bengal, from which they had formerly been removed by the Council, when Mr. Hastings was in the minority.

These minutes were accordingly read, and the appointment of these two persons proved.

He next gave in evidence a letter from the Court of Directors, in which they censured, in the strongest terms, the restoration of Munny Begum and Rajah Gourdas.

After this, Mr. Burke offered in evidence the accounts kept by Rajah Gourdas and the Begum, and submitted to Calcutta, of the expenditure of the Nabob's revenue.

Mr. Law objected to this evidence; he said, that their Lordships had already pronounced upon this subject, and declared it to be inadmissible.

Mr. Burke insisted that the evidence then offered was not liable to the objection urged against it by the learned Gentleman. It consisted of official accounts, kept by the proper officers, regularly transmitted to Mr. Hastings at Calcutta, and by him sent home to the Court of Directors. With this evidence Mr. Hastings was clearly connected, as they had actually passed through his own hands.

Mr. Fox contended, that the accounts offered in evidence ought to be received: The nature of them, he said, was this—Rajah Gourdas, in giving an account of the expenditure of the public money in his department, was endeavouring to exculpate Mr. Hastings from the suspicion of having taken bribes: but though acting with that view, he stated that a lack and a half of rupees had been paid by him to Mr. Hastings. Now, this circumstance so stated was either true or false. If true, it would prove that the prisoner

prisoner had actually taken a bribe, or present, to that amount.—If false, it would prove that Rajah Gourdas had invented a calumny against the Governor-General; and for the purpose of covering an embezzlement of the public money, charged Mr. Hastings, in his accounts, with a sum which the latter had never received.—If the first was true, it would easily account for the Rajah's restoration to office;—if it was false, and that no money had been paid to Mr. Hastings by Rajah Gourdas, as stated in the accounts, then it would appear that Mr. Hastings had appointed a man to a place of great trust, after he had himself full reason to be convinced that he had embezzled the public money.

Mr. Law replied, that Mr. Hastings had restored Rajah Gourdas at the express desire and request of the Nabob; and it would therefore be a great hardship indeed, if an act of kindness done to a great Prince, should make Mr. Hastings answerable for the evil acts done four years before by the person restored.

Mr. Fox admitted, that it would be hard indeed if such was to be the consequence of an act of KINDNESS. But the question was, Could this be considered as *such*?—Could any man of common understanding pretend to say that it was an act of KINDNESS in Mr. Hastings to restore a man who had brought a *false* charge against him, and who, to support that *false* charge, had made out *false* accounts?

The world must be convinced, that in this case Rajah Gourdas had either told a truth or a falsehood of Mr. Hastings. If he had told a truth, their Lordships ought to suffer the evidence of it to be read: if he had told a falsehood of him, Mr. Hastings, who, before he restored him, was fully apprized of the fact, was answerable to his country for having restored a man to the very same important situation in which he had not only embezzled the public money, but had made out false accounts to traduce the character of the Governor-General.

Mr. Fox said he would leave it to their Lordships to determine whether this could possibly be considered as an act of KINDNESS; and whether it was not much more likely that it was a criminal connivance at embezzlements, so considerable a share of which was stated in the accounts, whether or not

their Lordships would judge, to have fallen to his own share.

Their Lordships withdrew to the Chamber of Parliament, at half past two o'clock, to consider whether the evidence offered was or was not admissible. They debated, in their own House, till four o'clock, and then drew up a question upon it, and put it to the twelve Judges for their opinion.

The Judges said, the question was of importance, and therefore they begged to consider it. Their Lordships granted it, and adjourned the further proceeding in the trial to the Wednesday following.

#### FORTY-NINTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 24.

The Lords having been employed in debating some proposition in their own House, did not appear in Westminster-hall till two o'clock.

The Peers being then seated, and the prisoner having been brought to the bar, the Lord Chancellor, from the woolack, informed the Managers, the prisoner, and his Counsel, that the House had resolved, "that the accounts offered in evidence on Wednesday last, *could not be read*."

His Lordship then desired the Managers would proceed with their evidence.

But before any of them had risen to speak,

Lord Portchester addressing the House, said, that he had drawn up two questions, which he wished to put to the Judges in the presence and hearing of those who conducted the prosecution, and of the prisoner and his counsel, who were interested in the defence. He was then proceeding to read the questions, when the Lord Chancellor interrupting him, said, that if his Lordship had a motion to make, the discussion of it could not take place in Westminster-hall, but in the Chamber of Parliament, to which it would be necessary that House should adjourn.

The Lords accordingly adjourned almost immediately after they had taken their seats to their own House, where they continued debating till near six o'clock, when, without returning to Westminster-hall, they sent a message to the House of Commons that they had adjourned the further proceedings in the trial to *Tuesday*.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of  
FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

(Continued from Page 291.)

AUGUST 14.

M. DE CALONNE.

THE strict rule which the Assembly have made of not suffering any motion foreign to the Constitution to be discussed until that shall be finally settled, prevented this day the prosecution of a business which was very interesting.

An Hon. Member addressed himself to the Assembly in these words : " There has been laid on the table of the Bureaux, a libel published against M. Necker by M. de Calonne, in which the former Administrator of the Finances (that disgrace of the nation, and who is justly suspected of having fomented the troubles which were calculated to ruin the nation) pours the most atrocious calumnies against the economical and beneficent Minister who succeeded him."—At the words " the disgrace of the nation" (*l'opprobre de la nation*) a murmur was heard in several parts of the house and galleries, either be-

cause the epithet appeared too harsh against a person whom the laws had not yet pronounced to be guilty, or because some person saw with pain an old Minister, whose prodigality had made him partisans, treated so severely before an Assembly whose functions did not consist in searching for guilt. The noise, however, did not disconcert the Hon. Member; and thrice interrupted by the same murmur, he thrice pronounced the same qualification, "*l'opprobre de la nation*." At length the President interfered, and said, that the rule which they had established did not permit them to wander from the order of the day, which order was 'or deliberating further of the Constitution, and of the Declaration of Rights; and that the Assembly could not permit any other subject to be agitated previous to those two great questions. Upon which the Hon. Member postponed to a future day the strong motion which he proposed to make against M. de Calonne \*.

\* This day was issued the following Ordinance of the King, concerning the Aid to be given, and the Oath taken by the Troops.

Art. 1. The Troops shall assist the National Militia and Marechaussées, whenever it is required by the Civil or Municipal Officers.

II. The following oath shall be equally taken by the Troops and Officers, of whatever degree.

III. The Officers shall take their oath at the head of their troops, in the presence of their Municipal Officers.

IV. Each corps of troops shall be assembled, in order that the oath may be taken by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under arms with the most august solemnity.

V. The oath of the officers shall be, " We swear to remain faithful to the Nation, the King, and the Law, and never to employ those who are under our command against the citizens, unless required by the civil or Municipal officer."

VI. The oath of the soldiers shall be, " We swear never to abandon our colours, to be faithful to the Nation, to the King, and to the Law, and to conform to the rules of the military discipline."

Enjoined and commanded by his Majesty to General Officers, and others, having authority over troops, as well as to all those whose duty it is to see this Ordinance obeyed.

Made at Versailles, the 14th of August, 1789, and signed

LOUIS.

LA TOUR DU PIN.

And a little lower down,

The above Ordinance was accompanied by the following Letter from the King to the Officers and Soldiers of his Army :

BRAVE WARRIORS,

THE new obligations which, in concert with the National Assembly, I impose upon you, will not, I am assured, give you any uneasiness. Your first duties are those of Citizens; and these duties will always be conformable to the obedience you owe to me, since I will never make use of my power but to protect the laws, and defend the interests of the nation. The officers who command my troops, though certain of my entire confidence, will see, with the same pleasure as I do, that there is no uncertainty with respect to the moment when the aid of the military force is necessary for maintaining public order.

VOL. XVI,

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AUG. 17.

## DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

M. de Mirabeau, Member of the Committee of Five, made the report of the Committee on the Declaration of Rights; and having in a short speech shewn the difficulty of such a Declaration, for a government that *has hitherto been vicious*, and to employ such a Declaration as a preliminary of the constitution of a people, whose constituent principles are uncertain, he read the report, consisting of eighteen articles, which comprehended the great and immutable truths which ought to be the basis of all Governments.

SUBSTANCE of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS, by the COMMITTEE of FIVE, appointed to reduce all other SCHEMES into one.

THE Representatives of the French Nation, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or neglect of the Rights of Men, are the cause of all the evils which afflict societies, have resolved to establish, by a solemn Declaration, those important Rights—to the end that those in power may know the degree of authority which they have the right to exercise over the people, and that the people may know the duties to which they ought to submit.

PRIMO. All men are born equal and free; and no one person has more Rights than another in the exercise of his faculties.

2. All political bodies receive their existence from a social, and every individual gives to the common stock his person and abilities, to ascertain the general prosperity.

3. All the powers to which a people submit, proceed directly from themselves, and all political associations have the right to change their laws, when the change shall appear to them to be necessary.

The greatest service that I can, at this instant, desire of my army, is zealously to unite with all good citizens in repressing those robbers, who, not content with spreading disorder through my kingdom, endeavour to pervert the minds of my good and faithful subjects, so far as to be led to join in their outrages and perfidious designs.

Honour ought, undoubtedly, to be an essential part of a soldier's reward; and such has ever been the sentiment of my troops; but I have not been less desirous, on that account, of making the lot of a soldier more easy. I began to do so last year, notwithstanding the state of my finances; and I trust that the re-establishment of order will soon furnish me with the means of entirely fulfilling my wishes. I see with the sincerest satisfaction, that all the Deputies of the National Assembly participate this sentiment with me.

I have given orders to my Minister at War, to turn his attention to all parts of the military discipline that may require reasonable alterations, and to reconcile, as much as possible, the wishes of the troops with the good of the service.

I am sincerely desirous of proving to the officers and soldiers of my army, that I prize their affection highly.

I am not afraid to demand it, in the name of the sentiments I have always entertained for you; in the name, if it were necessary, of my ancestors, which yours, for so many ages, and in the midst of every danger, have never ceased to protect. Rest assured, therefore, of my good disposition towards you, as I shall always do of your fidelity.

4. The common good of all is the principle and the end of every political association.

5. Law being the expression of the general will, ought to ascertain to every man his liberty.

6. This liberty consists in being subject to nothing but the laws.

7. The citizen, being free in his person, cannot be seized on but to be carried before the tribunals formed by law, to be tried publicly, and to be punished according to the penalties prescribed by law, which penalties ought to be uniform for all citizens.

8. Free in his thoughts, he has the right to publish his thoughts by word or writing, provided that he does not infringe the rights of another.

9. He may pass from province to province, or he may go into foreign ports, unless in cases provided by law.

10. All citizens have the right to assemble, when they think fit, to deliberate on the interests of the society.

11. Every man has a right to employ himself in that species of industry which his talents or inclination suggest to him.

12. No man can be forced to part with his property, unless it is for the public advantage, and until he shall have received an adequate compensation for the sacrifice.

13. All citizens ought to contribute to the public expence, in proportion to their ability.

14. No man can be made subject to contributions for immoral purposes.

15. The collection of the public revenues shall be made subject to regular rules, and the collectors and officers intrusted with the public treasure shall be made accountable.

16. The public expences ought to be carefully regulated, and no reward ought to be

given to any person whatever, unless he shall have deserved it.

17. Civil equality consists not in the equality of fortune; but in the eligibility of every man to all the offices of the state.

18. The establishment of the army, the number of troops of which it shall consist, and its expences, ought to depend on the legislature, and they cannot be put in motion without the consent of the civil power.

#### NEW ORGANIZATION of the JUDICIAL POWER.

After the reading of the above Declaration, M. Bergasse read an article from the Committee of Constitution concerning the Organization of the Judicial Power. The production drew the loudest plaudits from the Assembly, as well on account of the clearness of the ideas of M. Bergasse, as the importance of the subject, and the wisdom with which he has treated it.

After having displayed the iniquities which a course of ages had introduced into the Magistracy of France, and the changes which it had suffered, he reduced the principles upon which the new Legislature should be formed to eleven.

##### PRINCIPLES of the JUDICIAL POWER.

1. It is essential that the Magistrates of Justice should depend entirely on the Nation.
2. That they should have no active part in legislation.
3. That the Tribunals should not be composed of a great number of Magistrates, that the influence of the order may not be excessive in the Community.
4. That the number of Courts and of Judges should be in proportion to the exigencies of the public.
5. That the Judges should be elective.
6. That justice should be rendered gratuitously.
7. That all process, civil and criminal, should be public.
8. That the Judge should not possess the dangerous privilege of interpreting the Law, and of adding to its provisions.
9. That every citizen has the right personally to plead his own cause, civil as well as criminal.
10. That the Officers of Police ought to be chosen by the people.
11. That every Judge ought to be responsible for the sentence or judgment he shall give.

To these principles M. Bergasse has added a plan for a code of laws, divided under five heads, of which, for the present, we are obliged to confine ourselves to the mere outline.

#### FIRST HEAD.

##### *Of Courts and Judges.*

This Head contains almost literally the principles above stated.

1. The Nation shall have the right to determine the number and the rights of the Courts.
2. The Judges shall have no share in the legislation.
3. The number of the Courts and Judges shall be in proportion to the wants of the Nation on the subject.
4. Venality shall be abolished.
5. Justice shall be rendered in the name of the King.
6. Justice shall be gratuitous.
7. The salaries of the Judges shall be in proportion to the importance of their functions.
8. Trials, civil and military, shall be public.
9. The Judge shall not have the power to add to the law.
10. The Judge shall be responsible for his judgments.

#### SECOND HEAD.

##### *Of Civil Process.*

1. The kingdom shall be divided into Provinces.
2. Every Province shall have a sovereign Court of Justice.
3. Every Province shall be divided into districts, each of which shall have a Judge in Ordinary.
4. In every parish there shall be a Justice of the Peace.
5. In all the cities and towns on the coast there shall be a Chamber of Commerce.
6. All Courts of Exception shall be suppressed.
7. In civil matters the sentence of a Justice of the Peace shall be final, if the action is not for more than fifty livres (about two guineas).
8. The sentence of the Judges in ordinary, in each district, and of the Admiralties at each port, shall be final to 2000 livres.
9. A wife cannot plead against her husband, nor a son against his father, without the permission of the Justice of the Peace.
10. In every city there shall be a gratuitous Chamber, where advice is to be given to the poor *gratis*.
11. The King's Officers shall plead the causes of the poor *gratis*.
12. There shall always be a Commission to regulate the order of proceeding.

#### THIRD HEAD.

##### *Criminal Process.*

In this, M. Bergasse made the English form



form of criminal trial his model, and made the trial by Jury his first principle.—And the other articles were to secure the citizens against surprise, vengeance, or delusion.

#### FOURTH HEAD.

##### *The Police.*

The most essential articles in this Head are, that the officers shall be elected by the people, and that they shall have no cognizance whatever of political matters.

#### FIFTH HEAD.

##### *The Judges.*

They shall be henceforth above the age of thirty.

They shall be chosen by the King, out of three persons named by the municipality.

The Judges shall be independent as to situation, but responsible for their acts.

All the above reports were ordered to be printed for the inspection of the Members.

#### PLOT ON BREST.

The attention of the Assembly was next engaged by several petitions and communications from Bretagne. In consequence of the letter of the Duke of Dorset, suspicions arose in Bretagne against various noblemen, whom they arrested and detained.—Letters stating the particulars were read; and the unfortunate gentlemen prayed the National Assembly to interfere, and to enable them to justify their honour against those cruel and shocking accusations. Another letter from the gentlemen and officers of Brest; and a third from the Commission appointed by the Assembly of Bretagne, stating that they had made every possible inquiry into the fact, without gaining the least light, and therefore requesting the National Assembly to obtain from the English Ambassador further information on the subject, as his letter was vague and unsatisfactory. They stated that this pretended plot was the cause of the divisions and suspicions that reigned in the province, of the outrageous calumnies that had been spread against the Noblesse, and of all the violences that had ensued.

The Assembly, after a long and warm debate, in which it was observed, that the Duke of Dorset said he knew no more of the plot than what he had communicated, resolved, that they could do no more on the subject, and that this should be made known to the States of Bretagne.

#### AUGUST 18.

The first business of this day's sitting was the reading of Addresses from various Cities and Communities.

The King's Attorney for *Meulan* made a present to the Nation of the emoluments of his office.

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

M. Demeunier pointed out an error in the printing of the Declaration proposed by the Committee of Five, which, as it did not enter into the above abstract, it is not necessary to particularize.

M. de Crenieré then opened the debate. The definition of Rights presented by M. de Mirabeau, in the name of the Committee, he said, was faulty, in laying down that the Rights of *Man* were the result of the eternal principles of his liberty, because principles and rights were distinct things; that the American Declaration, which had been the model of this, was the most improper that could have been made, and the most wilful outrage against liberty; that the most glaring error of the Committee, in drawing up their Declaration, was in considering the Rights of *Men* and of Citizens as the same; that this point was so far from being clear, that not one of the Declarations that had been printed agreed with another; and that the number of Rights, in the papers submitted to the consideration of the *Bureaux*, had risen from five to sixty four. These Rights, he added, are no other than the result of our Conventions; and as there are two sorts of Conventions, so are there two sorts of Rights—*necessary Rights and possible Rights*. A Declaration of Rights ought to contain only the necessary Rights.

The debate now became general. Some maintained that the plan of the Committee was imperfect; and others admitted that the Declaration contained some improper expressions, but thought it might be easily amended.

The Baron de Cuffine, after a long dissertation on the danger of giving too much liberty to the people, proposed to leave out the Right of *resisting oppression*.

The opinion of M. Bonnet appeared to be the wisest and most moderate. He proposed that they should separate into *Bureaux*, and then chose from among the different Declarations that which should appear the most proper to be made the basis of discussion in the Assembly, and there put the question on each article in order.

M. Raband de Saint-Etienne observed, that the Declaration was drawn up in a vague and indeterminate manner: that it required order, method, and, above all, that connection by which one idea follows as a necessary consequence from another; that all its maxims ought to be indisputable; that they ought to be the *born book* of children, and make part of the education of youth; that the elements of this grand work should be such as to make it the duty of every citizen to get them by heart, and thus be the means of forming a generation of *free men*.—*Now ought we to omit, added he, to enrich this*

this Declaration with preservative maxims, such as may teach men to maintain their rights; and in this respect it is that the Abbé Syeyes has excelled.

M. Prieur proposed to divide the question on the Declaration of the Committee into two parts, and to consider first the plan, and then the different articles. If the plan should be rejected, the Committee might begin another; if it should be adopted, the Assembly might proceed to examine the articles, and begin by striking out several that came not properly within its view, but belonged to the Constitution.

M. de Biazat, mounted on the celebrated *Hobbes*, asserted that political associations were not formed by choice; that they were the consequences of men's weakness or wants; and therefore, that it would be extremely difficult to shew what were the Rights of Men and Citizens.

M. de Mirabeau rose to exculpate himself from the accusation of having contradicted his own principles in the Declaration, by making the army subject to the Civil Magistrates; and after shewing from the text of the work, that it was not meant to give the formation of the army to the civil power, he added, that neither civil or political liberty could ever exist, where the military power was not subject to the legislative. With regard to the plan of the Declaration, its errors, throughout, lay in the drawing up—the only subject in which *despotism* was necessary; for, in a work drawn up by several hands, words often exclaimed with indignation at the company they were put into.

M. Demeunier, another member of the Committee, said the same; and in discussing the mode of forming a good Declaration, refuted an opinion suggested by the Abbé Gregoire and others, that such a work ought to have a treatise of theology at its head.

M. de Custine, after observing that there was a wide difference between prejudices and truth, proposed taking one or other of the Declarations in no immediate consideration.

Another Member supported the motion of M. Bonnet, because, he said, in debating in the National Assembly, Members rose to speak mechanically, and for no other reason but because those who sat next them had done so before.

This motion, at first, obtained some attention, and was on the point of being debated, when

M. de Mirabeau moved to postpone the drawing up of a Declaration of Rights till after settling the Constitution. This was received with general approbation. But

M. Chapelier and M. Peytion de Villeneuve demonstrated that it was reversing the

natural order of things, and unworthy the dignity of the Assembly. It had already been resolved that there should be a Declaration of Rights at the head of the Constitution, and it would be absurd to proceed to the latter, without completing the former. If occasion should require, conclusions might be modified; but principles being absolute and invariable, if they were preceded by the consequences to be drawn from them, it would be impossible not to fall into some contradiction, if, in unfolding the detail, they should attempt to suit principles to circumstances.

M. Rhedon, in a very eloquent speech, without giving any opinion on M. de Mirabeau's motion, maintained that a Declaration of Rights ought not to consist of distinct propositions, but of one uniform treatise, clear, concise, and intelligible to all mankind, the unaffected eloquence of which might shew that it was only the vestibule of a majestic national edifice.

M. de Blaise and M. Garat warmly opposed M. de Mirabeau's motion. The latter, in doing homage to his talents, said his eloquence often embarrassed the Assembly between opinions directly opposite. M. de Mirabeau replied with great spirit; and on the question being put, it was resolved to refer the Declaration to the *Bureaux*, to be there considered article by article.

AUGUST. 19.

THE LOAN.

M. de Mirabeau took notice, that the Loan of Thirty Millions filed but slowly;—that, in fixing the interest at so low a rate, the National Assembly had proceeded, no doubt, on the hope that patriotism would have induced the nation to come cheerfully forward to the national exigency. In this they had been deceived; and it now remained for them to complete the Loan by augmenting the *bonus*. The honourable Member concluded by moving that his Majesty be authorized to employ such means as his prudence should suggest, for carrying into effect that Loan.

An Hon. Member, perceiving the great inconvenience which would result from a sudden change in the sentiments of the Assembly on a subject that flowed from the solemn decree of the Representatives of which he called the most enlightened nation in the universe, and fearing that their change would injure rather than support public credit, said, that the Bank had already received eight millions. That this was but the 19th day of the month, and that it was impossible, as yet, to ascertain what would be the effect of the Loan in the provinces, and in foreign nations.

Th

That, the lenders might forget the that they had fixed a term for its re-imbursement ;—and that the best course would be to influence the provinces, by establishing a Bank of Discount in each of them.

The motion of M. de Mirabeau was, according to the rule laid down for all questions of finance, referred to a future day.

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Assembly then proceeded to take into consideration the important and fundamental question of a Declaration of Rights. It was decided, that the Draught of a Declaration by the Sixth Bureau, was that which they should make the ground-work of their discussion. That our readers may more readily enter into the merits of the debate, we shall here insert a copy of this rough Draught.

#### DRAUGHT of a DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, by the SIXTH BUREAU.

1. Every man derives from nature the right of preserving his being, and of making it happy.

2. To preserve his being, and to make it happy, every man derives from nature faculties, in the full and free exercise of which consists liberty.

3. From the use of these faculties he derives the right of property.

4. Every man has an equal right to his liberty and property.

5. But every man has not received from nature the same means of using his rights, from which is deduced inequality among men. Inequality is therefore derived from nature itself.

6. Society is framed by the necessity of preserving the equality of rights, amidst the inequality of means.

7. In the state of society, each man to obtain for himself the free and legitimate exercise of his faculties, ought to acknowledge, to respect, and to assist his equals in the same enjoyment.

8. From this necessary reciprocity between men united in society, results the double relation of rights and duties.

9. The end of all society is to maintain this double relation, from which proceeds the establishment of laws.

10. The object of the law is, therefore, to guaranty all the rights, and to assure the observance of all the duties.

11. The first duty of every citizen being to serve the society according to his capacity and talents, he is eligible to all the employments of the state.

12. The law being the expression of the general will, every citizen ought mediately or immediately to co-operate in the foundation of the law.

13. The law ought to be the same for all ; and no political authority is obligatory on the citizen, but as it commands in the name of the law.

14. No citizen can be accused, nor troubled in the exercise of his property, nor restrained in his liberty, but by virtue of law, in the form prescribed, and in the cases previously announced \*.

15. Punishment by law ought always to be proportioned to the offence, without any exception of rank, state or fortune.

Of these fifteen articles, except the fourteenth, which was reserved for future discussion, the substance was ultimately comprized in six, a copy of which, with the preamble, we shall subjoin to the debate.

The debate was long and desultory. Every Member who spoke on the preamble, or any one of the articles, took the liberty of desecrating on the whole plan ; and in objecting to all or any part of it, thought himself bound to propose something of his own. Of such a debate, a minute account would be equally difficult and uninteresting. What follows contains the principal heads.

M. Anon, the Receiver-General, and one of the Deputies of Paris, opened the discussion of the preamble. He complained that the whole plan wanted the energy and the dignity that ought to characterise so exalted a work as an exposition of the Rights of Man ; and proposed a new one.

M. Target also said, that the Rights of Man ought to be presented to the Nation in terms more firm, energetic and complete ; that each article ought to contain principles and deductions essential to the preservation of liberty, and furnish every Citizen with a weapon to oppose to every species of oppression.

M. Demeunier said, the substance of the first ten articles might be comprized in a much smaller number.

M. de la Borde proposed a preamble, importing that the sole object of every social union of every political institution, is to make known, enlarge, and secure the rights of the Citizens ; and that it is the duty of the representatives of the nation to draw up a summary of the rights which a man brings with him into society, or may acquire in it—rights which all laws are made to protect, and which no laws can infringe.

M. Duquesnay supported this preamble ; and M. Vernier, M. de Virieu, and the Vis-

It was agreed in the discussion, to postpone the consideration of this article altogether.

gouat de Mirabeau proposed others of their own.

M. de Volney proposed to insert in the preamble, 1st, The date and the reign : 2d, A succinct detail of the reasons that made a Declaration necessary ; 3d, The causes of the present disorder, arising from the *Governors* forgetting their *duty*, and the *governed* their *Rights*.

M. Mounier desired that the preamble of the Committee of Five, drawn up by M. de Mirabeau, with the addition of an invocation to the Supreme Being, might be taken into consideration.

A Member of the Clergy moved to defer the debate on the preamble till another day ; and desired that the order might be enforced, which directs that no motion on affairs of importance shall be debated till after being three days before the Assembly.

The President said, the Declaration of Rights had been more than three days before the Assembly, and that if they were to deliberate three days on each article, it could not be completed in sixty dozen days.

The sense of the Assembly was immediately taken on the preamble of the Sixth Bureau, which was rejected ; and after some debate on the manner of introducing the name of the Supreme Being, that of the Committee of Five, with a few amendments, was adopted.

The Assembly then proceeded to the discussion of the articles.

M. Dandré proposed to strike out the first five, and insert the following from the Declaration of the Marquis de La Fayette :  
 " The inalienable Rights of Man are liberty, property, security, equality of rights, the defence of his honour and his life, the free communication of his thoughts, and resistance against oppression."

The Bishop of Langres, M. Salle, M. Blin, and the Duke de la Rochefoucault also proposed articles instead of those of the Bureau.

At length M. Mounier proposed three articles instead of the first six ; two of them extracts from the Declaration of the Marquis de la Fayette, which, after some debate on particular expressions, were agreed to, and the Assembly adjourned to

August. 20.

The fourth and fifth articles proposed by the Chevalier de Lamoignon met with very little opposition with regard to the substance, but occasioned some debate on the manner of wording them.

The Bishop of Langres insisted, that to the word Liberty, in the fourth, should be prefixed the epithet *civil* ; but M. Rhedou ob-

served, that by the word *Liberty* was meant the natural liberty of man, before consenting to the social compact : and that to suppose *civil liberty* before entering into society, would imply a contradiction.

M. Garat, M. Dandré, and M. Volney supported this observation, and the amendment was over-ruled.

On the words " evidently harmful to society," in the fifth, M. Pilon de Galand contended that the word *evidently* would be the source of perpetual dispute, chicanery, and evasion ; and by that means exposed the rights of the subject, or the spirit of the law, to continual violation ; and the word was struck out.

The sixth article was the subject of much debate. More than a dozen amendments or substitutes were proposed ; and as each of the movers defended his own proposition with all the partiality of a father, it was extremely difficult for the Assembly to fix on any one of them.

At length the Bishop of Autun, who being one of the Secretaries, had a better opportunity of considering these various propositions than the other Members, drew up an article, comprising the substance of them all, which at once fixed the debate.

After much discussion on the questions, whether all the citizens *ought* to concur or *have the right* to concur in making laws ; and whether they are all equally *admissible* or *susceptible* to all employments, M. Mounier proposed to insert after *admissible* the words *selon sa capacité*, which, after a short debate, was agreed to. But an objection to the President had been guilty of a breach of order, in deciding on an amendment without a previous discussion, again opened the debate.

M. Emery, without imputing any degree of blame to the President, expatiated on the danger of suffering the word *capacité* to remain, of which the Nobility might one day take advantage to arrogate again to themselves the exclusive right to all public employments.

This renewed debate appeared to give much uneasiness to the President, who determined with great firmness, either that the Assembly should explain in what respect he had been inattentive to his duty, or that the accusation should be publicly retracted.

It was next proposed to reconsider the amendment on the word *capacité*. This was opposed by several Members out, especially by M. Lally Tollendal, who put an end to the debate by proposing to add, after *capacité*, " without any other distinction but that which arises from their virtues or their talents."

It was then carried, after a short debate,

to insert the word "dignities" before "places and employments."

Such was the outline of this important discussion. The following are

*The PREAMBLE and ARTICLES of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS decreed by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.*

"The Representatives of the French Nation, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or neglect of the Rights of Men, are the sole causes of public evils, and the corruption of Governments, have resolved to set forth, in a solemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and sacred Rights of Men; to the end that this Declaration being constantly present to all the Members of the Social Body, may, without ceasing, remind them of their rights and their duties; that the acts of the legislative and executive power may, at any time, be compared with the object of every political institution, and thence respect it the more; that the opposition of the Citizens, founded in future on plain and indisputable principles, may always tend to the preservation of the constitution, and the happiness of all."

The National Assembly therefore, in the presence, and under the protection of the Supreme Being, recognizes and declares the following Rights of Men and Citizens.

I. All men are born and continue free and equal: distinctions in society can be instituted only for the common advantage.

II. The object of every political association ought to protect the natural and indefeasible rights of men: these are liberty, property, security, and resistance against oppression.

III. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation. No body of men, no individual, has a right to exercise an authority which does not emanate from the nation.

IV. Liberty consists in the power of doing every thing that hurts not another. Thus the exercise of the natural rights of every man has no limits but such as secure the enjoyment of the same rights to the other members of the society. These limits can only be marked out by the law.

V. The law ought to forbid such actions only as are hurtful to the society; whatever is not forbidden by the law is subject to no restraint, and no one can be obliged to do what the law does not ordain.

VI. The law is the expression of the general will, and all the citizens have a right to concur, personally or by their representatives, in its formation: it ought to be the same for all, whether in protecting or punishing. All the citizens being equal in its eyes, are equally

admissible to all public dignities, places, and employments, according to their capacity; and without any distinction but what arises from their virtues and their talents.

To preserve unbroken the chain of the debate on these Articles, we forbore to mention the following circumstances in the order in which they occurred.

On Wednesday evening, immediately after the preamble of the Declaration of Rights was agreed to, the President announced to the Assembly the arrival of a convoy of five million weight of corn for the subsistence of the capital and its environs, under the effort of a volunteer company of the City Militia of Havre. Some of these volunteers, who had been introduced within the ballustrade behind the President's bureau, were warmly applauded for their zeal.

On Thursday morning one of the Secretaries read a Declaration from the Noblesse of Quimper, in Brittany, by which they accede to all the Resolutions of the National Assembly. This patriotic Declaration is signed by a great number of the gentlemen of that bailiwick. The Noblesse of Brittany, proud of their titles, and prejudiced in favour of their Gothic Constitution, which excluded the Clergy and the Commons almost entirely from the Administration of the Province, refused to send Deputies to the National Assembly; but the letter from Brest to the National Assembly, and the above Declaration, give reason to hope, that the whole Noblesse of the Provinces will soon come by a Deputation into the National Assembly, and deposit, at the feet of the Nation, their titles, their privileges, and their brilliant prerogatives; and content themselves in future with a qualification much more respectable, that of citizens of a free nation.

The inhabitants of Givet and Charlemont have sent a deputation of three Citizens, to complain to the National Assembly of a scarcity of grain, which they attribute to the malversation of their Magistrates. The Committee of Reports, to whom the complaint was referred, were ready to report on it to the Assembly on Thursday evening: but the Magistrates having sent a memorial in their own defence, the decision was put off till another day.

Many of the King's troops desert their colours daily; they complain that they are badly paid, and that they are perishing with hunger. It has been resolved at the Hotel de Ville to shut the gates of Paris against them, and to pay them at the rate of three sols each per league to enable them to rejoin their respective regiments.

*(To be continued.)*

TO the EDITORS of the CRITICAL REVIEW.

GENTLEMEN,

THE month of June being generally the most leisure season of the year with me, I sometimes employ an idle hour in reading. This morning I happened to lay my hand on your publication for the month of August last, wherein my System of Husbandry is reviewed; and as I have just now no better employment to engage my time, I appropriate this day to answer and correct the Reviewer's very apparent errors.

I address myself to the Editors, that the Gentleman (whose name I have not the pleasure of knowing) may be apprized of the contents of my letter. It must evidently appear to every experienced professor of agricultural knowledge, that his assertions are grounded upon Theory only; his language is too learned and refined to be used or even properly understood by practical farmers. In point of erudition and abilities I doubt not his being equal to most, but from his sophistical criticisms I will confidently say, that his deficiency of knowledge in the *agricultural line* appears to be very great; and that he may be convinced of his mistakes, their refutation shall be supported by facts.

The gentleman begins with a learned preface by way of apology, which he concludes with *general assertions*, saying, 'We must pronounce this work full of errors; as a whole, imperfect and incomplete.' What! the whole work full of errors, imperfect and incomplete? A most extraordinary circumstance this, indeed!

*Answer.* That there are three paragraphs containing errors I do acknowledge. My friends on mature consideration were astonished, that such a work (being hastened by the importunities of my subscribers, and for the purpose of making public the Drill machine) was arranged, written over twice, with my attention to the press at the distance of five miles from my farm, could have been thus far completed and published with so few errors, and all executed within six months.

The Reviewer says, that 'Husbandry has not yet attained a systematic form:

its assisting Sciences have not yet lighted their torches sufficiently, to elucidate its obscurity: they have not yet been applied to explore its recondite and unknown paths. The best Chemists, the most experienced Philosophers look on from a distance, or give a partial to an imperfect aid.'

*Answer.* The Reviewer from inexperience or want of proper information has greatly erred; for Husbandry has in some parts of the kingdom attained, and is attaining a systematic form. I have the pleasure of knowing several gentlemen who have lately reduced it to a regular system; and in particular one\*, who has practised it about ten years on the exact same principles as conducted by his most worthy Ancestor† fifteen years preceding. His system is to plow up his oat stubble before Christmas, and to manure it as highly as possible for the first succeeding year's crop.

First year's crop,—Turnips, consumed on the land by sheep and cattle.

Second year's crop,—Barley and clover seeds.

Third year's crop,—Clover, first crop mowed, second fed, and wheat sowed on the lay.

Fourth year's crop,—Wheat.

Fifth year's crop,—Peas.

Sixth year's crop,—Oats, for his coach-horses and hunters.

Then the same crops again in regular rotation; never fallows.—His land, a loamy hazle soil, is, by being completely manured once in six years, and the above course of crops, kept in excellent order; the produce is not inferior, but rather superior to what it was twenty years ago.

I have the pleasure to say, that several gentlemen have adopted my System of Husbandry, as per page 159; and I have been flattered that it answers so well, as to induce them to continue it.

Husbandry's assisting Sciences have lighted their torches to elucidate its obscurity; they have explored its recondite and unknown paths; Chemists have analyzed and explained the component parts of soils and manures; and Philosophers

\* P. Williams, Esq. Penpont, Brecknockshire.

† P. Williams, Esq.'s father, who most laudably promoted and established the Brecknockshire Agriculture Society, being the first that was ever formed in the Principality of Wales. Since, several Counties, being convinced of the utility, have followed the example.

*have* investigated the structure of plants, and illustrated how they are nourished. It is to these gentlemen † praise is due for their exertions; such aids (like all other sciences may be improved) *have* instructed the practical Agriculturist what manures, and experience *has* pointed out, the quantity best adapted for the different soils; which with other elucidations *have* been the means of promoting the great improvements lately made, and are progressively advancing in husbandry.

Again, he says, 'But even the shortness of the Chemical part cannot guard from mistake.'

*Answer.* I am always open to conviction; and as my thirst after useful knowledge in Agriculture is never satiated, I particularly request the favour of having these mistakes pointed out.

Again, 'In a sandy soil, clay or marl are recommended: he probably means clay, or the clayey marl.'—2d. 'Sands admit of no variety, yet clayey soils are said to differ as materially as sandy soils.'

*Answer 1st.* I conceive that the intention of writing is to be as explicit as possible in the expression of sentiments, for *farmers and all others perfectly to understand.* I have recommended in the plainest terms I could, clay or marl as an addition to the dung of horned cattle, as being the best manure for light sandy soils. Hence, why the observation, 'he probably means clay, or the clayey marl?' I must confess that such remark is far beyond my comprehension, and needs an explanation.

*Answer 2d.* In what part of my work did I say that sands admit of no variety? If the gentleman had taken time to have examined my System with proper attention and candour, he must have seen that in page 22, line 6, I observed, that 'in proportion to the quantity of loam mixed with the sand, its tenacity and vegetative properties are increased or decreased;' which evidently implies the great variety of sandy soils.—That red and other coloured earths frequently contain a mixture of iron, copper, lead, or some acid inimical to vegetation, experience enables me to pronounce for fact. If the gentleman will procure different soils of the descriptions I have given, and analyze them, he will soon be convinced of his error.—He has also in his great haste observed, 'those said to be coloured with copper or lead, are species with which we are totally unacquainted.'

*Answer.* I readily believe it, and that

he is also totally unacquainted with every other species of soil. But permit me to enquire, In what part of my Treatise is it said, that the soil is coloured by copper or lead?—I believe that on examination no such expression can be found.

Again, he says, 'lime is directed to destroy these poisonous particles, though it has no action but on acids, whose existence is doubtful.'

*Answer.* The existence of acids is *not* doubtful, but *certain*.—I could produce several proofs of my own; but as the gentleman has mentioned the respectable names of Home, Fordyce, &c. his attention to their observations and experiments will assist to lead him out of his labyrinth of errors. Lime *does* act on other bodies as well as on acids. Lime *will* decompose or destroy particles that are injurious to vegetation. In the year 1778 I had a field containing about eight acres, the soil a light loam about six inches deep on a limestone rock; great quantities of lead ore had formerly been raised on part of the field, where no corn or grass would grow, owing to the pernicious particles of ore left behind. As this field was well calculated for sainfoin, I had the whole plowed up, against which my late tenant remonstrated vehemently; observing, that he had several times tried, but could never raise any grass off these barren spots. I had been instructed in the use of lime. My resolutions were fixed. I applied to these poisoned spaces a double portion of this manure, which was plowed in the moment it was sledged, and before it had time to be deprived of its corrosive and correcting properties by the atmosphere. The result answered my sanguine expectations; the corn produced therefrom was not greatly inferior to the produce off the other part of the field, the whole of which was soon after laid down with sainfoin; and the spots which were formerly totally barren are now greatly improved, producing a much larger quantity of sweeter herbage than before.

Lime *does* also act upon animal and vegetable substances. Apply lime to one half of a field that contains many weeds; let the whole be plowed, if possible, the same day; on a future examination it will be found that the weeds on the limed part will be dissolved or destroyed (being converted into nourishment for plants) considerably sooner; and that the crops of grain will be better and more productive than on the unlimed part,

† Hunter, Home, and Fordyce.

‡ There

‘ There is a very great attraction between quick-lime and all oily bodies; it unites intimately with expressed oils. With this intention it is used in the manufactory of soap, to help the junction of the alkaline salts and oils. It must, therefore, attract the oils powerfully from the air and earth, dissolve them, and render them miscible with water. It must, from this reason, soon exhaust the soil of all its oleaginous particles, if the farmer does not take care to supply them by dung or animal substance. Farmers have, by experience, discovered it to be a great impoverisher of lands, but they did not know how it acted. Its operation is to exhaust the earth of its oils. Lime laid on ground wore out by continual crops, rather hurts than improves it; because it does not meet with oil, or oleaginous bodies to act upon and blunt it\*. The proper cure for this is, to mix dung with the lime, so that it may have something to act on.’

‘ Lime is a great dissolver of all bodies, both vegetable and animal, but particularly the latter. We know how soon it dissolves hair and woollen rags into a pulpy substance. This effect is so strong, that in the common method of speaking it is said to burn them. In this way it certainly operates in the earth, by dissolving all animal and dry vegetable substances; and converting them to the nourishment of vegetables, at least sooner than they otherwise would be†.’

Again, the Reviewer says, ‘ With respect to boggy soils, we are told that the first plowing should not exceed four or five inches. The direction is proper; though not on account of the specific gravity of lime and other manures, but in reality on account of the easy passage of water through a soil of this kind, with the soluble parts of the manure united with it.’

*Answer.* Here again the Reviewer is mistaken. The directions I have given for the improvement of moors and bogs is,

\* In this circumstance, practice and experience has instructed me to differ in sentiments from the learned Doctor; and as the Reviewer may not have noticed my observations thereon with more attention than the other parts of the work, for is recollection I will quote the particulars.

P. 34. ‘ The objection I make to immediately mixing unslaked lime with dung is, that as unslaked lime contains very caustic and absorbing properties, it destroys the oleaginous and vegetative particles of the dung, similar to that of fire in burning coal, which is reduced from its original to a very different state. Coal is well known to contain oleaginous, sulphureous, bituminous and other matters: after it has undergone the action of the fire what remains? Ashes, or an absorbent dust; and but a very small quantity in proportion to the coal.’

† Home’s Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation, page 51.

‡ Perhaps Acids. But there is no evidence of unneutralised acid in soils, except perhaps in peat, and it is there only suspected;

first, to make proper inclosures, and drains of a sufficient depth to carry off the stagnated waters, and after the land has been pared and burnt, the ashes with lime to be spread over; which should be immediately plowed in, not more than four or five inches deep. Such instructions are given merely on account of the specific gravity of the manure, which, after a few weeks fermentation, is directed to be again plowed for the last time. By this mode the manure is returned upon the surface, and by proper harrowing becomes well incorporated with the soil; every succeeding storm of rain will convey some part of the manure into the under-stratum, which is so spongy and porous as readily to admit it: whereas, had the first plowing been deep (say seven or eight inches, which is easily effected in such a light soil) the manure of course would have been buried; and in such a manner, that but a very small part could have been returned to the surface, consequently the other part totally lost.

The Reviewer quotes, ‘ Let us extract what our author says of lime, where there are nearly as many errors as words. Quick or unslaked lime contains no salts; when slaked, attracts oils, acids, and salts; from the earth and atmosphere. Clayey and other soils, when first broken up or plowed, contain various mineral and poisonous particles, weeds, worms, grubs, and insects; all which lime dissolves. The oils and salts absorbed from the earth and atmosphere then become so intimately united with the animal and vegetable substances, already dissolved by the lime, as to be converted into a soapy matter, by which they are rendered miscible with water, and become the food of vegetables.’

*Answer.* If the gentleman will in plainer terms point out what he may deem erroneous, I will undertake to explain every assertion I have advanced in such quotation.



His observations on my assertion, that lime attacks from the atmosphere salts which are discovered on old walls; and "that there is a defect in the Errata, tho' they are numerous; for confirmation read *confutation*." If our author examines, we know that he will agree with us, for we have examined these efflorescences frequently:—"

*Answer.* On observing old walls built with lime being covered with nitrous particles, I have repeatedly examined these efflorescences, which had a *saline taste*, but never could be able to collect a quantity sufficient to make any experiment therewith. I have also minutely examined old walls built with stone only, and with stone and earth mixed with a very small portion of lime, but never could discover any such efflorescences\* on them. Hence it obviously appears, that these salts (for a very saline taste they have, which if the gentleman did ever apply to his palate he will acknowledge) must be attracted solely by the lime.—In the defect in the Errata which he is pleased to allude to, I can by no means agree with him, any more than about the efflorescences. However, as a further confirmation of what I have alledged, if the gentleman will recollect the method of making and collecting nitre (which I presume must have occurred to him in the course of his reading), he must remember to have been informed, that nitre is sometimes found native and pure, in the form of an efflorescence, either on its ore, or on *old walls*. In several parts of the Eastern nations, the ruins of old buildings exposed to the north and east winds, and sheltered from rain, have their walls covered with an efflorescence of a *nitrous salt*, which they throw into the solution of the salt from the ore, when it may not afford any more crystals of itself; and by this addition it becomes capable of affording a large quantity of crystals like the first.

The gentleman says, "We must pass over a variety of exceptional passages, to notice one error of some importance. Sea-sand is not a good manure for all soils, particularly sands and light sandy lands; of itself it is often injurious, and seldom eminently useful, except in stiff clay soils."—"Our author is led into an error by confounding sands with minute shells."

*Answer.* From his expression, "by confounding sand with minute shells, &c." would not any indifferent uninformed person conceive that he had minutely examined the various sorts?—They certainly would;—but the moment a man of practice and attention reads the remarks, that moment the Reviewer's inexperience is discovered.—I have minutely examined sands of different sorts, and confidently say, that sea-sand is not almost wholly compounded of the fragments of shells; but is almost wholly composed of particles chiefly of the same species as the stones on the adjoining shore; and the fragments of shells, however they may appear to the naked eye, will be found, when examined through a microscope, to bear but a very small proportion (nay not even the 20th part) of the sand.—As it may be of some importance to the Reviewer,—instructed by practice and the strictest observations, I will confidently inform him, that sea-sand is a good manure for all soils, more particularly sands and light sandy lands, when (as by my Treatise, p. 49) applied immediately from such parts of the shore as are daily overflowed by the tides;—and the stiffer the soil, the less useful the sea sand.—Sand, whether compounded of shells or particles of stones, or both, are porous, and when carried immediately from such parts of the shore as are daily washed with the sea, do contain salts: these salts, being unrefined and of a putrid nature, retain a moisture, and by that means add cohesion to a light sandy soil.—All farmers accustomed to, and who know the use of sand, apply no other than what the sea daily covers.

Our Reviewer may expect that I should produce further proofs why sea water differs from spring or even water mixed with common salt. Take three pieces of woollen cloth of equal size; dip one in each of the respective waters; let them be hung up to dry under a shed; the cloth dipped in common water dries, and is no more affected by the atmosphere; the cloth dipped in water with common salt is not affected by the change of weather, but is less pliant than the first, and requires only one washing to be freed from its salts; but the cloth dipped in sea-water will in some respect act as a thermometer, by discovering a kind of glutinous dampness,

\* The air in the city of London being very different to the air in the country, of course it must have a different effect on the walls there: hence, probably, the efflorescences may be differently effected and of a different colour. Will the gentleman be so obliging as to inform me of the colour of these efflorescences he has alluded to?

In proportion to the moistness of the atmosphere; the cloth immersed in sea-water also requires being oftener washed in fresh water than the other to clear it of its salts: all which evidently proves, that a substance saturated with sea-salt retains moisture longer, of course is better adapted, as adding cohesion, to a light sandy soil than it is to a clay soil, which requires no tenacity, but is of itself sufficiently stiff and moist.

As I am extremely desirous of increasing my knowledge in the agricultural line, I shall be very glad if the Reviewer will inform me, how sea-sand of itself proves often injurious; when, and how, it acts, so as to become eminently useful in stiff clay and soils.

If the gentleman had conversed with any experienced intelligent farmer on the sea-coast, he would have acquired better information than what he has conveyed to the public.

The Reviewer says, "that my alkaline and new manure is not new, but known to many farmers."

*Answer.* Our Reviewer again mistakes: if not, I call upon him to produce one proof of such an assertion.

The subject of employing potatoes mixed with barley-meal for feeding hogs, because I particularized the different quantities of each, he appears to be dissatisfied with, by complaining that I mixed too much of my System in the explication.

*Answer.* Had I not been particular in explaining the quantities of the different sorts I used, it is more than probable he then would have complained of my want of accuracy.

Again, his observations on my experiments on turnips; some of the seed being steeped in train oil, and ~~part~~ in linseed oil which retained a smell of turpentine:—

he enquires, "Whence is the turpentine, p. 246, line last?"

*Answer.* I will quote only the four lines just preceding the last, which will discover the gentleman's inattention to his business.

"The linseed oil was the same as that used in the first experiment; its effect was inferior to that of train oil, which I do impute to the drying properties of the turpentine."—Had he only turned to the 1st experiment, so near as in p. 243, the four last lines, he need not to have asked such a very futile question; but there would have been informed, that a "small mixture of the oil of turpentine had remained in the bottle" which contained the linseed oil.

In regard to the experiment with the common red worm, it is not only applicable but also conclusive. For as the red worm is a kind of amphibious insect, and as the ley (in which the experiment was made was impregnated with the properties of the alkaline manure which I have recommended as a top-dressing) had such an effect on the reptile—this manure being sowed over the surface, by means of rain is washed in; and becomes incorporated with the soil, and acts as poison on worms and insects, which are very injurious to grain.

I trust that my explanations will appear perfectly intelligible to the lowest capacity, more particularly to the *scientific gentleman* who reviewed my System of Agriculture; assuring you, that I will readily communicate to him any further required information in the agricultural line.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
GEORGE WINTER.

Bristol, June 30, 1789.

## MEMOIRS of M. DE GRIBEAUVAL.

IN the person of JOHN BAPTIST VAQUETTE DE GRIBEAUVAL, France has just lost one of her most celebrated men, who, from the high esteem in which he was held by all Europe, merits a distinguished place in the military annals of the eighteenth century. In her present situation, the loss of a man who united the most valuable qualities of the citizen and the soldier, is peculiarly unfortunate. Long distinguished as a model by that corps which was proud of having him at their head, the freedom with which he spoke his sentiments would have accorded

well with that spirit of liberty now dawning on his native country.

M. DE GRIBEAUVAL was born at Amiens the 15th of September 1718; in 1732 he entered as a volunteer into the royal regiment of artillery, and in 1735 was made *officier pointeur*. His inclination to study induced him to apply himself more particularly to the art of mining, and in 1752 he was appointed Captain of the Miners. The skill that he had by this time acquired in every part of his profession had given him such a degree of reputation, that M. D'Argenson,

\* The Officer who points the artillery.

Minister of the War Department, made choice of him to collect information respecting the artillery of the Prussian army, into which the practice of attaching light pieces to regiments of infantry had lately been introduced. This commission M. De Gribeauval executed very satisfactorily; and, not contented with fulfilling the object of his journey, also brought home an account of the state of the fortifications and frontier towns which he had visited.

During this journey he had frequent occasions of seeing the King of Prussia, to whom he became known. Frederick had adopted Belidor's system of mining; M. De Gribeauval preferred a system which his genius and study represented to him as superior to the sphere of compression. One day the King, unable to convince him, said, "Well, I appeal to experience, and if ever an opportunity should offer, I will make you a convert to my opinion in the field." M. De Gribeauval little imagined at that time, that he should soon be in a situation to answer this honourable challenge.

On his return to France, M. De Gribeauval continued his service in the corps of miners, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel in April 1757.

The war of Seven Years being now begun in Germany, the Count De Broglie, on his departure for Vienna, obtained leave from the Court of France to take with him M. De Gribeauval. A few months after their arrival, Field Marshal Browne being killed at the battle of Prague, the Empress-Queen chose General Daun to succeed him. The General, who knew what obligations he was under to M. De Gribeauval for this choice, procured him to serve in his own army. At this period then he entered into the service of the Empire, as a General, and Commander of the artillery, engineers, and miners.

In this quality he continued in the Austrian army from 1757 to 1762, and acquired the greatest reputation. The operations at the siege of Glatz were carried on under his direction, and his judicious conduct facilitated the taking of that important place, the capital of Silesia.

Amongst the many events in which his genius and valour were displayed, the defence of Schweidnitz, attacked by the King of Prussia in person, will never be forgotten. Field Marshal Count De Guasco, the Commander of that place, had left him entirely master of all the operations for its defence. M. De Gribeauval, remembering the challenge given

him by Frederick ten years before, exerted himself to support his opinion with honour. Twelve days after the commencement of the siege, General Tansien wrote to the King: "I promised to render you master of Schweidnitz in less than twelve days, but I did not know that I should have to do with that devil De Gribeauval, and must request twelve days more." In fact, Schweidnitz, the fortifications of which were in a ruinous state, having but a weak garrison, and carried by the Austrians two years before after two days siege and an assault of four hours, seemed to promise an easy conquest. Frederick, however, took upon himself the direction of the siege, during which he played off four spheres of compression without the least success. The operations were conducted by the engineer Lefevre; but the precautions taken by M. De Gribeauval, who foresaw all his subterranean attacks, constantly rendered them abortive. The King of Prussia, astonished at a resistance he had little expected, still persisted in continuing the siege; but at length, having nearly lost all hopes of success, he was on the point of raising it, when, sixty-three days after opening the trenches, a bomb falling on a powder magazine caused such an explosion, that a whole bastion of fort Javernick was completely destroyed. This facilitated the assault, and Guasco capitulated. The King of Prussia at first refused to see M. De Gribeauval, who was made a prisoner of war with all the garrison; but at length he admitted him to his table, loading both him and the governor Guasco with encomiums.

In 1762 the Empress-Queen promoted M. De Gribeauval to the rank of Field-Marshal, and bestowed on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, as a recompence for his signal services.

On the conclusion of the peace, the Duke De Choiseul was desirous of recalling him to France; but it was not easy to offer him an equivalent for the situation he held in the Austrian dominions. Yet, preferring the service of his country to his own interest, he accepted the proposal that was made to him, and resigning the dignified rank he possessed, returned to France to assume the post of Camp-Marshal.

A few months afterwards he was made Inspector-General of the artillery, and Commander in Chief of the corps of miners. The confidence which he had so justly obtained facilitated his carrying into execution those useful alterations in the  
Royal

Royal corps of artillery, which he had a long time meditated.

In 1764 appeared an ordinance drawn up by M. De Gribeauval, which fixed the proportion of artillery with respect to the strength of an army, and ascertained their duties. The artillery schools, hitherto much neglected, stood in need of a reform; and we are indebted to him for their being established on that excellent footing which they still retain. The manufactories of arms, smithies, founderies, and every object that came under his inspection, felt the happy effects of his superintendence; but the most important, and that in which his genius most displayed itself, was the department of the arsenals in which the great arms were constructed. Before his time every workman executed the pieces allotted him almost without any determinate rule; so that, from their various manners of working, the different pieces intended for one train of artillery were incapable of being used for another. To remedy this inconvenience, M. De Gribeauval caused the same models, and these the best in their kind, to be exactly followed in every arsenal throughout the kingdom. Companies of artificers in every branch, under the direction of experienced officers, formed similar workshops, where their work was executed with the greatest exactness.

When M. De Gribeauval returned from Prussia, in 1752, he had formed some schemes relative to the artillery employed in the field, and his own experience during the war of Seven Years had enabled him to bring them to a certain degree of perfection. He had, however, old prejudices to surmount, and much opposition to overcome. Yet he succeeded in his endeavours to appease the clamours that were raised; and every innovation which he proposed, supported by an explanation of its motives, failed not, from its evident utility, of obtaining universal approbation. Hence he had the satisfaction of seeing his new system adopted in all its points; nor is there a single branch relating to the artillery, whether for field-service or besieging, that he did not either reform or make anew.

The character of M. De Gribeauval was not unworthy his genius: frankness and sincerity distinguished all his actions; and a noble firmness, the native offspring of conscious rectitude, enabled him to support opposition and misfortune with tranquillity. The strongest trial to which he was ever exposed was the famous process respecting the reform of arms. The prodigious quantity of muskets

condemned furnished Ignorance with a pretext for accusing him; and the motives not being sufficiently known to the public, it is not to be wondered at that his conduct was blamed by the people. A single instance, however, will perhaps shew how unjustly. When in 1771 he visited a magazine of arms at Lille, which were reported to be almost all unserviceable, he ordered several muskets to be brought him, that had been selected as good from a number of others acknowledged to be useless. Examining them before several officers, he pointed out flaws or holes in almost every barrel, nor was there a single one without some obvious defect. "See now these arms," said he, "against the condemnation of which such a violent clamour has been raised! Was it not necessary to reject them, since even the best are defective?" The Duke De Choiseul, informed of the bad state of a great number of muskets, immediately resolved to dispose of them at any price, since the army could not use them without danger; justly considering, that it was better, for the money they would fetch, to procure a less number, that might be used with safety.

This happened before the Council of War was even talked of; and had it been more publicly known, those suspicions, which afterwards arose so high, had probably never existed.

Four or five years before his decease, the health of M. De Gribeauval was considerably impaired, and the severe fits of the gout which he experienced, compelled him to a more sedentary life. Yet his zeal for the service was by no means abated, and from his closet he continued to superintend his corps with the most exact attention to the minutest points. At length his end approached, but the acutest pains were unable to subdue his courage and philosophy. He employed himself during intervals, when his disease permitted him, in regulations for the artillery, and attention to the future welfare of his nephews. "I wish but for a fortnight's health," said he, "to put into writing the plan I could wish to be pursued after my decease; but the present Minister knows and values the constitution of the Royal corps; he esteems, he loves us, and I can rely on him."

After suffering a painful malady for two months, during which a continual difficulty of breathing had not once permitted him to lie down, he died, on the 9th of May 1789, universally esteemed, and sincerely regretted by that corps of which he was truly the father.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT has been justly observed, that we take as much pleasure, perhaps more, in reading trifling anecdotes of great heroes or writers, that give us an insight into the smaller traits of their characters, as in perusing the laboured accounts of their public actions.

I lately met with Boyle's work entitled "*Dr. Bentley's* Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris, and the Fables of *Æliop*, examined." The celebrated controversy betwixt these two learned authors is too well known to dwell upon it in this place. I only mean to inform you, that the book formerly belonged to Dr. Bentley himself—and he has, throughout, scattered several observations on the margin, which (tho' they cannot be said to convey much instruction, and were certainly the impulse of the moment, on his first perusing it) may probably afford many of your readers as much amusement as they did myself. I have marked in inverted commas Boyle's passages, with the page in which they are to be found; and the Doctor's short comments on them in *Italics*.

P. 11. "These are the flowers which Dr. Bentley has, with no very sparing hand, strewed throughout every page almost of his learned Epistle."—*Not six pages there relating to them.*

P. 18. "He saw very well that, unless I was represented as having collated the King's MS. myself, he could not well lay the mistakes of the collation upon me."—*No mistakes of the collation charged upon them; but a wrong judgment made upon the collation.*

P. 21. "Well (says he), the collation it seems was sent defective to Oxon, and the blame, I suppose, laid upon me."—*Does he only suppose it? Did not I positively write him word that it was laid upon him? &c. Though he is positive himself in several places, I shall show it will be very civil in his readers even to suppose.*

P. 39. "Those that fly are usually glad to get as far as they can out of the reach of their pursuers."—*Aye—and AS SOON.*

P. 41. "Dr. Bentley indeed pretends in some measure to account for this by saying that the Lyric (or, as he loves to speak, the Melic) poets chose the Doric dialect for the sake of the Doric harmony, &c."—*Falsh.*

P. 46. "His (*Empedocles's*) Treatise of Expiations, why would it not have borne being written in Doric, as well as Theocritus's *Pharmaceutria*?"—*Because the reason is, Theocritus's are country shepherds.*

P. 50. "The Conqueror did the same thing by us, when he changed the language of our law, &c."—*The Conqueror kept his own language; but B. (Boyle) would have Phalaris leave his.*

P. 50. "Was not Doric too the language of the Lacedæmonians? And did not they hate tyrants as much as the Athenians themselves?"—*No: they put tyrants upon the Athenians, and would have restored Hippas. See HEROD.*

P. 55. "Because he knew this was not observed by Empedocles, nor by the author of the *Chrusu Epe*, nor even by Jamblichus, &c."—*All fluff.*

P. 133. "'Tis no wonder that Phalaris should write so, because there might be *Tauromenites*, as there was a river *Tauromenius*, &c."—*Will he make them fishermen, and to live in the burs?*

P. 137. "When the Doctor's head ran upon old sayings, how came *Nihil est dictum quod non dictum prius* to escape him?"—*This I will consider in a fit place.*

P. 141. "— that the time of Sufario must fall between the 610th and 489th year before Christ."—*Note his way of reckoning.*

P. 145. "'Tis the only part of his Dissertation which, notwithstanding his threatenings, he has yet thought fit to put into Latin; and, if I guess right, 'tis the only part that he ever will."—*If this guess of his be like his other guesses, he is certainly out.*

P. 162. "It almost tempts me to drop a question or two that I had to ask him here; as, What he means by saying that Pythagoras first named Philology? Whether that he first named that Philology which before was called Wisdom? And why, if he meant so, he did not say so?"—*No—I do not mean what you pretend I do: for what you say does not infer that Pythagoras invented the word; but only that he first applied the word to what was called Wisdom before.*

P. 168. "Such a mistake might easily arise, I suppose, from the negligence of the graver, who, when he had gone as far as *aph ou Thepiss O Poietes*, might

throw his eye upon a lower line, where there was an account of Phrynicus's age, &c.—*A fool! for if Thesbis be mentioned, it must have have been after the preceding epoch, i. e. Ol. 59, &c. &c.*

I have only to observe, that as I wished not to trespass too much in my quotations from Boyle's book, many of the Doctor's truly ingenious observations will not appear so clear as they did to myself, who had the book before me. And tho' I am by no means partial to the present fashionable mode of publishing to the

world those *effusions of friendship*, which were never intended by their writers to come into public notice (however Mrs. Piozzi may differ from me!)—yet I think the comments of Dr. Bentley are such as he himself, was he living, would not be ashamed to peruse. In some of the few that I have selected, the reader of taste will discern *classical knowledge and sound judgement*.

W. P. T.

OZ. 9, 1789.

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

## EPILOGUE

To the TEMPEST.

Written by the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General BURGEOYNE.

Spoken by Miss FARREN.

**STAY!**—let the magic scene remain a while;  
We have not done with the enchanted isle—  
Enchantment rests on your benignant smile.  
Ladies, I come by Prospero's command,  
And vested with this fragment of his wand!  
To help your searches for that two-legg'd creature,  
Which late Dorinda felt—the *search of nature*!

With all her peeping, *two* alone were found,  
And even those were on forbidden ground;  
Here, where we range at large, do they abound?

Arm'd with this power we'll scrutinize the kind;  
It is not form which makes the man, but mind.

Then even here perhaps the dearth prevails;  
We may lack men, though over-run with males.

First for the middle class, where 'tis confessed,  
Of manly life we're apt to find the best.  
Yet John sometimes his shape and sex degrades,

And stoops to rob his sisters of their trades.  
Six feet in height, and sinews of an ox,  
Shoulders to carry coals, and fists to box,—  
Behold—O shame!—a thing of whip and hem—

A *He*—Miss Milleker—"Your orders, Me'm;—

"Rouge, lip-salve, chicken gloves, perfumery,  
"Hair-cushions, gizzards, *bushes*?—He! he! he!"

VOL. XVI.

Turn we from him to breed of higher bearing,  
Still Falstaff's men, all radish and chesnut paring!—

Oh! could he sketch some figures that one sees—

Tied up with strings at shoes and strings at knees!—

So thick the neckcloth, and the neck so thin!  
He'd swear they bore a poultice for the chin;  
And lest the cold the adjacent ears should harm,

See half a foot of cape to keep 'em warm;  
While the stiff edge, for better purpose made,  
Rubs off the whiskers it was form'd to shade.  
With eyes of fire that vie with souths of sockets,

And hands distress'd for want of waistcoat pockets,

The crutch of levity directs their gait;  
And wangle bends beneath their wangling weight.

But now, to shift the scene from men bewitch'd,  
To one with Britain's genuine sons enrich'd;  
In laws, in arms, their country's strength and pride,

And chosen patterns for the world beside.  
High o'er the crowd, inform'd with Patriot fire,

Pure as the virtues that endear his fire!  
See one who leads—as mutual trials prove—  
A band of brothers to a people's love:

One, who on station scorns to found control,  
But gains pre-eminence by worth of soul.  
These are the honours that on reason's plan  
Adorn the Prince, and vindicate the man;  
While gayer passions, warm'd at Nature's breast,

Play o'er his youth—the feathers of his crest.

BY MISS M. M. M.

OCTOBER 24.

*The False Friend*, a Comedy, by Vanburgh,  
with alterations by Mr. Kemble, was acted  
C c q

the first time at Drury Lane. The characters were as follow :

|             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Don John,   | Mr. Kerolis.        |
| Don Pedro,  | Mr. Wroughton.      |
| Don Guzman, | Mr. Barrymore.      |
| Don Eliza,  | Mr. Packer.         |
| Glindo,     | Mr. R. Palmer.      |
| Lopez,      | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Leonora,    | Miss Farren.        |
| Isabella,   | Mrs. Goodall.       |
| Jacinth,    | Miss Pope.          |

The alterations in this piece are but few. The principal one is in the catastrophe, wherein the original Don John is made to fall a victim to his treachery, being stabbed by his friend Don Pedro through mistake. In the alteration he is struck with a sudden penitence, and by a timely discovery prevents the quarrel between Guzman and Pedro, and the piece ends happily.

The performers, particularly Miss Farren, Miss Pope, and Mr. Bannister, were excellent.

31. A person unknown attempted the character of Oroonoko at Drury Lane. To mention his performance is to record imbecility, and to demonstrate the weakness of human judgement in estimating its own powers.

NOVEMBER 7. *Marcella*, a Tragedy, by Mr. Hayley, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, and on the tenth the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

|                                                          |                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                                          | Drury Lane. Cov. Garden.   |
| Garcia,                                                  | M. Wroughton Mr. Aickin.   |
| Alonzo, originally Mendoza; and at Covent Garden Medina, | Mr. Barrymore. Mr. Holman. |
| Lupercio,                                                | Mr. Whitfield. Mr. Farren. |
| Hernandez,                                               | Mr. Kemble. Mr. Harley.    |
| Lopez,                                                   | Mr. Benfon. Mr. Egan.      |
| Marcella,                                                | Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Pope.    |

This play has been printed several years; and though on its original publication it excited some surprise that it was not performed at one of the Theatres, yet on the present occasion it appeared more extraordinary, that both should concur in producing it at the same time. At Drury Lane, where it was performed first without the Author's consent, it appeared with so much disadvantage, from the imperfect and slovenly manner in which it was brought forwards, that nothing too severe can be said of those who were the cause of it. At Covent Garden it was exhibited in a better manner, and proved that if it had not suffered a blight from the rival

Theatre, it would have received the applause it deserved. Of the Performers, Mrs. Pope and Mr. Harley distinguished themselves most; the former in particular is entitled to every mark of approbation which can be bestowed upon her. Before the play the following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Holman :

SHOULD he, who launch'd an idle bark  
to glide

For harmless pastime down a gentle tide—  
Surprised and new to every naval pain—  
Should he be hurried to the stormy main,  
How must th' unseason'd Sailor quake to hear  
Unthought-of billows thund'ring in his ear :  
How must his terrors for that bark increase,  
In peril plung'd, thø' fashion'd but for peace.  
In such tumultuous wonder and affright,  
We have involv'd our Poet of to-night :  
His *Play*, a *pinnacle*—model'd but to take  
A course of pleasure on a private lake :  
Where, thø' her fate inglorious might appear,

The safe MARCELLA had no shot to fear.  
But, as the gulfs of time and chance decree,  
Now she is driving on this dangerous sea,  
Where ships of mightier bulk are tempest-  
tost,

And many a Vessel of the Line is lost.

To shift our metaphor, and still to dwell  
Upon an element you love so well ;  
Let me to your indulgent minds suggest,  
Our Poet is to-night a *Scaman pres'd*.  
You know that some of OCEAN's bravest  
Sons,

Tho' chance, not choice, first led them to  
the guns,  
Have nobly caught, amid a glorious strife,  
The force of soul that ~~ours~~ advent'rous life :  
How many a mind has fill'd a Hero's part,  
While BRITAIN'S FAME inspirited his heart ?  
If your involuntary Bard you raise  
To energy like theirs, by generous praise,  
With happier powers you may behold him  
here,

Contend for honours—as a *Volunteer* ?

13. *The Isle of St. Marguerite*, an Opera in two Acts, by Mr. St. John, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

|              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Iron Mask,   | Mr. Kelly.          |
| Commandant,  | Mr. Barrymore.      |
| Turnkey,     | Mr. Suett           |
| Jonas,       | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Nannette,    | Miss Romanini.      |
| Lady Abbess, | Mrs. Edwards.       |
| Carline,     | Mrs. Crouch.        |

Mob. Mr. Waldron, Mr. Holdingworth,  
Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Jones, Mr. Maddocks,  
Mr. Piddimore, &c. &c.

Nuns,

Nuns, Miss Hagley, Mrs. Fox, Miss Stagedor, Miss Barnes, &c. &c.

The story of this Opera is as follows: Carline, a beautiful young lady, having experienced misfortunes, determines in disgust to enter a Convent; but being soon tired of that life resolves on an escape, which she has hopes to accomplish by means of the Commandant, who had bribed his way into the Convent on amorous purposes. The prison, over which the Commandant presides, contains a young man, who, to prevent discovery, is concealed by an iron mask. This young man, in hopes of effecting his delivery, writes his name on a silver plate, and throws it into the moat that surrounds his prison. Jonas a fisherman finds the plate, and being seen by the Turnkey is immediately secured, and doomed to the torture. The Commandant however, hearing that nobody had seen the plate but the fisherman, and that he could not read, orders his release, particularly on finding that he sells fish to the Nuns, and consequently can assist him in his views upon Carline. The Fisherman, who is in love with Nanette, a servant in the Convent, procures a ladder, intending to accompany the Commandant into the house; but while he is singing, the Commandant enters, and takes the ladder in with him. It had been determined between the Commandant and Carline, that she should assume the male attire, under which she escapes. After her delivery, hearing the Commandant mention his prisoner, her curiosity is excited, and she prevails on the Commandant to let her see the unhappy captive. An interview takes place between Carline and the Prisoner, who proves her own brother. The Commandant, on finding his prisoner was discovered, orders him and Carline to clothe confinement; but at this time the people of the town, understanding that the prisoner was of Royal birth, determined to set him free, which, after a contest with the Commandant and his soldiers, they effect, and the piece concludes.

This performance, we are told, was originally designed for a representation of the assault and destruction of the Bastille, with which was blended the story of the Iron Mask; but when it came before the Licencer, every part of the piece that bore immediate resemblance to the late popular events in Paris, was from political considerations forbidden, and therefore is unavoidably brought forward in a maimed and mutilated state.

All therefore that can be said of the present performance is, that the scenery is beautiful, the actors did justice to their parts, and the music is well selected. The following Prologue was spoken by Mr. Bannister, Jun.

THIS night we celebrate a hero's fame,  
Who liv'd we know not where, nor what  
his name;

Bourbon, Vermandois, Monmouth and Beau-  
sant—

All these are in the list, and many more.

Much paper, pens, and ink are spent to scan

This curious riddle—yet no mortal can:  
Perhaps—because that there was no such  
man.

To fierce Biographers we leave that strife,  
We answer only for his mimic life:—

What need we care, whether he liv'd in fact,  
If he but lives throughout our second act?

Yet all will guess, and each is in the  
right,—

Some make him Prince, some Peer, some  
brown, some white;

Tho' few, I think, would know him well  
at sight.

No matter who he was—the Prologue's task  
Is to put on, not to pull off the mask.—

Then let his visage—wrapt in iron case,

As hard, as cold as any Critic's face,

Here oft' revisit, clad in complete steel,

To spur and whet our almost blunted zeal

To guard the blessings of our public weal—  
Wilely to guard that health which wants no  
cure,

Nor fancied ills to shun, true woe ensure.

No need for strong restoratives we feel,

For caustic fire, or amputating steel.—

Oh! blessed life, to whom by birth 'tis given,

To own the choicest gifts of bounteous  
Heaven;

Thou precious stone! set in the silver sea,

Begirt with plenty, peace, and liberty;

Thou Fortress made by Nature's magic wand

To guard her children 'gainst infection's  
hand;

Oh! like the Sun thy warmth and light dis-  
pense,

With undiminished rays and influence.

Nations of Freemen, yet unborn, shall own

Thee Parent of their Rights.—Thou who  
alone,

By storms surrounded, fix'd on Allion's  
Rock,

With pity from on high behold'st the shock

Of jarring elements—thyself at rest!

Conscious that thou above all nations blest!

Free from revolt alike, and slavish awe,

Art doubly safe where LIBERTY is LAW.

The same evening Mi's Richards from the Margate Theatre performed Maria in *The Citizen*, at Covent Garden. This Lady is small in stature, but well formed; her countenance pleasing and expressive, her voice clear and harmonious; but in a certain pitch there seemed something like a defect of utterance.



utterance. Her manner appeared free and unconfined, and she apparently had a just conception of the character.

After this *The Deserter*, as formerly represented at the Opera House, was performed: the principal parts by the two Miss Simonets, who appeared for the first time on this Stage, and were not much inferior to the original performers.

#### LIVERPOOL.

The following account comes from a Correspondent :

A Comedy of two Acts was lately performed at Liverpool with unbounded success, entitled *The Learned Lady*. The fable exposes the affliction of female pedantry, with a contrived picture of those useless and insignificant animals called *College Bloods*, who afford subject to the disputative caviller to inveigh against those pillars of English erudition—the two Universities. The plot is intricate; the dialogue free from the smallest imputation of ribaldry or double entendre: the polished diction and pure sentiments are evidently the observations of a classical scholar, whose reading now and then casts too refined a polish for the natural dialogue of the persons represented. The characters were as follow :

|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Japan,                      | Mr. Packer.    |
| Charles,                    | Mr. Barrymore. |
| Stedfast,                   | Mr. Williams.  |
| Jeremy,                     | Mr. Lamash.    |
| Folio,                      | Mr. Blanchard. |
| Sophia,                     | Mrs. Powell.   |
| Jonny,                      | Mrs. Wilson.   |
| Cornelia (the Learned Lady) | Mrs. Mittocks. |

The Author is a native of Liverpool, Mr. R. Oliphant, a young gentleman about twenty years of age, late a Student of Westminster, but now of Trinity College, Cambridge. The following Address preceded the piece, and was delivered by Mr. Williams :

As some rich vessel fill'd with choicest store  
Braves the rough seas—the distant tempests roar,

The anxious merchant waits, with fear half dead,

Th' approaching storm that gathers round his head—

Should the skies clear, on Hope's soft wings he's borne,

But with the dark horizon sink forlorn ;

Enjoys the calm, now dreads the boisterous wind,

As hope and fears alternate shake his mind ;

Seiz'd with still greater dread, our Bard to-night

Against this doubtful Ocean means to fight

A ship he has but loosely tack'd together—

A first adventure—fearful of foul weather.

Much he intreats he may not seek in vain

Your kind support to launch her on the main.

You will support him ; you whose fostering hand

Bids Commerce thrive through Albion's seagirt land.

Hail, Commerce, hail ! may all her blessings share

The Merchant's glory, and the Statesman's care !

Long may her reign with bright success be crown'd :

Long may she spread her plenteous joys around !

May War's dire din close up her sails no more,

But Peace extend her name from shore to shore ;

Proud Valor's sons her golden laws obey,

And Kings themselves confess her powerful sway !

You—who so oft in this great mart have known

Trade's dearest blessings pour'd on you alone,

Will not refuse your kind support to save

This little Vessel from the briny wave.

Should tempests threaten from yon wat'ry sky,

To appease the angry Gods your hands apply ;

For should the reach the wish'd-for port at last,

Her wealth will well repay his labours past.

#### BATH.

NOVEMBER 2. *Earl Godwin*, a Tragedy by Mrs. Yeaufley, was acted here the first time. A Correspondent says, it is defective in the plot, but well discriminated in the characters. We are seldom shocked by horror, or agitated by tender emotion, but attention is kept alive by nervous diction. In natural requisites it excels most. In art it chiefly fails, but possesses many proofs of being a work of genius.

The following Epilogue by Mr. Meyler was spoken by Mrs. Smith.

PRIESTCRAFT avaunt ! avaunt Rebellion too !

We've done, thank Heaven ! at present, Sirs, with you !

And by permission of the good folk here,  
Thalia's smile shall chase her sister's tear.

What a weak head this pious Edward had—

A Monarch made by Priests and Friars mad ;

What ! let his aged mother shoeless trot,

And try her virtues over plowshares hot !

Hoodwink'd, no friendly hand to lead the way,

Expos'd to crowds amidst the buz of day!

Ladies! I'm sure, were we poor modern wives

To prove our chastity o'er burning knives,  
'Tis ten to one but many a dame discreet  
Would have most woeful blisters on her feet.

But thank my (tars! that Superstition's train  
O'er all the globe is in a rapid wane.

[\* Lo! the poor Frenchman, long our nation's jest,  
Feels a new passion throbbing in his breast;

From Slavisb, tyrant, priestly fetters free,  
For—*Vive le Roi*, cries *Vive la Liberté*!  
And daring now to act as well as feel,  
Crushes the Convent, and the dread Basilite.]

But from the play awhile we turn our eyes,  
To where the humble, trembling Author lies.  
Ye wits! whose best diversion is to tear  
Writers, and Actors, when they first appear,  
Shall I anticipate the cruel war?  
Which you'll enjoy this evening o'er your Port

"I've been," says JACK, "to Orchard-street to-night,

"To learn what play this MILKY DAME could write."

Well, and how was it? "Oh! but so-so stuff;

"Yet for a MILK-MAID, 'faith, 'twas well enough."

"Her Tragick cows," cries old Sir Peevish Pest,

"Give milk that curdles vilely in the breast;"

Whilst Billy Simper calls the play a "Qooz!"

"And swears 'tis myrel, milk and water—  
Then Cantab with Stentorian effort roars,

"How *be* Historic Tragedy adores;

"That for the play she chose a glorious theme,

"Had skimm'd the milk, but thrown away the cream!"

To you, ye worthy friends! whose noble mibis

No rigour sways, no prepossession blinds;

Who now with kind attention heard her lays,  
And gave the frequent tribute of your praise;

Her thanks are due. Your candour she im-  
plo'd,

As the no learning deep had early stor'd;—  
No rule she knew by Grecian Critic taught,

Nor skill could boast, but was from Nature caught;

Doom'd while she wrote to rear an infant brood,  
Attend their cries, and labour for their food;

Thro' toilsome day no leisure she possst,  
The Muses snatch'd the moments stol'n from rest;

She fear'd this aim had prov'd above her sight—

But your applause turns tremor to delight;  
Secure of that, no frowns can now avail,  
Nor wanton Critic—overtum her gail!

The following PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE  
to TAMERLANE were spoken by Mr.  
ECTOR, at his private Theatre at Dover,  
on Wednesday the 4th inst.

# PROLOGUE.

By MR. COBB.

WHEN our Third William broke Oppres-  
sion's chain,  
And rear'd his Throne in Freedom's sacred  
fane,

Once more on her deserted altar, bright  
Blaz'd a celestial flame with sudden light.  
The drooping Muse, who felt it's power  
benign,

Her votive offering tender'd at the shrine.  
From History the glowing scene she draws;  
Fir'd at the sight, a Nation shouts applause;  
Of Britain's Tamerlane the praises sing,  
And hail the likeness of their patriot King.

This night, Melpomene, to Freedom true,  
Holds her instructive tablets to your view.  
Here, where our dazzling heights the Seas  
command,

Freedom's vast altar rais'd by Nature's hand!  
Where sits enthron'd the Genius of our Isle,  
Mocking invasion with a scornful smile;  
To Liberty the Muse attunes her lays,  
On this blest spot, where first the sacred  
blaze

Successfully its guardian lightnings hur'd  
Against the Roman Conqueror of the World;  
Check'd his career, and (be't Kent's honest  
boast)

Drove his proud Eagles from our cliff-bound  
Coast.

So much for introduction to our Play,  
Now of myself a few words by the way.  
From Criticism to shield me, I've a plot.  
You may frown, Critics—faith, I fear ye  
not.

Oh! in my favour, may that potent art,  
Animal Magnetism, it's aid impart;  
That power, which, if exerted in my cause,  
Must from the sternest Cynic force applause.  
Whoe'er would know where that same power  
lies,

Let him but view his lovely Neighbour's eyes.

• These six lines were omitted in the recital by command of the Lord Chamberlain!

EPILOGUE.

## EPILOGUE.

By MR. GILLUM.

CARRILD from place to place in a close  
Cage—

What crowds of gazers will the fight engage !  
Pleat with such Company \* in my Batt le—  
How small the anguish BAJAZET would  
feel !

Though Prison horrors will the Brave appall,  
With THREE Arpacias I could bear them all  
But won't the Ladies tremble to come near  
me,

And every gazer too delight to peer me ?  
Nobthink alcidly ye begin to stare,  
As if a Tiger at a Country Fair !  
Play which among ye would endure such  
keeping ?

Hid I but Caves I'd make ye pay for peeping.  
But this confinement is indeed unfit  
For one who never scratch'd or never bit.  
Henceforth such puts for cious I disclaim,  
Swear to all—to one by Nature tame  
Am I not mild and gentle as the Dove,  
I'm not fit for the tender offices of Love ?  
Behold me— and in fact to very quick,  
For I broke a single watchman's pate in riot !  
Can I safely challenge both Coquette and  
Prude

“ To say, that in my amorous pranks I'm  
indeed, —

And, when in tender hearts I thought I'd  
sit forth,

I never proceeded to *improper length*  
Nay wadded D me in me at times discern  
Some trace from which the wisest spouse may  
learn,

Perhaps in my other place but this  
They did till their DEAR-ET, what that  
is *strange*.

But if ye are not all no more pursue,  
I'll tell how far the prize is due.  
I'll insipid scenes you've here beheld to-  
night,

Must SONS to Liberty incite,  
From Prison I count the bold ideas flow,  
What fit Prisoner Lured the Poet's Brow.

If thou deluded with Dramatic fame,  
Whole hours expends not at his Sovereign's  
Pace

That closed spell'd when late o'er spread our  
Id,

And Britain soon begins again to smile.  
How can we sit supine at others' woe ?  
To yield sufferings loyal Tears will flow, }  
A generous Nation mourns a fallen foe !  
Will grief our sympathists glow with  
At the sad fate of Gallia's captive King

The Monarch's Palace is no PRISON here,  
Free as his people—what has GEORGE to  
fear ?

His happy home no FISHWOMEN beset,  
Virtue and Worth dissever Faction's Net ;  
Bel w'd, he executes the sacred Trust,  
And foes proclaim him both Benign and Just.  
Oh may our Loyalty its charm'd flute,  
And every daring Demagogue confuse ;  
In every Clime defeat Seditious plan,  
Preserve the Peace, and guard the rights of  
Man.

## OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Spoken by MR. PALMER at the ROYAL  
CIRCUS.

Written by THOMAS BELLAMY.

HOW I have strove your kind applause to  
gain,

The interest of the scene will best explain.  
To night we lead you to a neighbouring shore,  
Where swelling Tyrrany shall reign no more ;  
Where Liberty has made a glorious stand,  
And spread her lofty o'er our Gallic land.  
Yes ! Albion's spirit has at length inspired,  
Waim'd every Tent, and every bosom fired.  
Oppression shrinks, his hosts in terror fly,  
And France is blest with England's Liberty !  
The Goddess rising in her native arms,  
In one bright moment called her sons to arm.  
True to her call, her glorious sons obey,  
Benighted banners work their rapid way.  
And, oh, forever be the hind adored  
Who first the British horrid calls explod,  
Fre'd each patriot inmate from a wretched  
doon,

And fix'd their fane for ages yet to come !—  
Such glowing scenes to paint be ours to try,  
Oh, should they move the heart, imperish the  
eye,

With gratitude increas'd we'll nightly strive  
To keep the blest emotions still alive !  
What scene more suited to a British stage,  
Than that where Freedom glows with human  
rage,

Warms a whole king's-om to confess its cause,  
And fix indelible its sacred laws,  
Firm as the Rocks which gird our Albion's  
shore,

To stand rever'd till time shall be no more !  
Oh, may such laws to other shores extend,  
And prove to all an universal friend !  
May proud Oppression from his throne be  
hurl'd,  
And Freedom reign—The Mistress of the  
World !

\* To the Audience

N. B. The lines in inverted Commas were omitted in the Representation.

POETRY.

## P O E T R Y.

## A U T U M N.

—*Sylvia Aquilo decussit bonorem.*

'TIS autumn's wane; how mute's the grove,  
How naked ev'ry spray!  
No covert yielding to the dove,  
Nor plaintive with her lay.

Erewhile, with verdant foliage crown'd,  
How vivid was its hue!  
And how the trees and shrubs around  
Their rich luxuriance threw.

'Tis past: their recent honours flown,  
Umbrageous wave no more;  
Discolour'd low on earth is strewn  
The liv'ry late they wore.

Incumbent o'er the leafless woods,  
And unfrequented plains,  
A moping melancholy broods,  
A sullen sadness reigns.

Dank Caurus \* borne on gelid wings  
The dreary scene pervades;  
And, as the hazy damp he flings,  
The dusky landscape fades.

O'er ev'ry tree, and shrub, and flow'r,  
A drowy torpor creeps;  
And Vegetation's latent pow'r  
Awhile inactive sleeps.

Obliquely down th' ethereal way  
Descends the solar beam,  
And scarce emits the feeble ray  
A transitory gleam.

Tho' glooms surround, despondent man,  
The daring thought forego,  
That prompts thee to contract the span  
Assign'd thee here below.

The rash design, kind Heav'n, withstand,  
The deadly weapon wrest,  
Ere, frantic wretch, with impious hand,  
He points it to his breast.

*Brontley.*

T. S.

Sung in the CARACTACAN SOCIETY.

## I.

WHEN Cambria on her sea-girt shore  
Too long had dire oppression known,  
By various warring factions tore,  
That Liberty seem'd distant flown;  
Oh, then her guardian  
Caractacus arose,  
To shield our Cambria from her foes.

## II.

His warlike sons in arms around  
Th' illustrious chief with smiles sur-  
vey'd;  
Whilst the brisk harp's harmonious sound  
To martial songs was loudly play'd;  
For he, the guardian  
Caractacus, arose,  
To shield our Cambria from her foes.

## III.

The chief his white-rob'd priests address'd,  
In sacred majesty when clad:  
"Who shall go forth to give us rest,  
"And make the heart of Cambria glad,  
"Tell us, ye Druids?  
"Great amongst men are ye;  
"Say, who gives Cambria liberty?"

## IV.

To whom the bearded Seers of yore,  
In visions wrapt of Britain's fame,  
Sang, whilst the air the thunder tore,  
And lightning quick confirm'd the same,  
"Go, great Caractacus,  
"Honour'd be thy name,  
"Let future ages sound thy fame.

## V.

"Tho' great, unfortunat art thou,  
"Thy virtues still shall honour'd be;  
"The Gods confirm thee here below,  
"But yet beware of treachery.  
"Go, great Caractacus,  
"Honour'd be thy name,  
"Let future ages sound thy fame."

## VI.

His valiant chiefs, with hearts elate,  
Heard what our ancient Bards had sung;  
The army marched truly great,  
And shouts of joy the welkin rung:  
"Go, great Caractacus,  
"Honour'd be thy name,  
"And future ages sound thy fame."

## VII.

The battle rang'd in dread array,  
From strong-ner'd arms the lances flew;  
Wing'd by the love of freedom, they  
Cæsar's Roman legions flew;  
For he, the guardian  
Caractacus, arose,  
To shield our Cambria from her foes.

## VIII.

Too soon, alas, illustrious chief,  
Unfortunately brave wert thou;  
Thy army ruin'd past relief,  
Thy virtues are not yet laid low:  
Thou great Caractacus,  
Honour'd be thy name,  
Let future ages sound thy fame.

RE.

Why should not we in mem'ry bear  
Those virtues which so greatly shone,  
Of him whose sons we truly are?  
Then join in heart and voice as one,  
To great Caradacus,  
Honour'd be his name,  
And future ages sound his fame.

STROTHER.

# VERSES

Written by a LADY on receiving a MOURNING  
RING for a particular FRIEND of the  
same NAME with HERSELF.

WELCOME, thou presage of my certain  
doom!

I too must sink into the darksome tomb!  
Yes, little prophet! thus my name shall stand,  
In mournful record, on some friendly hand.  
My name! 'tis here—the characters agree,  
And ev'ry faithful letter speaks to me;  
Bids me prepare to meet my nature's foe;  
Serene expect the monster's fatal blow;  
Without a sigh to leave the joys of time,  
Secure of glory in a happier clime;  
Then mount the skies, forsake my old abode,  
And gain the plaudit of a gracious God.

ELEGIAC TRIBUTE to the late VICE-  
MASTER of TRINITY-COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE.

SONS of the world, who view with scorn-  
ful eyes

The grave in which sequester'd Science lies;  
Who mock the student's toils, or mark them  
not,

Or deem his labours but to be forgot,  
Exists awhile within the cloister's gloom,  
Then sinks unheeded to an humble tomb!  
Come ye, who proudly scorn the pedant's  
boast,

Here weep the talents which you honour most!  
Know that here sleeps on this lamented bier  
All that might well have grac'd your gayer  
sphere;

Wit that to Dullness only gave offence,  
And Learning's store subversive still to Sense;  
The sportive fancy, and the hum'rous vein,  
Which numbers imitate, but few attain:  
Quick to conceive, and ready to express,  
The clear conception in its happiest dress;  
Fire that with seventy winters' snow could  
wage

Successful war, and melt the frost of age.

Mourn him, ye gay, for you had sure  
approv'd

Whom Yorick honour'd, and Eugenius lov'd;  
Refuse the decent tribute if you can,  
Due to the wit, the scholar, and the man!  
Or, if ye own the luxury of woe,  
Here let the graceful weakness freely flow!

To you, whose board his mirth was wont  
to cheer,

Who lov'd the raillery you could not fear,  
To you, alas! while Mem'ry holds her seat,  
Shall the weak Muse superfluous praise repeat:  
Vain were th' appeal to every social breast,  
While he shall most regret who knew him  
best.

# S O N N E T

Addressed to Mrs. ANNE YEARSLEY.

IN distant climes, where clogged with icy  
chains,  
Far from the gentle Zephyr's fragrant  
breath,  
Nine lingering months the northern tem-  
pest reigns,  
And threatens the vegetable world with  
death;  
Soon as appears the sun's reviving beam,  
And draws the snowy veil from Nature's  
face,  
A thousand flow'rets open to the gleam,  
And all is verdant youth and blooming  
grace:  
Thy life, O YEARSLEY, was this winter's  
day,  
Drear as th' eternal frosts that bind the Pole,  
Yet through the gloom burst forth young  
Fancy's ray,  
And, lo! 'd the "genial current of thy  
soul;"

Nor stay'd till Plenty shew'd her laughing  
mien

To cheer thy woes, and chase the wintry scene,  
An earlier spring the sun of Genius rear'd,  
For ere the storm was pass'd the Muses'  
flowers appeared.

Nov. 4. THE COTTAGE MOUSE.

# S O N N E T

To the MEMORY of MARIA LINLEY,  
By Mrs. ROBINSON.

SO bends beneath the storm yon balmy flow'r,  
Whose spicy blossoms once perfum'd the  
gale;

So press'd with tears, reclines yon lily pale,  
Obedient to the rude and beating show'r.

Still is the lark, that hov'ring o'er yon spray,  
With jocund carol usher'd in the morn;

And mute the nightingale whose tender lay  
Melted the feeling mind with sounds forlorn.

Mute sweet, Maria, was thy plaintive strain:  
That strain is o'er—but mem'ry ne'er shall fade,

When erst it cheer'd grey twilight's dreary  
shade,

And charm'd the sorrow-stricken soul from  
pain;

Still, still, melodious Maid, thy dulcet song  
Shall breathe immortal on an Angel's tongue.

The

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Vienna, Oct. 14.*

THE Emperor went in state this morning to the Cathedral Church, to assist at the Te Deum sung for the surrender of Belgrade.

His Imperial Majesty has sent a diamond star of the Order of Maria Theresa, to Marshal L udohn. He has also conferred the Great Cross of that Order on Marshal Pelligrini, and appointed the Prince de Ligne to be a Commander of it.

*Vienna, Oct. 28.* A courier who returned some days ago from the army of Marshal de Saxe Cobourg, brought the news of the Russians having taken the Port of Akerman, on the Black Sea, and made 1500 prisoners there.

*Copenhagen, Oct. 31.* Intelligence has been received here from Carlscrona, that the whole of the Swedish fleet had returned to that port on the 23d inst.

*Paris, Nov. 9.* The National Assembly moves this day from the Archbishop's Palace to the Manège at the Thuilleries, which is now ready for their reception.

*Naples, Oct. 27.* Mount Vesuvius has disgorged a great quantity of lava in small streams for some weeks past, from an opening on the flank of the volcano, towards Torre del Greco; but this eruption as yet has done but little damage to the cultivated parts of the mountain.

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER 29.

YESTERDAY arrived at the India-House the news of the Contractor Indian being safe arrived at St. Helena from China, the 26th of August, after a long and tedious passage.

Nov. 4. The book at Lloyd's Coffee-house this day presented a black page to the eye of the Merchants and Agents of the Ship Owners in the North of England. The accounts it exhibited of disasters that happened to different vessels on the Eastern Coast of England, in consequence of the violent storm on the night of Friday last, were almost as numerous as those which gave the public so much alarm and uneasiness in the latter end of the year 1735.

A fleet of Colliers, consisting of above 100 ships, encountered the storm, off the coast of Norfolk; 34 of which, with their crews, were unfortunately lost. The remaining part were totally dispersed. The almost instantaneous approach, as well as indecipherable fury of the squall, baffled all the attempts of skill and British intrepidity. Yarmouth, Lowestoffe, Caistor, Winton, and Eccles, witnessed such scenes of distress as the oldest man in each place was a stranger to.

At Snettisham in Norfolk, the sea forced the banks, and drowned near 400 sheep.

The town of Shields is said to have lost no less than 400 seamen on this occasion.

13. The body of a woman was found murdered in a ditch in the fields leading from Somers Town to Pancras Church. The head was cut from the back part nearly off; and had several deep cuts on the face and other parts. The wrists appear to have been held with violence, as they are black; and from the whiteness and delicacy of the hand and arm, it appears to have been a gentlewoman.

Vol. XVI.

man. The body was evidently dragged some yards from the place where the murder was committed, as the grass was seen to be very much beat down within a few yards of where the body was found, as if a violent scuffle had been, and in which more than two persons had been engaged. A razor case was found near the place where the grass was so much beat down. From the following circumstances, it remains a doubt whether this horrid murder was committed with intent to rob; for a wedding ring was found on the finger of the deceased, and all her clothes on.

14. This morning, George Harrington, in consequence of a rule granted the preceding night, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, before the Lord Chief Justice, and the Judges Buller and Ashurst. The prisoner appeared, on his own motion, to pray the allowance of the Writ of Error. After some conversation between the Bench and his Counsel, Barrington addressed the Court as follows:

" May it please your Lordship,

" I most humbly intreat the indulgence of the Court for a few minutes. I feel myself at a loss what to urge in apology for obtruding myself on the attention of the Court, except in the peculiar predicament I am so unhappy as to stand, and I may add, the humility and anxiety with which I am deeply impressed; but whatever diffidence and concern I feel, I cannot remain quite silent on the occasion. The reverence I owe the Court, a respectable anxiety with regard to the opinion of the world, and personal justice, will not allow me to be totally silent under the charge of contumacy, imputed to me by this process, and for which the forfeiture of my life hath been required, though I was not in intention guilty, however ap-

D d d

pearance

pearances, as to fact, may have been against me : for, my Lord, I certainly declare, that notwithstanding the time which elapsed since the commencement to the completion of the Outlawry, and though I had undergone a month's confinement in a distant part of the kingdom, from whence I was removed to the Metropolis by writ of Habeas Corpus, and brought before Sir Sampson Wright, I was then, for the first time, told of the proceedings of the Outlawry. Till that dire moment, I was really so unfortunate as not to have one word of intimation on the subject. Even the person who was sent down from Bow-street to Newcastle, kept my real situation from me as a profound mystery, which none but Sir Sampson might reveal. And I trust, that on candid consideration, my ignorance in this respect will by no means appear incredible, for it can be easily conceived, that a man may be called by his concerns into a distant part of the kingdom or out of the kingdom.

" In his absence a Bill of Indictment is preferred against him ; on what grounds can never be fully known till a fair and regular trial has taken place. Indeed, whether he is absent or on the spot, a Bill of Indictment is found with no great difficulty, as nothing at that time is heard but what is alleged against the accused. The prosecutor can then instantly proceed to Outlawry ; and if the accused person should happen to be in a remote part of the country, or beyond the seas, where he may be detained by illness, or some other inevitable cause, the process may be pushed through its different stages, and be in force against him before he knows a syllable of the matter. And here, perhaps, I may be allowed to remark, that if the publishers of the daily prints had been as free in communicating this business, as they had been universally profuse of their fictions concerning me, it would have done them no discredit ; or, if the persons on the part of the prosecution had in that way given some notice of their proceedings, even though the law ordained it not, it would have been no illiberal caution, or unworthy condescension, especially on the solemn occasion which went to preclude a fellow subject from his right of trial by Jury, his life at stake, and every thing else that was dear so materially affected by so rigid and extraordinary a measure. But no intimation of the kind I believe was given, not so much as a single advertisement in a single newspaper, stating one circumstance of the Outlawry. It is true, I have been informed, during my confinement, there is a sort of proclamation issued ; but as it is merely local, confined to a particular spot in a particular county, and uttered by an officer, perhaps, in a low tone of voice, and in a cursory

manner, it is very probable it may not reach the ears of the accused until it is too late, until it is in force against him. Returning to his home and to his family, he is taken into custody ; in vain he protests his innocence, in vain he solicits a trial. He is told in a word, that he is an Out-law ; he is cast into prison, and where is his resource ? If he cannot command a considerable sum of money, he must patiently abide in misery and irons, as long as the prosecutor pleases ; and at length, when, probably, the prisoner's body is debilitated, his mind harassed, and his faculties impaired, by the complicated wretchedness of a prison, the prosecutor, perhaps, condescends, in a kind of mercy, to bring him before this Court to demand judgment of death against him. To urge judgment of death against a fellow creature, and a fellow subject, without a trial, without guilt being proved by unquestionable evidence on the one hand, or the accused allowed an opportunity for full vindication on the other ; even the bare inspection of proceedings which passed in the prisoner's absence, denied his Counsel or Attorney ; in this dreadful, this tremendous predicament, I was brought before this august Court in Michaelmas Term last year. The urbanity of the Court shone forth on the occasion with serene brightness, particularly in causing a record of the Outlawry to be deliberately and repeatedly read.

" Without that urbanity what might have been my fate ! a helpless victim, perhaps, to this extraordinary process, untried and unheard ; for though the ability and great legal knowledge of the gentlemen assigned as Counsel on my behalf, are too well known to need my humble acknowledgment, yet, perhaps, no Counsel, however gifted with learning, experience, and wisdom, if they were not at the same time gifted with supernatural powers, could have been able, without the compassionate spirit of the Court, to have duly considered the record, or to have exposed its errors. The humanity of the Court was circumscribed in no narrow limits. Time was also granted, that my Counsel might consider the legality of the proceedings ; and the Attorney General having been pleaded, some time after, to issue his Writ of Error, in consequence of assignment of Error by my Counsel, it was not, perhaps, unreasonable to hope, that the prosecutor would then either waive the Outlawry, and bring me to an immediate trial, or bring me before the Court for their final determination as to the Outlawry. The want of pecuniary means might hinder me from doing it, but he could have no such impediment ; and as he had laid a charge against me, why not bring it to an issue as soon as possible ? But when he learned that a Writ of Error was obtained, he stopped

ped his proceedings, leaving me to move myself before the Court if I could, or to suffer all the pains of imprisonment if I could not. The latter, unhappily for me, has been the case ever since, for I found myself distressed to the utmost degree, by the heavy and unavoidable expence attending the steps necessary for defence against the Outlawry. I found myself disappointed of the relief and remittance which I looked for from the feelings of relations in no mean circumstances. I found myself threatened with death or perpetual imprisonment through the rigour of the process on the one hand, and on the other, there was the original indictment and obloquy and prepossession to contend with. Those distracting circumstances, my Lord, made up a part of a comfortable confinement of fifteen months past, and but a part, for the measure of affliction hath been filled by domestic concerns of a less public but not of a less poignant nature. How I have borne it, that Being best knows, without whose permission no sparrow falls to the ground, and who sometimes tries, for his own wise purposes, the extremest strength of his creatures; but surely I should have sunk under the weight of such accumulated woe, if Patience and Hope had not been my supporters. But being at length enabled to bring my case before the Court, not without some ray of hope of meeting soon a fair and impartial trial, I beg to be allowed, in the humblest manner, to assure your Lordship, that I should feel little less pain than the award of execution could inflict, if I were to quit this presence without laying at the feet of the Court my most humble, sincere, and heart felt thanks. And I trust I shall not offend in embracing this opportunity to say how truly sensible I am of the liberal and dispassionate conduct of the Attorney-General in the matter. The fervent effusion of a grateful heart may not perhaps be unacceptable to an amiable and exalted mind, which disdained the idea of oppressing the oppressed, or being led by unfair bias. Give me leave, may it please your Lordship, to declare, with the most respectful submission, that the benignity of the Court, the candour of the Attorney-General, and the able and earnest exertions of the Gentlemen in whose hands my defence is placed, have made an ardent and suitable impression on my mind, a powerful impression that will last for ever."

This speech was heard with the most profound attention

Mr. Le Mesurier, on the part of the prosecution, said, if the prisoner had confined himself to his own situation, he should not have said a word on this business. But he seemed to find fault with the conduct of the

prosecutor. He admitted the case of the prisoner was hard—

Lord Kenyon here interposed, and observed there was no question before the Court, nor any provocation for the Counsel to say any thing.

The prisoner was then remanded back to Newgate.

15. The Lords in Council nominated the following Gentlemen SHERIFFS for the year ensuing.

Berkshire. William Dearley, of Fairley-hill; Timothy Hare Earl, of Swallowfield-place; Alex. Cobham, of Shinfield-place, esqrs.

Bedfordshire. William Dawson, of Ampt-hill; Dennis Herbert, of Biggleswade; John Williams Willaume, of Tingrith, esqrs.

Bucks. John Hicks, of Braddenham; Lovell Badcock, of Bledlow, esqrs. Sir Robert Bateson Hardy, of Langley-park, bart. Cumberland. William Browne, of Tallentire-hall; William Henry Milbourn, of Armaithwaite-castle; Edward Hase, of Dalemain, esqrs.

Cheshire. John Arden, of Arden; Charles Shakerley, of Somersford; George P'recott, of Overton, esqrs.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshires. Robert Grinditch, of Chatteris; John Marshal, of Elm; Thomas Grounds, of Whittlesea, esqrs.

Devonshire. John Seal, of Mount Boone; Walter Palk, of Marleigh; Peter P'ering, of Halberton, esqrs.

Dorsetshire. Henry William Fitch, of High-hall; Edward Greathead, of Didlington, esqrs. Sir Stephen Nash, Knt.

Derbyshire. Thomas Macklin Wilson, of Derby, esq. Sir Henry Harpur, of Caulk; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, barts. Essex. Jackson Barwise, of Marshall; Thomas Nottage, of Bocking; Donald Cameron, of Great Ilford, esqrs.

Gloucestershire. Walter Hodges, of Slip-ton-house; John Blagdon Hale, of Aldceley; William Bateson, of Bourton on the Hill, esqrs.

Hertfordshire. Richard Bard Harcourt, of Pendley; Samuel Robert Gaussen, of North Mimms; Mathew Raper, of Ashlyn's Hall, esqrs.

Herefordshire. John Cotterell, of Gar-nons; Francis Garbett, of Knill; John Scudamore Lechmere, of Fownhope, esqrs.

Kent. James Drake Brockman, of Beechbo-rough; Henry Streatfield, of Chidden-stone; Leonard Bartholomew of Addington, esqrs.

Leicestershire. Thomas Dicey, of Claybrook; D d d 2



- brook; Edward Wigley Hartop, of Little Dalby; Joseph Chambers, of the Bishop's Fee, esqrs.
- Lincolnshire.** Sir Thomas Whichcote, of Alwarby, bart. Alan Johnson, of Belton; Robert Mitchell Robinson, of Morton, esqrs.
- Monmouthshire.** William Didwooddy, of Abergavenny; Richard Lewis, of Llanio-till Cressenny; William Kemeys, of Maindy, esqrs.
- Northumberland.** Rowland Burdon, of West Harle; John Lewis, of Ridley-hall; John Wood, of Breadnell, esqrs.
- Northamptonshire.** Thomas Lee Thornton, of Brockhall, esq. Sir William Wake, of Courteen-hall, bart. John Freke Wiles, of Ailstrop, esq.
- Notfolk.** Thomas William Coke, of Holkham; Robert John Buxton, of Shadwell; James Pell, of Snare hill, esqrs.
- Nottinghamshire.** Francis Otter, of East Retford; Joseph Sikes, of Newark; George Chaworth, of Annesley, esqrs.
- Oxfordshire.** David Fell, of Caversham; James Peter Auriol, of Woodcot; Thomas Willents, of Caversham, esqrs.
- Rutlandshire.** Henry O'Brien, of Tixover; Thomas Woods the younger, of Brook; James Tiptaft, of Bramston, esqrs.
- Shropshire.** Saint John Charlton, of Charlton; Moses Luther, of All Stratton; Henry Lancelot Lee, of Coton, esqrs.
- Shropshire.** John Stephenson, of Bay-ford; Charles Knatchbull, of Stratton; Thomas Samuel Jolliffe, of Kilmerston, esqrs.
- Staffordshire.** William Pigot, of Colton; Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton; John Sparrow, of Bilton, esqrs.
- Suffolk.** Miles Rame, of Satterly; George Bitton, of Uggehall; John Robinson, of Denardiston, esqrs.
- County of Southampton.** Henry Bonham, of Peter-field; George Dacre the younger, of Marwell; Nathaniel Dance, of Cranbury, esqrs.
- Surrey.** George Taylor, of Carshalton; Thomas Fasset, of Kington; Samuel Long, of Carshalton, esqrs.
- Suffex.** Henry Manning, of Southover; John Drew, of Chichester; Thomas Scutt, of Bighthelmston, esqrs.
- Warwickshire.** John Gough, of Winsden-Green; Henry Clay, of Birmingham; Mathew Boulton, of Handsworth, esqrs.
- Worcestershire.** Philip Grefley, of Salwarpe-court; Henry Wakeman, of Claines; Richard Hudson, of Wick, esqrs.
- Wiltshire.** Michael Hicks, of Netherhaven; Gifford Warener, of Conock; John Awdry, of Notton, esqrs.
- Yorkshire.** Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, bart. John Wharton, of Skel-ton-castle; Charles Slingby Duncombe, of Duncombe-park, esqrs.
- SHERIFFS** nominated by the Council of his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, Nov. 12, 1789.
- Cornwall.** Andrew Quicke, of Ethy; William Arundel Harris, of Keneggie; Richard Hichens, of Poltair, esqrs.
26. Being the day appointed to argue the errors assigned to the proceedings in Barrington's outlawry,
- Mr. Wood stated the errors upon which he meant to argue that the present outlawry ought to be reversed. The first error of which he should take notice, was to be found in the return of the Writ of Exigent. The language of that return was this; "At my County Court in and for the County of Middlesex," whereas it ought to have been, "At my County Court of Middlesex," the words "of Middlesex" being necessary immediately after the words "my Court." This error he said was taken and allowed in the case of the King v. Wilkes; and if it was admitted in a civil case, surely it would not be rejected in a criminal one.
- The second error was in the return of the Proclamation, where the prisoner is required to render himself on the 25th of February, which was subsequent to the time of the outlawry having been completed, the prisoner being an outlaw on the 21st of that month.
- The Court said, they should forbear to give any opinion upon the first error stated by the prisoner's Counsel; but that the second objection was unquestionably fatal to the outlawry, and therefore ought to be reversed.
- Mr. Justice Ashurst then said, "Let the judgment be reversed, and the prisoner restored to all that he has lost by the Outlawry."
- A *Procedendo* was directed to carry back the indictment to its proper place.
- The prisoner then gracefully bowed to the Court, and was conducted back to Newgate.
27. Mr. Palmer, to whose arbitration the business respecting the Colchester Recorder-ship was referred, yesterday made his award in the King's Bench, that the free Burgesses of the Borough of Colchester, had not elected Francis Smythies, Esq. Recorder of Colchester, but that they had elected John Matthew Greenwood, Esq. Recorder of that Borough.
- The following melancholy accident happened a few nights ago at Cambridge to a son of Sir Robert Sloper, an accomplished youth of about 18 years of age, who is at College there: As he was returning home from spending the evening with a friend, in turning the corner of a street, he received a blow from a person he did not see, that at once broke both his jaw-bones, and other-

wife mangled his face in a shocking manner. As the assailant never spoke, it is supposed he was waylaying some person to revenge an injury, and unfortunately mistook Mr. Sloper for that person.

18. The presence of his Majesty this evening at Covent Garden Theatre, (for the first time since his illness) with the Queen and the three eldest Princesses, operated as a charm to fill the house beyond any thing since his Majesty's first appearance after his coronation.

All the avenues to the Theatre were crowded early in the afternoon, and numbers of depredators succeeded but too well in plundering those who were incautious enough to trust any thing of value about their persons.

Miss Brunton, at the conclusion of *The Dramatist*, delivered the following four apposite lines: "Ay, *Florville!* if you would behold pure unfulfilled love, never travel out of this country. Depend on".

"No foreign climes such high examples  
"prove

"Of wedded pleasure—or connubial love;

"Long in this idle domestic joys have  
"grown,

"Nurs'd in the cottage,—cherish'd on  
"the throne."

28. The last advices from the Austrian Netherlands say positively, that Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, and, in short, all the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxemburg, Antwerp, and Brussels, have avowedly thrown off the Emperor's authority, and are in the hands of the Patriots; that the Imperial troops have marched out of Brussels, and are encamped in its vicinity; that peace, pardon, and compromise have been offered, in the Emperor's name, to the Patriots, under any guaranty they may chuse, and an armistice proposed till the terms of accommodation can be settled: but that all these proposals have been unanimously rejected by the people; and that, in short, the Revolution is complete.

## PROMOTIONS.

THE honour of Knighthood on Ashton Warner Byam, esq. his Majesty's Attorney-General for the Island of Grenada.

Ilay Campbell, of Succoth, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, to be President of the College of Justice in Scotland, vice Sir Thomas Miller, bart. dec.

Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, esq. to be his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Robert Blair, esq. Advocate, to be his Majesty's Solicitor for Scotland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard St. George, to be Inspector of Recruiting Parties and Recruits raised in Ireland for regiments serving abroad, vice the Right Hon.<sup>d</sup> Major Hobart, resigned.

Major Francis Grose, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the settlement within his Majesty's territory of New South Wales.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to John Laforey, of the Island of Antigua, esq.

J. William Rose, esq. of the Inner Temple, Recorder of the City of London, to the state and degree of a Serjeant at Law.

The Right Hon. Lord Auckland to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

The Right Hon. Lord Henry Spencer to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to their High Mightinesses.

The Right Hon. Alleyne Fitz-Herbert to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain.

Michael Ghillini, Esq. to be his Majesty's

Consul at Cagliari, vice Clement Richardson, Esq. dec.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Francis Buller, of Lupton-house, in the county of Devon, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

Sir John Laforey, Bart. to be Rear Admiral of the White, taking rank next after Rear Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, bart.

Fourteenth reg. foot, Colonel George Hotham, to be Colonel, vice Earl Waldegrave, dec.

Lieut. Col. Sir James Murray, bart. to be Aid-de-Camp to the King, vice Col. George Hotham.

Royal Irish reg. of artillery, Major-Gen. Henry Lawes Earl of Carhampton, to be Colonel en Second.

Major the Earl of Burford, to be Lieut. Col. of the 34th reg. foot, by purchase, vice Charles Hastings, who retires on the half-pay of Captain.

Brevet-Major William Ancram, to be Major in ditto.

Mr. Lowndes, of the Temple, to be Solicitor for drawing up Treasury bills, vice Mr. Fargrave. The place is worth 600l. a year.

The Rev. Wm. Pearce, D. D. Master of Jesus College, to be Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Apfley Pathurst, and the Hon. Edward Legge, to be Fellows of All Souls College, Oxon.

Mr. Winter, of Lyndhurst, to be one of the Regarders of the New Forest, vice Mr. Kitcher, dec.

Mr. Burrows, of Christ Church; Mr. Lockton, of Worcester; and Mr. Ward, of University College; to the three Vinetian Scholarships at Oxford.

Mr. Champneys and Mr. Salmon to be Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, vice Barrow and Savage, dec.

## MARRIAGES.

**THOMAS** Caldecot, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Poole, of Homend, Herefordshire.

Mr. Richard Croft, surgeon, to Miss Denman, daughter of Dr. Denman.

Sir James St. Clair, to Miss Bouverie, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. George Bowen, of White-church, Pembrokeshire, aged 20, to Miss Davids, of Haverfordwest, aged near 50.

The Rev. Thomas Bracken, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Mary Chase, of Kensington square.

The Rev. John Venn, rector of Little Dunham in Norfolk, to Miss King, of Hull. Joseph Brooks, of Eveston-hill, near Liverpool, to Miss Sandys, of Lancaster.

The Rev. Mr. Wildbore, of Macclesfield, to Mrs. Jones, of Chester.

Robert Raikes, esq. banker, to Miss Williamson, of Welton, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nesbitt, of the 52d regiment, to Miss Sneyd, of Hertford-street.

Andrew McMahon, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Lady King.

Colonel Charles Hopkins, of Percy street, to Miss Malcolm, of Margaret-street.

Henry Speed, esq. a gentleman of considerable fortune, to Miss Montague, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

At Plymouth, Mr. Loup, surgeon in the navy, aged 79, to Miss Tolfort, a fine girl of 18.

Henry Streater Gill, esq. of Easing, Surrey, to Miss Hawkins, of Alton, Hants.

At Rushfield, the seat of Sir William Godfrey, bart. Ireland, Lieutenant Norton Charles Mutelle, of the 69th regiment of foot, to Miss Letitia Godfrey, Sir William's second daughter.

The Rev. Nicholas Dobree, A. M. rector of Wigginton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Charlotte Saumarez, of Guernsey.

At Brierwood, Mr. Robert Haffell, aged 80, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dicken, aged 35. This is his third wife, and her third husband.

Benedict Meyers, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Franks, after a courtship of 28 years!

The Rev. Mr. Tafwell, one of the vicars of Hereford Cathedral, to Mrs. Trottam, a widow lady.

The Rev. B. Love, rector of Hittesley, Devon, to Miss P. Taylor.

Mr. Caldecot, son of John Caldecot, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Goddard, of Salisbury.

Francis Warneford, esq. of Warneford-Place, Wilts, to the Hon. Elizabeth Flower, eldest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Ashbrook.

Dr. Blount, of Hereford, to Miss Lambe. The Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of Sutton, Wilts, to Miss Drought, of Oxford.

Mr. Cole, maltster, of Kelton, aged 73, to Mrs. Ward, his housekeeper, aged 24. Mr. Cole, had been a widower eight weeks!

The Rev. John Blakiston, rector of Berkford, Bedfordshire, to Miss Tyton, of Merton, Surrey.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for NOVEMBER, 1789.

AUGUST 25.

At her house at Fredericksburg in Virginia, Mrs. Washington, aged 82, mother of the President of the United States.

OCT. 4. In the Island of Grenada, Danvers Graves, esq.

18. Mr. Jacob Wells, sen. nurseryman, at Farringdon, Berks.

20. At Rocroy, on the confines of Hainault, Monsieur Maniere, distinguished for his researches into the uses of styptic and astringent plants.

At Nivelles, in Austrian Netherlands, Monf. Mignard, inventor of an instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun; he had also formed an accurate catalogue of the southern

stars, and explored with some success the irregular phases of the plane Saturn.

21. The Rev. Richard Tapps, Rector of St. Benedict's, Norwich.

22. At West Haddon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Mr. Peppercell, Rector of West Harling, Norfolk.

Lately, Rev. Richard Webb, Master of the Free Grammar-school at Aylesford in Hants.

23. At Brecon, South-Wales, John Davids, esq. Lieutenant in the Navy.

Near the Augustine Abbey of Maulcon in Poitou, Mr. Tournesot, author of the "Antiquities of Nismes," in which he made that place 580 years older than Rome.

Lately,

Lately, Sir Wenman Samwell, of Upton Hall, near Northampton, Bart.

24. At Esholt, in Yorkshire, William Rookes, esq. the oldest Bencher of Gray's-Inn.

Afcanius William Senior, esq. Cannon hill House, Berks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chitty, Lewes, Suffex.

25. At Barrowby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Clifton, M. A. aged 75, Vicar of Embleton, in Northumberland, and Curate of Tong in Yorkshire.

26. Francis Baker, esq. of Crook, in the county of Durham.

Thomas Ilderton, esq. of Ilderton, in the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Atkinson, confectioner, Cornhill.

27. At Bath, the Hon. George Byng, late representative in parliament for the county of Middlesex. He was nephew to the unfortunate Admiral of that name.

At Paris, aged fourteen, Miss Harriet Dering, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.

28. Mr. Richard Merrifield, of Bow-street, Covent-Garden.

Mrs. Myddelton, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

Baron Newman, of Duke-street, Bath. He put an end to his life by hanging himself. Distress of circumstances is supposed to have been the cause.

Mr. Monkland, Edgar's Buildings, Bath.

29. George Anson, esq. Member for Litchfield.

Mary Weston, wife of the Rev. Phipps Weston, Rector of Witney, in Oxfordshire, and Prebendary of Durham. She was of a humane, compassionate, and benevolent temper; courteous in her carriage, amiable in her manners; ever winningly cheerful and engaging; warm in her regards, and "feelingly alive all over" to the welfare of those she loved; an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend. The fear of God always ruled in her heart, and was indeed the principle of all her actions; the relative duties therefore the discharged with a punctuality and correctness rarely seen even in grey hairs. Her faith in the Redeemer was strong, fervent, rational. In a word, she was a faithful follower of those servants of God, who, through faith and patience, humbly hope to inherit the promises.

At Purley, Henry Dodd, esq. son of the late John Dodd, esq. Member for Reading.

The Rev. Knightley Holhed, jun. of Lincoln-college, Oxford.

30. Miss Stones, daughter of Mr. Stones, of Duke-street, Westminster.

At Rothersey, in the Isle of Bute, Lieutenant John Muir, of the 91st regiment.

At Chertsey, Champin Constable, esq.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Hayley, Rector of Brightling and Vicar of Preston, near Bright-helmstone, aged 74.

31. At Brightelmstone, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Michell, M. A. Rector of Maresfield and Vicar of Brightelmstone.

Mr. Samuel Tomkinson, plane-maker, Rofoman's-street, Clerkenwell.

At Brompton, in the 84th year of his age, James Fielding, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Surry.

At Coleraine, the Right Hon. Richard Jackson.

Thomas Williams, esq. at Worcester, in his 75th year.

Nov. 1. Mr. William Ford, master of the Hammermith stages.

At Ramsgate, Capt. John Keene, of the Artillery Company, and one of the marshalsmen of the city of London. He was the first man who in 1780 defended his house against the rioters, for which the Ward of Cripplegate presented him with a sword.

Lately, Edmund Kelly, esq. of Portland-street, Portland-chapel.

2. Mr. Lunn, jun. sellmonger, at Islington.

Mr. George Harding, farmer, at Bradford.

Lately, at Mrs. Foster's Hospital at Leeds, Mrs. Smith, in the 105th year of her age.

3. Isaac Jamincau, esq. of the General Post-office, formerly Consul at Naples.

Mrs. Hammond, Haley-house, near Croydon.

Lately, at Chichester, Mrs. Durnford, wife of the Rev. Dr. Durnford. She was sister of Collins the poet.

5. At Wells, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Dawson, many years sadler at Bath.

At Preston-pans, James Reid, esq. Comptroller of the Customs.

6. James Sinclair, esq. of Latherton.

Mr. Robert Wale, of Bermondsey, Surry.

Mr. Milton, Oxford-street.

Lately, at Dunkirk, Captain Adam Mitchell.

7. Miss Croft, daughter of Mr. James Croft, King-street, Covent-Garden.

Mrs. Frances Leonard, wife of George Leonard, esq. of the Island of Tortola.

8. At Bath, Sir John Sylvester.

The Rev. Moore Meredith, B. D. Vice-Master of Trinity-college, Cambridge, aged 75.

Mr. William Rawle, accoutrement-maker in the Strand.

9. John Vaughan, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

Peter Buchanan, esq. at Silverbank in Dunbarton.

This

This day was found the body of the Rev. Mr. Reeve, late Senior Proctor of Cambridge. He had been missing since July, and was discovered hanging in an uninhabited chamber over the kitchen at Caius College.

At Corby Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, wife of Henry Howard, esq. and one of the daughters of the late Lord Archer.

At Deal, Mr. Thomas Peck, many years surgeon of the hospital there.

Mrs. Elizabeth Zachary, relict of Daniel Zachary, esq.

10. Captain Ralph Willis, late of the Harmony, the oldest Master in the Russia trade.

Benjamin Lloyd, esq. of Upper Soughton, in the county of Flint.

At Reading, Aubrey Flory, esq. in the 59th year of his age.

Mrs. Cruden, sister of the late Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance.

11. Morgan Vane, esq. of Bilby, in the county of Nottingham.

The Rev. Mr. Poynton, Rector of Pansfield and Vicar of Shalveod, in Essex.

Lately, at Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, Matthew Atkinson, esq. Receiver-General of the Land-tax.

12. Mrs. Lewis, Queen-square, Devonshire-street.

Mr. Yeod, of Welbeck-street.

At Bath, Mr. Sheffield, of Reading.

Richard Biggs, esq. of Camerton.

The Rev. Daniel Longmire, Rector of Linton, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse College, Cambridge.

Mr. William Toldervy, at Leominster, Herefordshire, aged 63.

Dr. John Warren, physician, at Taunton.

13. In Dirty-lane, Hoxton, Mr. William Haram. He used to boast that he had saved ten pounds given him occasionally for pocket-money before he was twelve years of age, and when at a great school in the city, increased the same by saving a halfpenny out of a penny a morning allowed him for breakfast. He afterwards engaged in the watch-business, and was partaker of a 1000l. prize in the Lottery in the last year of his apprenticeship. He likewise became possessed of a considerable legacy by the death of a person in the West-Indies, who willed it to the first person of the same name who should make application. His apartment was never cleaned, nor any person admitted into it.

Lately, Mr. Emly, Vicar of Mildenhall.

14. David Palaret, esq. of the Pay-office.

Mrs. Battey, wife of Mr. Battey, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

Mrs. Hogarth, relict of the late Mr. Hogarth. She was daughter of Sir James Thornhill.

In the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Joseph Fownes, of Cambridge. He had been Minister of the Dissenting congregation forty-one years.

Lately, at Cleves in Germany, Jacob Grofe, esq. Justice of the Peace for Hants.

15. Mrs. Letitia Cromwell, at Hampstead.

Mr. John Hamilton, of Halifax.

Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Dean of St. Asaph.

Lately, Mr. Stafford Briscoe, formerly a silversmith, Cheap-side.

16. Mr. Joseph Fox, upwards of forty years parish-clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

At Buckland, in Gloucestershire, Mr. Charles Bayzand.

Charles Beck, esq. one of the Justices for the Tower Hamlets.

At Brixton, James Mansfield Chadwicke, esq.

Mr. Thomas Lodge, of Lancaster.

Mr. George Mackett, of the Temple.

17. Mr. M'Donnel, formerly of the Crown Tavern, near the Pantheon, in Oxford-street.

Lieut. James Smith, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, a widow-lady, at Stratford, in Essex.

18. Sir Francis Drake, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir John Reade, Bart. of Slipton, in Oxfordshire, and Oddington in Gloucestershire, in his twenty-eighth year.

Thomas Beddingfield, esq. son of Sir Richard Beddingfield, Bart.

The Rev. Harry Lee, D. D. Warden of Winchester College, and Rector of Rouham.

Mrs. Banks, relict of Joseph Banks, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

19. Mrs. Randolph, wife of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, B. D. Minister of Wimbledon.

20. Mr. Warren, perfumer, Cheap-side.

Mr. Messink, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, formerly Scene-painter at Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. George Shum, of Peckham, Surry. Barrington Buggin, esq. Harpur-street.

21. John Price, esq. Newington, Surry.

Mr. John Oldham, of Lombard-street.

22. Thomas Chapman, esq. Mitre-court Buildings, Inner Temple.

23. Mr. Mark Ridgeway, Newington-Butts.



# THE European Magazine,

A N D  
L O N D O N R E V I E W ;

For D E C E M B E R, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the DUTCHESS of RUTLAND. And 2. A VIEW of the CITY of CARLISLE.]

## CONTAINING

|                                            | Page  |                                            | Page  |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| Account of the Dutchess of Rutland         | 395   | Letter from Mr. Braddock to Dr. Sandby,    |       |
| Drossiana. No. III.                        | ibid. | Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich,      |       |
| Letter from Dr. Matthew Dobson             | 396   | on the Earthquake at Lisbon in 1755        | ibid. |
| Milton supposed to have imitated a pas-    |       | Account of the Trial of Warren Hastings,   |       |
| sage in Phineas Fletcher's "Locusts,       |       | Esq. [continued]                           | 433   |
| or the Apollyonists," in his Personifi-    |       | Authentic Account of the Place of Inter-   |       |
| cations of Sin and Death                   | 397   | ment of the late Mr. Whitfield (the        |       |
| Description of the City of Carlisle        | 398   | Father of Methodism); with some Ob-        |       |
| The Hive: a Collection of Scraps, No. X.   | 399   | servations on his Character                | 447   |
| Letter on a Mistake in the Title to the    |       | Inscriptions in the Album of La Grande     |       |
| Account of the Revolution at Delhi         | 400   | Chartreuse [continued]                     | 448   |
| Miscellaneous Plate of Ancient Buildings   | ibid. | Account of the Proceedings of the Na-      |       |
| Original Letter from R. Watkins, Vice-     |       | tional Assembly of France [continued]      | 449   |
| Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, to     |       | Address of the Assembly to the King on     |       |
| the Rev. John Bowle, Editor of Don         |       | the Anniversary of St. Louis, kept as      |       |
| Quixote                                    | 401   | the King's Birth-day, with his Maje-       |       |
| The Peepers. No. XIII.                     | 402   | ty's Answer                                | 452   |
| Strictures on Mrs. Piozzi's "Observa-      |       | Articles of the Declaration of the "Rights |       |
| tions on a Tour in Italy, &c."             | 403   | of the Man and Citizen," agreed to by      |       |
| The Heteroclit, No. XI.                    | 404   | the Assembly                               | 455   |
| A Conversation with Abram, an Abyssi-      |       | Theatrical Journal: including Fable and    |       |
| nian, concerning the City of Gwender       |       | Character of Cobb's "Haunted Tower,"       |       |
| and the Sources of the Nile. By Sir        |       | a Comic Opera—of "The Force of             |       |
| Wm. Jones, Knt.                            | 406   | Fashion," a Comedy—and of "Sir             |       |
| The London Review, with Anecdotes          |       | Walter Raleigh," a Tragedy, by Dr.         |       |
| of Authors.                                |       | Sewell, revived at Drury-lane—with         |       |
| Mémoires and Anecdotes of Philip Thick-    |       | an Account of, and Prologue and Epi-       |       |
| ness, late Lieutenant Governor of          |       | logue to, the Representation of the        |       |
| Landguard Fort, &c.                        | 408   | Adelphi of Terence, by the Gentle-         |       |
| Paterfon's Narrative of Four Journeys into |       | men of Westminster School, &c.             | 458   |
| the Country of the Hottentots and Caf-     |       | Poetry: including, Verses to Catharine     |       |
| fraria, in the Years 1777, 1778, and       |       | upon seeing her dance—Sonnet in Praise     |       |
| 1779 [concluded]                           | 412   | of the Country.—Engram, from               |       |
| Life of Frederick II. King of Prussia      |       | Martial—The Mountebank and the             |       |
| [concluded]                                | 414   | Devil. A Tale—The Wreath of Con-           |       |
| Cooke's Bankrupt Laws. Second Edit.        | 415   | tent—Song, by Peter Pindar—Visit of        |       |
| Tracts by Warburton, and a Warburton-      |       | Hope to Sydney Cove, near Botany-          |       |
| ian, not admitted into the Collections of  |       | Bay. By Dr. Darwin                         | 462   |
| their respective Works                     | 416   | Monthly Chronicle                          |       |
| Poems, by Anthony Pasquin. With            |       | Trial of Barrington, with his Speech to    |       |
| Anecdotes of the Author                    | 418   | the Court on that Occasion                 | 466   |
| Burney's General History of Music, Vol.    |       | Foreign Intelligence from the London       |       |
| II. [continued]                            | 420   | Gazette                                    | 469   |
| Some Account of Jean Van Amstel, a         |       | Promotions, Marriages, Obituary, Prices    |       |
| celebrated Dutch Captain                   | 424   | of Stocks. Grain, &c.                      |       |

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill.

And J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Original Letter from WALLER the Poet to HOBBS the Philosopher is received, and shall be inserted next Month.

The great and progressive rise in the sale of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, which now exceeds every one of our competitors by several hundreds each month, makes it necessary to begin to print earlier than heretofore. We therefore intreat our Correspondents to favour us with their communications by the 12th of every month.

The splenetic Letter from Liverpool is received with the contempt it deserves.

### AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 14, to Dec. 19, 1789.

|                  | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |
|------------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|
|                  | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | d.    |
| London           | 6     | 3  | 3   | 11 | 3     | 12 | 1    | 3  | 1     |
| COUNTIES INLAND. |       |    |     |    |       |    |      |    |       |
| Middlesex        | 6     | 8  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 11 | 2    | 8  | 3     |
| Surry            | 6     | 4  | 3   | 3  | 2     | 11 | 2    | 3  | 9     |
| Hertford         | 6     | 8  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 11 | 2    | 4  | 9     |
| Bedford          | 6     | 6  | 3   | 10 | 2     | 9  | 2    | 3  | 4     |
| Cambridge        | 6     | 5  | 3   | 8  | 2     | 10 | 1    | 9  | 5     |
| Huntingdon       | 6     | 3  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 1    | 10 | 3     |
| Northampton      | 6     | 8  | 4   | 0  | 3     | 1  | 2    | 1  | 5     |
| Rutland          | 6     | 5  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 5  | 2    | 1  | 0     |
| Leicester        | 6     | 9  | 4   | 6  | 3     | 7  | 2    | 3  | 5     |
| Nottingham       | 6     | 5  | 4   | 5  | 3     | 5  | 2    | 3  | 7     |
| Derby            | 6     | 8  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 8  | 2    | 6  | 3     |
| Stafford         | 7     | 7  | 6   | 0  | 4     | 1  | 2    | 8  | 5     |
| Salop            | 7     | 6  | 5   | 1  | 4     | 1  | 2    | 8  | 4     |
| Hereford         | 6     | 9  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 7  | 3    | 8  | 0     |
| Worcester        | 7     | 7  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 8  | 2    | 10 | 4     |
| Warwick          | 7     | 5  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 3  | 2    | 11 | 4     |
| Gloucester       | 7     | 4  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 5  | 2    | 1  | 3     |
| Wilts            | 7     | 1  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 0  | 2    | 4  | 6     |
| Berks            | 6     | 9  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 5  | 8     |
| Oxford           | 7     | 1  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 1  | 2    | 6  | 0     |
| Bucks            | 6     | 5  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 3  | 4     |

### COUNTIES upon the COAST.

|              | Wheat |    | Rye |    | Barl. |    | Oats |    | Beans |
|--------------|-------|----|-----|----|-------|----|------|----|-------|
|              | s.    | d. | s.  | d. | s.    | d. | s.   | d. | d.    |
| Essex        | 6     | 0  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 0  | 1     |
| Suffolk      | 5     | 10 | 3   | 4  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 0  | 8     |
| Norfolk      | 6     | 1  | 3   | 0  | 2     | 7  | 1    | 10 | 0     |
| Lincoln      | 5     | 10 | 4   | 0  | 3     | 1  | 1    | 8  | 4     |
| York         | 6     | 0  | 3   | 11 | 3     | 2  | 2    | 2  | 1     |
| Durham       | 5     | 9  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 3  | 1     |
| Northumberl. | 5     | 9  | 3   | 10 | 2     | 9  | 1    | 11 | 3     |
| Cumberland   | 6     | 1  | 3   | 10 | 3     | 1  | 2    | 0  | 0     |
| Westmorl.    | 6     | 10 | 4   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 2    | 0  | 0     |
| Lancashire   | 6     | 10 | 0   | 0  | 3     | 9  | 2    | 4  | 0     |
| Cheshire     | 7     | 2  | 0   | 0  | 4     | 3  | 2    | 5  | 0     |
| Monmouth     | 7     | 5  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 9  | 2    | 2  | 0     |
| Somerset     | 7     | 4  | 3   | 6  | 3     | 3  | 2    | 3  | 4     |
| Devon        | 7     | 1  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 4  | 1    | 7  | 0     |
| Cornwall     | 6     | 6  | 0   | 0  | 3     | 2  | 1    | 6  | 0     |
| Dorset       | 6     | 11 | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 0  | 3     |
| Hants        | 6     | 8  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 1    | 11 | 0     |
| Suffex       | 6     | 3  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 10 | 2    | 1  | 3     |
| Kent         | 6     | 3  | 0   | 0  | 2     | 9  | 2    | 2  | 9     |

### WALES.

|             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| North Wales | 6 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| South Wales | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9  | 4 | 0 |

### STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

| NOVEMBER.  |          |       |          |
|------------|----------|-------|----------|
| BAROMETER. | THERMOM. | WIND. |          |
| 27-30      | 35       | 35    | W.       |
| 30-30      | 07       | 38    | S.       |
| DECEMBER.  |          |       |          |
| 1-29       | 67       | 37    | E.       |
| 2-29       | 64       | 47    | S.       |
| 3-29       | 97       | 37    | W.       |
| 4-30       | 15       | 44    | S.       |
| 5-30       | 25       | 49    | S. W.    |
| 6-30       | 36       | 49    | S.       |
| 7-30       | 47       | 42    | S. S. W. |
| 8-30       | 52       | 40    | S. S. W. |
| 9-30       | 56       | 35    | W.       |
| 10-30      | 51       | 39    | W.       |
| 11-30      | 53       | 42    | W.       |
| 12-30      | 42       | 43    | W.       |
| 13-30      | 32       | 45    | S.       |
| 14-29      | 80       | 39    | S. S. E. |
| 15-28      | 89       | 46    | W.       |
| 16-29      | 17       | 35    | S. W.    |
| 17-29      | 11       | 39    | W.       |

|       |    |    |          |
|-------|----|----|----------|
| 18-30 | 00 | 36 | S.       |
| 19-29 | 67 | 47 | S. S. W. |
| 20-29 | 68 | 41 | S. S. W. |
| 21-29 | 75 | 45 | S. S. W. |
| 22-29 | 51 | 52 | S.       |
| 23-29 | 74 | 50 | S.       |
| 24-30 | 25 | 49 | S. S. W. |

### PRICES of STOCKS,

Dec. 24, 1789.

|                                          |                         |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bank Stock,                              | India Scrip. —          |
| New 4 per Cent. 1777.                    | 3 per Ct. India Ann.    |
| 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 99 | India Bonds, 51.6s. pr. |
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 1785.                   | South Sea Stock, —      |
| Shut                                     | Old S. S. Ann. —        |
| 3 per Cent. red. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$        | New S. S. Ann. —        |
| 3 per Cent. Conl. 78                     | 3 per Cent. 1751, —     |
| 3-4ths                                   | New Navy & Vict Bills   |
| 3 per Cent. 1726,                        | Exchequer Bills —       |
| Long Ann. —                              | Lot. Tick. 161.         |
| 30 Years Ann. 1778 &                     | Irish Lot. Tick.        |
| 1779, 13 2-8ths                          | Tontine 97              |
| 7-16ths                                  | Loyalist Debentures     |
| India Stock, shut                        |                         |





EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



*Her Grace the*

DUTCHESS of RUTLAND.

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*Published by J. Sewell Cornhill Jan. 1. 1790.*

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T H E  
**EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,**  
 AND  
**L O N D O N   R E V I E W,**  
 For D E C E M B E R, 1789.

---

The DUTCHESS of RUTLAND.  
 [With a PORTRAIT.]

THE pleasure arising from the perusal of incident or adventure, of extraordinary events or uncommon turns of fortune, must not be expected in recounting the lives of those whose highest praise is perhaps to have called forth little observation and no censure. Beauty alone is always contemplated with pleasure, but when allied to high birth and distinguished rank, it subjects its possessor to that inquisitorial jurisdiction, which in a country like Great Britain the highest cannot escape, and the lowest need not be alarmed at.

In the list of those who have called forth the praises of Poets of the present day, and who will hereafter be invited to

the applause of historians of the future, the Lady whose portrait now graces the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE has long held a distinguished place. She is the youngest and only surviving daughter of Charles Noel Somerset, the fourth Duke of Beaufort, and was born on the 3d of August 1756. On the 26th of December 1775 she was married to the Hon. Charles Manners, Marquis of Granby, who on the death of his grand-father, in 1779, became Duke of Rutland. In the year 1782 this Nobleman had the honourable office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland conferred upon him, and died in 1787, leaving the present Lady his widow, in which state she still remains.

D ° R O S S I A N A,  
 N U M B E R   I I I .  
 O N   E D U C A T I O N .

(Continued from Page 322.)

DAVID HUME's lively definition of man has much truth in it,—a "Bundle of Habits." The aim of education should consist in the furnishing the infant mind with habits of virtue and diligence, and in giving it an early prejudice in favour of those things that may contribute most to its future happiness—the practice of virtue, and the knowledge of truth. Of the effects of the association of ideas at a very early period of life, how wonderful is the force! What many a man has been at forty, has arisen from the impressions made upon his mind at ten years of age. With what care, with

what diligence should parents examine the books their children read, the conversation they hear, the company they keep. One of the greatest men of the present age has been known to say, that with difficulty he effaced from his mind the impressions made upon it by a book called the London Rogue.

"The first thing, says Dr. Priestley in his excellent Treatise upon Education, that a Christian will naturally inculcate upon his child, as soon as he is capable of receiving such impressions, is the knowledge of his Maker, and a steady principle of obedience to him. What

E E C 2

ever,

ever, continues he, may be the fate of my children in this transitory world (about which I hope I am as solicitous as I ought to be), I would if possible secure a happy meeting with them in a future and everlasting life. I can well enough bear their reproaches for not enabling them to attain to worldly honours and distinctions; but to have been in any measure accessory to their final perdition, would be the occasion of such reproach and blame, as would be absolutely insupportable."

The influence of domestic example is very great upon young minds; and very many parents, conscious of their own failure in that respect, act wisely in sending their children away from them.

Much has been said of the necessity of consulting a child's inclination for any particular profession, and of the many illustrious persons who have shone in particular situations to which they were directed by the impulse of their own genius. It may, I fancy, have occasionally happened that some peculiar accident may have given a turn to a child's train of thinking, and may have appeared at least to have directed his attention to a certain pursuit, in preference to any other. These instances are, however, so rare, that in the general system of life they are not to be taken into the account; and it requires great sagacity of mind in the parent to distinguish imitation from genius.

Many a boy has been to a review, and returned home enamoured of a red coat; many a boy has attended a Court of Justice, and has imagined he should like to become a lawyer. Handel, though destined by his parents for the study of the civil law, would not I fear have ever become a Cujas; nor would Turenne have ever been a Bessuet. These two great men are however such wonderful examples of the force of natural destination, that it would be wildness in any parent to expect in his child either equal talents, or an equally decided determination of them. The famous Jeremy Taylor said to some mother, "Madam, if you will not fill your child's head with something, the Devil will." The

Athenian law prohibited a parent from calling upon his son for support in his old age, if he had not brought him up to some business or profession.

Of the aptitude for any particular destination in life, what then is to be the criterion? Dr. Goldsmith, in his *Essays*, says very well, "Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you. It will be your support in youth, and your comfort in age. In learning the useful part of any profession very moderate abilities are sufficient; great abilities are generally obnoxious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race; but the allusion still improves by observing, that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from their course." Poor Dr. Johnson, who knew as well as any one the miseries of an idle life, and the wretchedness of an undesignated, unappropriated attention, in his *Rambler* expresses himself in these forcible words: "I have often thought those happy that have been fixed, from the first dawn of thought, in a determination to some state of life, by the choice of one, whose authority may preclude caprice, and whose influence may prejudice them in favour of his opinion. The general precept of consulting the genius is of little use, unless we are told how the genius can be known. If it is to be discovered only by experiment, life will be lost before the resolution can be fixed. If any other indications are to be found, they may, perhaps, be very early discerned. At least, if to miscarry in an attempt be a proof of having mistaken the direction of the genius, men appear not less frequently deceived with respect to themselves than to others, and therefore no one has much reason to complain that his life was planned out by his friends, or to be confident that he should have had either more honour or more happiness by being abandoned to the chance of his own fancy."

ERRATUM.—In the *Drossiana*, No. II. inserted in our last Magazine, page 321, line ult. of col. 1. for "*Scira*," read "*Sieve*;" and l. 1. col. 2. for "*paj's this rod*," read "*paj's through this sieve*."

#### LETTER from Dr. MATTHEW DOBSON\*.

Bath, June 14, 1781.

YOUR account, my dear Sir, of the dissolution of our mutual and excellent friend † gave me a very severe shock. I

had seen little of him for many years, and yet was indeed much agitated with the sorrowful tidings. How pungent then

\* Physician at Liverpool, afterwards at Bath; Author of "*A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air, &c.*" 8vo. 1779. He died about April 1784.

† Mr. Bentley, formerly partner with Mr. Wedgwood.

must have been your grief on this melancholy visitation ! for to you he had long been a neighbour—long a bosom friend ! I trust, however, that he still lives ; and that his active and disencumbered spirit is still exercised in its own improvement, in doing good, and in communicating knowledge and happiness to its kindred spirits !—Such is my creed, however unfashionable ! and on this subject I have employed no small proportion of reading and thought.

But to return to our transitory and uncertain world—I promised myself the pleasure of seeing you and my other friends early this spring in town. In this I have been disappointed ; and must now devote the first few leisure days I have to Liverpool.

Bath is every thing I could wish ; and is peculiarly adapted to those of the Faculty who are beginning to descend into the vale of life. Such is my case. I am fond of my profession, as it is a philosophical and useful exercise both of the head and heart ; I am not anxious, however, about business ; had this been the case, the death of Dr. Footehill would have been a great

loss, as he recommended his patients to my care. My friend Dr. Cullen has recommended several families of consequence to my care during the short time I have been here ; and, indeed, I have had much more employment than I expected, in a place where there are so many powerful candidates for fame and emolument.

My friend Dr. Falconer \* has stepped out into the world with a large quarto on his shoulders. After seeing the manuscript, I desired him to lay it aside for twelve months, and then peruse it to see what alterations his own judgement would make in it. I think it would have been better had he followed this advice.

His language and style are by no means excellent ; and the multitudinous quotations and references make it smell too much of the common-place book. The subject is curious and interesting ; but ought to be executed with taste, energy, and correctness.

With every good wish for yourself and family, I remain, my dear Sir,

Your affectionate friend,

M. DOBSON.

## M I L T O N,

WHEN Lauder, in the year 1750, announced a catalogue of writers from whose spoils he was willing to suppose our author had enriched his *Paradise Lost*, among other names he enumerated that of Phineas Fletcher, who in the year 1627 published a poem with the following title—*Locustæ, vel Pietus Jesuiticus*. From this satire against the Jesuits, Lauder has quoted a speech, interpolated by himself, and therefore of little weight in any question relative to Milton's resources. If the insidious Scotchman, however, had met with an English poem by the same Fletcher, entitled *The Locusts, or Apollyonists*, published also in 1627, his charge might, in a single instance at least, have been supported ; for he who peruses the stanzas I am now to quote, will be inclined to think that Milton had likewise seen them before he produced his personifications of Sin and Death, and furnished Satan with one of his most striking sentiments. Both these passages in *Paradise Lost* must be

readily occur to the reader, that I forbear to subjoin them ; and shall only add the lines of Fletcher on which my supposition is founded.

### CANTO I.

#### STANZA 10.

“ The Porter to th’ infernal gate is Sin,  
 “ A shapeless shape, a foule deformed thing,  
 “ Nor nothing, nor a substance : As those  
 “ thin  
 “ And empty formes which through the ayre  
 “ fling  
 “ Their wandring shapes, at length they’r  
 “ fastned in  
 “ The chrystall sight. It serves, yet raignes  
 “ as King :  
 “ It lives, yet’s death : It pleases, full of  
 “ paine :  
 “ Monster ! ah who, who can thy beeing  
 “ saigne ?  
 “ Thou shapelesse shape, live death, paine  
 “ pleasing, servile raigue.”

\* See “ Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Nature of Country, Population, Nature of Food and Way of Life, on the Dispositions and Temper, Manners and Behaviour, Intellects, Laws and Customs, Form of Government, and Religion, of Mankind, By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. 4to. 1781.

## STANZA 26.

" Thus fell this Prince of Darkness, once a  
 " bright  
 " And glorious star: He with full turn'd  
 " away  
 " His borrowed globe from that eternal  
 " light:  
 " Himselfe he sought, so lost himselfe: His  
 " ray  
 " Vanish'd to smoke, his morning sunk in  
 " night,

" And never more shall see the springing  
 " day:  
 " To be in Heaven the second he disdames,  
 " So now the first in hell and flames he  
 " reignes,  
 " Crown'd once with joy and light: Crown'd  
 " now with fire and paines."

This Poem was published while Milton was a student at Christ's College, Cambridge, and must obviously have fallen into his hands\*.

## C A R L I S L E.

[With a VIEW.]

CARLISLE is 302 miles north-west of London, 60 miles west of Newcastle, and 80 miles south-west of Berwick. It is commodiously and pleasantly situated near the conflux of the rivers Eden, Caudey, and Peterel; and if credit may be given to the *British Chronicle*, was first built by Lail, a King of the Britons (at the time when Solomon began to build his Temple), and so called from him in that language *Caer-leil*. But be that as it may, it was a place of note among the Romans when they resided in this island. After the departure of the Romans it was destroyed by the Scots and Picts, and lay buried in its ruins many years after the coming of the Saxons, by whom it was called *Lucl*, till Egfrid, King of Northumberland, about the year 686, rebuilt it, and environed it with a good stone wall; and having repaired the church, and placed in it a College of secular Priests, gave it, with all the lands fifteen miles round, to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfern, and his successors. In the ninth century, when the whole country was ruined by the repeated invasions of the Danes and Norwegians, this city was again demolished, and so remained above 200 years, till King William Rufus, returning from the Scotch wars, and being much pleased with its situation, rebuilt the houses, the walls, and the Castle, placing here a colony of Flemings, and afterwards (when he removed them into Wales), of northern Englishmen. King Henry I. considering how good a barrier it might be 'gainst the Scots, fortified it still better, and dignified it in the year 1133

with an Episcopal See, confirming at the same time the monastery of Canons regular of St. Augustine, founded just before by Walter, one of his Chaplains, which continued till the 33d of Henry VIII. when it was dissolved, and the Priory and Convent converted into a Dean and Chapter, consisting of four Canons and Prebendaries. This City was taken by the Scots in the reigns of King Stephen and King John, but recovered by the Kings Henry II. and III. and being in the reign of King Edward II. casually burnt, was by the munificence of future Princes restored out of its ashes, and much improved in strength and beauty; so that in the late civil wars it was able to stand a siege of nine months, and was the last garrison that surrendered to the rebels.

King Edward the First held a Parliament here in the 35th year of his reign, and the civil government of the City was committed to the citizens by Henry II. with the privilege of a weekly market on Saturday. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs or Bailiffs, 24 capital citizens or Common Councilmen, and a Recorder.

Carlisle Castle, if not founded by the Romans, is very probably as ancient as the year 686, when King Egfrid rebuilt the City. But it is probable that it was again destroyed by the Danes and Norwegians, and laid in ruins for 200 years, King William Rufus is said to have repaired the walls and houses of this City in his return from the Scotch wars. It is now made use of as a mansion-house for the Governor of the Castle for the time

\* In the poetical works of the Rev. James Sterling, M. A. printed at Dublin, 1734, p. 43, is the speech of Lucifer translated from Fletcher. In the preface Mr. Sterling says, "The great Milton is said to have ingenuously confessed that he owed his immortal work of *Paradise Lost* to Mr. Fletcher's *Locustac*." It is to be regretted that the authority for this account is omitted,

being,

being. The City is surrounded by a wall one mile in compass, and has three gates. The east part of the City is defended by a strong citadel built by Henry VIII. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, and retaken soon after by the Duke of Cumberland. There are two parish-churches in this City, besides the cathedral, namely, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's. The cathedral stands almost in the middle of the City, is enclosed by a wall, and the choir or east part of it is a curious piece of workmanship. This part is 137 feet long and 71 broad, having a noble window 48 feet high and 30 broad, adorned

with curious pillars of excellent workmanship. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood and adorned with a variety of arms. The west end, which is the lowest, was also formerly very spacious, but great part was destroyed in the civil wars, and the materials carried off by the Parliamentarians. The Tower is 123 feet high. There belong to this cathedral, a Bishop, a Dean, a Chancellor, an Archdeacon, four Prebendaries, eight Minor Canons, four Lay Clerks, six Choristers, and six Almshouses. The Bishoprick is valued in the King's books at 531l. 4s. 9d. a year.

## THE HIVE ; or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

### NUMBER X.

NOT long after the late Dr. Newton's appointment to the Bishoprick of Bristol, his Lordship paid a visit to the late Rev. Thomas Broughton, M. A. then Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, in that City, Prebendary of Salisbury, and the learned compiler of "A Dictionary of all Religions," in 2 vols. folio. Among other topics of conversation, the Bishop asked Mr. Broughton's opinion concerning the doctrine of the eternity of Hell-torments?—Mr. Broughton, however, endeavoured to evade replying *directly* to this question, till his Lordship informed him that he should consider an explicit declaration of his sentiments upon it as a peculiar favour; upon which Mr. Broughton declared, that he disbelieved the commonly received notion of the *eternity* of Hell-torments; and at the Bishop's provocation, he entered into a close investigation of the point with such a display of argument and learning, that at going away his Lordship told him, that he had sufficiently convinced him that the common doctrine was not to be maintained. The worthy Bishop remained ever after a firm believer and assertor of the comfortable doctrine of the everlasting mercy of God.

W.

QUERY. Who was the author of the "Philosophical Survey of Nature, in which the long-agitated Question concerning Human Liberty, and Necessity, is endeavoured to be fully determined from incontestible Phenomena," 12mo. 1763?—It is a book of considerable metaphysical merit; and, as the Querist

conjectures, had been very *carefully* perused by the ingenious Dr. Priestley, before the publication of his Treatises on Matter and Spirit, and upon the Doctrine of Necessity.

THE letter from Pope Pius II. to Charles VII. of France (in our last Magazine, p. 324.) is undoubtedly a very curious article; and the consequent queries deserve some consideration, from those who have opportunities of searching among old books.—In the course of my confined reading, I find that there was a *Society of Jesuits* in being long before that which acknowledged the celebrated *Ignatius Loyola* for its founder. My authority for it is Hospius, the author of *De Cris. Monach.* who, in his fourth book of that work, informs us that "in the year 1366, one Johannes Colombinus, a gentleman of Sienna, with his wife, formed an order called *Jesuiti*, from their frequent use of the name of *Jesus*. In this new order, however, the men lived apart from the women, though both had one name, and observed the same rules. They were obliged to recite the *Pater noster* no less than one hundred and sixty-five times a day, with as many *Ave Marias*."—Whether the Society enquired after made a part of these *Colombinian Jesuits*, I cannot take upon me to determine; the date of the Pope's letter would, however, give some warrant to a conjecture that the institution therein mentioned was a refinement of the one above described.

**EPITAPH in DURHAM CATHEDRAL,  
By ARCHBISHOP SICKER.**

M. S.

**GULIELMI WATS, S. T. P.**

*Qui in villâ de Barns Hall in agro Eboracensi  
natus,*

*Oxenii ingenuis artibus innotuitus,  
Et in numerum locorum Coll. Lincolnienſis  
cooptatus,*

*Per annos complures inventuti  
Academicâ literaturâ erudiendâ,*

*Et disciplinâ formandâ,  
Sedulo & feliciter incubuit.*

*Exinde tandem a Domino Dom. Crew,  
De quo optimè jura in collegio promeruerat  
evocatus,*

*Ut primo in hanc ecclesiam aſciſceretur,  
Dein paræcæ de Wolsingham præſſet,  
Pastorem ſe præſtitit fidem, benignum,  
paciſicum,*

*Canonicum vero tam dignitati muneris, quam  
oneri parem*

*Quippe qui ſibi aſſiduo ſtudio comparſſet  
Quæcumque vel faciunt theologum vel ornant  
Et animo conſtanti et invictæ licet valetudine  
Quam pro ſpectabili corporis compage infir-  
miori :*

*Improbiorum cenſor impavidus, bonorum  
promptus fautor,*

*A recto quatenus innotuit neſcitumq. dimo-  
vendus,*

*Apoſtolice veritatis aſſertor,*

*To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**O**BSEVING in your Magazines of July and Auguſt laſt, the Narrative of the recent tranſactions at Delhi headed by the Priætor as detailed by "an Engliſh General Officer who was an eye-witneſs to them ;" you will be pleaſed to contradiet the ſaid title, as there was no Engliſh General Officer at

*Eccleſiæ Anglicaſe jura vindex, rituumq.  
obſervans.*

*Hiſce virtutibus  
Licet ipſe ſatis, adhuc ſuperſites, memoriam  
ſuæ conſulerit,*

*Non ſuſtinuit tamen vidua ejus moeſtiſſima  
Quin hoc marmor, aliquod ſaltem elogium  
optimi mariti præferens*

*In amoris mutui teſtimonium poni curaret.  
Obiit nonis Februarii, Anno Dom. MDCCLXXV.*

*Ætat. L.*

*Conduuntur reliquæ poſt parietem.*

THE following extraordinary, yet well-attested fact is copied from Brand's History of Newcastle, lately published. This fact is mentioned and corroborated by a quotation from an Harleian MS. No. 980—87. A weaver in Scotland had, by one wife, a Scotch woman, sixty-two children, all living till they were baptized; of whom four daughters only lived to be women, but forty-six sons attained to man's estate.—In 1630, Joseph Delaval, Esq. of Northumberland, rode thirty miles beyond Edinburgh, to be satisfied of the truth of this account; when he found the man and woman both living, but at that time had no children abiding with them; Sir John Bowes and three other gentlemen having at different periods taken each ten, in order to bring them up, the rest also being disposed of. Three or four of them were at that period (1630) at Newcastle.

the time within a thousand miles of Delhi.

The intelligence you have published proceeded from an authority though not equally dignified, nevertheless authentic.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

VERITAS.

**MISCELLANEOUS PLATE of ANCIENT BUILDINGS.**

**T**HE DRAWINGS from which the annexed PLATE of ANCIENT BUILDINGS has been engraved, were obligingly transmitted to us by different gentlemen, who have been pleased to express their approbation of the SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE which have appeared in the former Volumes of our Magazine.

The Correspondent who sent us the South Prospect of the Collegiate CHURCH at WOLVERHAMPTON, in STAFFORDSHIRE, proposing to give some farther specimens of remarkable ANTIQUITIES still remaining in that very ancient and respectable town, together with an account

of the present state of its manufactures, public edifices, improvements, &c. declines entering into any farther account of this beautiful gothic edifice at present; and thinks it only necessary to observe, that it appears, by an Inscription placed within the Church, to have been built in the year 996, by Wulfrune, a devout and charitable widow lady.

The other two Drawings exhibit accurate representations of the Buildings delineated, as any of our readers may daily witness, whose business or curiosity may lead them either to Golden-lane or Newington.

ORI-

ORIGINAL LETTER from R. WATKINS, VICE-PRINCIPAL of ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD, to the Rev. JOHN BOWLE, EDITOR of DON QUIXOTE.

SIR,

MR. Douglas, a Master of Arts, of Baliol College, (a Gentleman of my acquaintance) has lately been amusing himself in following Lauder through the several unfair quotations which he has made in his book against Milton. As he mentioned some of these to his friends, the report reached Lord Chesterfield, who desired that he would digest the whole into a pamphlet, and expose this ungenerous critic to the world. He accordingly has drawn up an answer of a shilling size, which has been inspected by Dr. Newton, and Mr. Thyer of Manchester, who communicated several notes to Dr. Newton for his late edition of Milton. The author has also the consent of Lord Bath to inscribe this pamphlet to him, as he has been the patron of Dr. Newton's performance. Such a progress was made in this work, that it was sent to the press, and the publication of it advertised, before I well knew of the design. Upon notice of it, I wrote to Mr. Douglas, to acquaint him that you (without mentioning your name) had done me the honour some time since to shew me an answer to Lauder, entirely upon that plan, and that as you were the original discoverer of his forgeries, (at least in this place) I thought you ought to be consulted upon this occasion, whether you would please to publish your Collections, or would give Mr. Douglas leave to mention your name as the first detector of Lauder, before this pamphlet came out.\* Upon my letter, Mr. Douglas has put a stop to the press, to give me an opportunity of writing to you;—at his desire, therefore, I beg leave to ask you, whether you would please to have your name mentioned at all by Mr. Douglas in his pamphlet upon this occasion; or whether you would be so kind as to assist him with any materials for his performance. Your immediate answer to both those questions will be considered as a particular favour, as the press is only suspended to wait your determination.—

Mr. Douglas has also desired me to communicate a sketch of his plan to you, which is as follows.

After an introduction, he has taken notice that Lauder has charged Milton with having borrowed from several authors, not only *particular sentiments*, but the plan of his work; allowing which charge, Mr. Douglas shews that Lauder had no reason for drawing the conclusion he does, that Milton was a *plagiary*, and that his *Paradise Lost* has all its merit. After this, Mr. Douglas vindicates Milton from the accusation of having industriously concealed his helps, and of having deceived the world into a belief that he was more of an original writer than he really is; which charge Lauder grounds upon the Poet's having said he sung

*Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.*

Mr. Douglas observes, That although Milton did borrow from others, yet he could make the boast of the preceding line without any dissimulation. Mr. Douglas then proceeds to observe with how little reason Lauder asserts, that the *unfair tribute of veneration* paid to the *Paradise Lost* for so many years, has been owing to the world's being ignorant that Milton was indebted to other writers for the composition of that poem. After these reflections, Mr. Douglas enters upon Lauder's forgeries, and shew that he has interpolated lines in Stephen's *Tauhinannus*, and falsified Heywood's title-page to his *Hierarchy of Angels*. Then he infers that these tricks are sufficient to overturn the authority of Girnius and Masinius, which Mr. Douglas could not get a sight of; but he says it is reasonable to suspect that Lauder has played the same tricks with them; as a confirmation of which he quotes eight lines on the War of the Beasts, as from Masinius, which are to be found in Heygens. He then shews that some passages of M. L.

\* This was done. Mr. Douglas speaking of his stock of materials having been enlarged, mentions it to have been done by Mr. Bowle, M. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, "who, though I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, has been so kind as to communicate to me, by the hands of a friend, what he knows relative to Lauder's forgeries; and nobody knows so much as this Gentleman, who, long before I examined the Bodleian Library, had collected materials for an answer to Lauder, and has the justest claim to the honour of being the original detector of this ungenerous critic. I thought this acknowledgement due from me to Mr. Bowle, who will also, I flatter myself, have the thanks of the public." "*Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism*, by John Douglas, M. A." 1751, 8vo. p. 52.



ton and the Dutch Poets have not that striking resemblance which Lauder pretends.—This is the chief of the plan.—Mr. Douglas intends to make you a present of one of his pamphlets when published; when you will judge whether all the material frauds are taken notice of or not: in the mean time, if you will please to favour me with an immediate answer by the next post, whether you would please to have any notice taken of

you in this pamphlet, or whether you would favour Mr. Douglas with any assistance, you would much oblige him. The press only waits for your letter.

It is a pleasure to me to have an opportunity of subscribing myself, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

R. WATKINS.

St. Mary Hall,  
Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1750.

## T H E P E E P E R. NUMBER XIII.

*Protinus extincto subeunt mala cuncta pudore.*

**A**MONG the various evils from which proceeds the general depravity of the present age, the continued and increasing publication of obscene books and prints stands eminently distinguished.

Wretched as these productions commonly are, and therefore too despicable to deserve notice in the eye of taste, they yet operate in the most dangerous manner on the minds of youth, and of those whose attachment to virtue is unguarded by strength of reason and refinement of understanding.

The grand preservative of a virtuous mind is modesty;—as long as a person acts under the influence of this principle, he cannot become vicious. Such, indeed, is the mysterious constitution of human nature, and so innumerable are the avenues from right to wrong, that no one, however strong may be his resolutions, or however well-instructed he may be in the snares of vice, can pass through life without sometimes deviating from the right way; but there never fails a speedy return, where modesty holds any degree of power on the mind.

But should impudence be leagued with weakness, reformation can hardly be expected without the miraculous interposition of Heaven; for though weakness may be strengthened by a sense of danger, impudence is rarely subdued.

To keep, therefore, the youth of both sexes under the direction of modesty, must be of the highest importance; and every thing which tends to lessen the force of this principle, should be checked with the utmost expedition.

Now, what can have a more pernicious influence on the minds of any, but of youth in particular, than immodest books and pictures?—and yet, thanks to the activity with which our laws are executed, such are exposed for sale in every part of

the metropolis, and by consequence are spread throughout the kingdom, without any measures taken to suppress them.

We exult in the increase of literature, and the improvement of the arts; but, with all the advantages we derive from them, there are also evils of considerable magnitude which it becomes us to consider, and as far as possible to remove. A rage for reading among the lower ranks of the people cannot be considered as a blessing, since it not only makes them idle, conceited, and aspiring, but inflames their passions, and causes them to be imitators of the vices of the great. Not able to comprehend the reasonings, or to relish the beauties of such literary works as have been written to advance the interests of knowledge and virtue, they have recourse, for amusement, to such as are addressed to the passions and corruptions of human nature. Hence *novels* are as eagerly sought after by the vulgar, as by their superiors, and undoubtedly have as much influence in instructing the minds of the one as the other. Certainly in the perusal of such productions, wherein *love* and *lust* are made synonymous terms, *adultery* proves the necessary consequence of *matrimony*; undutifulness to parents, suicide, duelling, &c. &c. are recommended to the practice of all, from honourable and right honourable examples;—the youthful and simple minds must be amazingly edified!

Perhaps no publications have contributed more to the general stock of knowledge, and the improvement of the useful arts, than the monthly Magazines; and yet this mode of publication has been made a much more successful mean for the propagation of immorality and profaneness. We see, even now, monthly Magazines levelled in express terms against religion and decency, without a single

single step taken to prevent so great and increasing an evil. And as if vice had entirely lost its infamy, no sooner is a divorce proclaimed, but we have, immediately, the trial in print, containing all the modest minutie of examination and deposition, in order, no doubt, that *adultery* may entirely lose its odium, and become fashionable among all ranks of life!

From so shameful a prostitution of literature to the purposes of *vice*, let us turn for a moment to the prostitution of the fine arts.

Whether these arts have ever been of any very essential benefit to mankind, may, perhaps, be a question not easily solved; but let that be as it will, we have sufficient cause to complain of their evil application. The ingenuous hands of the sculptor, of the painter, and of the engraver, are too often engaged on the side of vice; and their most admired productions, while they raise our wonder and admiration, create ideas incompatible with strict virtue. I would only ask any man of sense, whether he would patiently see his wife or daughters in such loose attitudes and dresses, as the female figures in our best engravings are commonly represented in? If he replies in the negative, I would further enquire why he permits such representations to grace the most frequented apartments in his house, as are calculated only to instill ideas into the youthful mind of the most pernicious tendency? Many, I am sensible, will regard me as a gloomy

mortal, whose jaundiced eye sees every thing in a bad light. But let what will be thought of this paper, a consciousness of truth, and a regard to the interests of decency and virtue, animated my bosom, and were the only motives for my pointing out evils that are *glaring*, and, what is worse, *increasing*. Can any one say, that this is not an age peculiarly marked for licentiousness among our youth? The fact is evidenced beyond a doubt by the swarms of female prostitutes which infest our streets. Should not every measure be taken then to preserve the rising generation, at least, from the immoral contagion? and if in modest books and prints have but even a remote tendency to debauch the morals of youth, and to confirm the vicious in their wickedness, ought not the Legislature actively to interdict itself in the suppression of them, and in the punishment of their publishers? Perhaps I may be deemed severe upon a body of men who live by publishing such works; but if we are to consider them as entitled to connivance on this account, by the same reason gaming-houses, brothels, and all other seminaries of vice, will have a just claim to the favour of the State. The good of the whole is, however, of more consequence than the private emolument of a few; and therefore every step should be taken to preserve the virtue of individuals from corruption, as the only means to preserve the public body from final ruin.

#### STRICTURES ON MRS. PIOZZI'S "OBSERVATIONS ON A TOUR IN ITALY, &c."

THAT Lady's entertaining account of her late Tour I read with great pleasure, but not without a considerable drawback for the following reasons:—Her ungenerous way of attacking departed

merit must give offence to every unprejudiced reader, and shock every candid and ingenuous mind. The ridiculous anecdotes, whether true or false, of the divine *Metastasio*\*, in her account of

\* I call him the *divine* Metastasio; for I think the sublime and moral sentiments so conspicuous through his voluminous works justly entitle him to that epithet. I shall give one instance of the sublimity of his genius, and his exalted idea of the Supreme Being, in the following short extract from his dramatic writings, which, as *Dryden* observes of a passage in the *Æneid*, "makes me forget the world while I read it, and myself when I translate it."

"Te solo adoro,  
"Mente infinita!  
"Fonte di vita,  
"Di verità;

"In cui si muove,  
"Da cui dipende  
"Quanto comprende  
"L'eternità."

ATTEMPTED IN ENGLISH.

Thou source of life, of truth, and love,  
In whom all other beings move,  
On whom they all depend;  
Infinite Mind! I thee adore,  
Whose mercies last for evermore,  
Whose kingdom knows no end.

F f f 2

Vienna

Vienna, had better been consigned to oblivion; for, to expose the weaknesses of great men after their decease, especially of the literary class, must betray a want of humanity, and is a violation of the golden rule of *doing as we would be done by*. It must proceed from spleen and ill-nature, it not from a worse motive. Her treatment of Dr. Johnson's memory is known to all the world, and as universally condemned. To expose every little foible, every particular whim of an intimate friend, who acted without reserve in her presence, and to whom she owes much of the improvement of her mind and critical knowledge; to commit them deliberately to writing, and to publish them to the world after his decease, is an act of cruelty, and breach of trust, that wants a name. I do not say this from a partiality for Dr. Johnson, who, in some measure, deserved such treatment, but not at Mrs. Piozzi's hands: for his party spleen, and private pique against the illustrious MILTON† and the immortal POPE,‡ fill my mind with indignation and contempt for that partial critic, who could descend so low as to pick up some trivial anecdotes from an old nurse, that he might expose the latter to ridicule.

I cannot help expressing my surprise that a Lady of Mrs. P.'s learning and sense, and educated in a Protestant country, should half-believe some absurd miracles invented by Papists, should seem to approve of superstitions and idolatrous ceremonies, and condemn an innocent girl for taking the Virgin Mary's name in vain, who had not shewn or designed any contempt, or want of respect for her character. It is as absurd to believe that three springs miraculously issued out from the ground where the Apostle Paul

was beheaded, (though a real Martyr, and noble champion for the truth of the Gospel) as, that the famous spring at Holywell, in Flintshire, should owe its origin to the pretended Martyrdom of Winifred, a fabulous Popish Saint, who never existed, as Bishop Fleetwood has plainly proved. That silly story must be as well known to Mrs. P. as to myself, since the scene lies so near the place of our nativity; and, were it not for the absurdity of her living several years after he was beheaded, might gain some degree of credit with Mrs. P.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to point out the following inaccuracies of style in Mrs. P.'s late performance: I did not expect such solecisms would drop from the pen of a Lady of her learning and abilities, and even a breach of the rules of grammar.

*In company of*, for *in the company of*, or *in company with*.

*Nor no*, the two negatives of the vulgar, frequently occur.

*Bird-cage walk*, which, I doubt not, is a corruption of the French word *Bor-cage*.

*Though*, an unmeaning expletive, in almost every page.

*Martyrification*, for *Martyrdom*. *Kingdom* may with equal propriety be used for *Kingdom*.

*Draped*, for *dress'd*. It is true, *Drapery* is adapted into our language.

*Mackerel*, for *Mackarel*. The former puts me in mind of the London Cries.

*Mean time*, for *in the mean time*, appears affected, and sometimes equivocal.

*Tottenham*, for *Tottenham-court*, &c.

R. W.—NL.

*Lawrence-Agot, Hist.,*

*Nov. 9, 1789.*

## THE HETEROCLITE.

### NUMBER XI.

TO the AUTHOR of the HETEROCLITE.

SIR,  
ALTHOUGH, on taking a retrospective view of life, we find the characters it exhibits as various as are our faces, yet

a dispassionate observer will perceive, that, as variegated as they are, all our desires concentrate in happiness. The difficulty

† The vain attempts of this modern *Zelus*, this second *Lauder*, this *Miltonomastix*, to blacken the character and deface the genius of our divine Poet, must appear as despicable in the eyes of all candid critics, as those of his two predecessors in the infamous art of detraction.

‡ Pray what is it to the public whether the Bard wore *one* or *two* pair of stockings? or that he loved potted lampreys even to excess? or that he wore a stiff waistcoat? As to his deformity, Johnson ou, he, of all men, to say the least on that. Indeed these silly old-woman's tales had nothing to do with Mr. Pope's character as a Poet.

of attaining this inestimable blessing, I am led to imagine, arises principally from the unquenchable thirst the mind has for novelty. No sooner has the attainment of a darling object rendered it familiar to, than it diminishes in, the idea; and we grow weary of being confined to the contemplation of that, which is destitute of the novelty requisite to amuse the mind. Our curiosity is again raised by something we are as yet unacquainted with, the acquisition of which we pursue with equal avidity and impatience; and, in its possession, experience equal mortification and disappointment. Thus there is such a continual resuscitation of desires in man, either through curiosity or emulation, that contentment is, in a manner, denied him; which convinces me that the benefits of life are not at all adequate to its miseries, and that death, so far from being feared, ought to be expected with cheerfulness, as an extrication from a state where the pleasures we enjoy cannot compensate for the pains we suffer.

To discriminate between good and evil, and to render life the most agreeable, requires that perspicacity of penetration which few can boast of; and, accordingly, we see some admitting discale by idleness; some solicitous about what will prove their own destruction; some waiting their strength and health in riot, in the intoxication of gaiety, and debauchery; while others, through a vain ostentation, are adorning themselves in those adscititious qualities they wish to be in possession of; which, instead of answering their expectations, render them unpitied and despicable, and add to the pressure of misfortune the pain of contempt.

Yet, in mankind, I cannot discover that turpitude of mind, which not a few have declaimed about, and a near inspection convinces me that few, very few, have an innate badness of disposition; for in the most depraved minds may be discovered those latent sparks of goodness, which break out at intervals, and shed a lustre on human nature. All are drawn away by the torrent of example, and every rising virtue repelled by the fear of sarcasm and singularity; and when once we are bound by the shackles of vice, it requires the greatest resolution, the most vigorous exertion, to burst them.

I am one of those, Sir, whose character can be comprehended by nobody, and which is no wonder, cannot sufficiently comprehend it myself. I have a great veneration for that ancient saying, *know yourself*; but I find that the more I en-

deavour to dive into myself, the more I recede from myself, and that every attempt to accelerate such a discovery only removes me the farther from it. Despairing, for these reasons, ever to attain, of myself, this wished-for satisfaction, in the midst of my solicitude I trouble you with this, hoping that you might assist me in the enquiry.

I am of a temper that cannot see any one awkwardly embarrassed by a little mistake of their own, without being convulsed with irresistible laughter; and I can assert for myself, that no one is more ready to forgive the merriment others may indulge, when I am in a similar situation. I am sometimes all silence and dejection, at others, pleasant and entertaining; sometimes unable to accommodate myself to the stream of conversation, and at others, have that easy taciturnity and flowing hilarity which render company agreeable; but there is always such a carelessness and negligence to please about me, that nothing can account for but a knowledge of my character; and though I am thus liable to give an unintended affront, yet there is none more impatient of one than myself; and, when I consider how easily I am affronted, often wonder how any can endure such disagreeable company; for, when flattered, I am gloomy and suspicious, while neglect makes me impatient and malignant; and yet I can bear with a greater share of tranquillity, than I can discover in those around me, the whips of misfortune, and the perplexities of life; for this reason I have often been compared to a duck amid a shower of rain.

Nothing adds more to my native awkwardness and inelegance, than my untactableness of disposition, and my inability to display sensations or affect passions I do not immediately feel: it is this which, to the mortification of some, makes me hear without astonishment a story thought wonderful, introduced by a more wonderful preface; or, with the most steady features, one full of idle mirth or designing obliquity; and, which is worse than all, can never prevail on myself to commiserate with the distressed. I alleviate misfortunes if I can do it effectually; but can never yield that temporary relief of condolence I should expect from others; for, whenever a tale of distress is told me, I always disgust with some dry proverb or philosophical remark, which, instead of abating, aggravates grief.

I am always backward in forming new connections, and, when they are formed,

is danger of losing them, by neglecting to cultivate their friendship through a false fear of being too troublesome, which is always construed into disrespect or disregard. Yet, notwithstanding this, I have the felicity of enjoying, uninterrupted, a few friends, who good-naturedly laugh at my singularities, and, I am well convinced, place me in the most agreeable light. Among these I am allowed to have a turn for poetry, (perhaps I may give you a specimen of my abilities in that way), and I really believe myself to be in possession of a poet's peculiar concomitant,—*self-conceit*; and, of course, am frequently elated by fantastical dreams of greatness, though at other times depressed by dependency: indeed these vicissitudes of the mind are common to all; for elation and dependency, hope and disappointment, tread on each other's heels, and the greatest circumspection is necessary to prevent the extremes of both, which are equally dangerous.

I seldom do any thing repugnant to the dictates of humanity, the precepts of philosophy, or the injunctions of religion;

A CONVERSATION with ABRAM, an  
GWENDER and the SOURCES of the

[From the FIRST VOLUME of the "ASIANIC

HAVING been informed that a native of Abyssinia was in Calcutta, who spoke Arabic with tolerable fluency, I sent for and examined him attentively on several subjects, with which he seemed likely to be acquainted: his answers were so simple and precise, and his whole demeanour so remote from any suspicion of falsehood, that I made a minute of his examination, which may not perhaps be unacceptable to the Society. Gwender, which Bernier had long ago pronounced a capital city, though Ludolf asserted it to be only a Military Station, and conjectured that in a few years it would wholly disappear, is certainly, according to Abram, the Metropolis of Abyssinia. He says, that it is nearly as large and as populous as Mistr, or Kähara, which he saw on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem; that it lies between two broad and deep rivers named Caba and Ancrib, both which flow into the Nile at the distance of about fifteen days journey; that all the walls of the houses are of a red stone, and the roofs of thatch; that the streets are like those of Calcutta, but that the ways, by which the king passes, are very spacious; that the palace, which has a plastered roof, resembles a fortress, and stands in the heart of the city; that the markets of the town abound in pulse, and have also wheat and barley, but no rice; that sheep and goats are in plenty among them,

yet, when irritated and exasperated by injury, too often give way to the prompting influence of revenge, although its unhappy vigilance makes me soon repent my temerity. This unextinguishable passion, which is so predominant, and raises such an incessant reciprocation of hatred and mischief among mankind, I have always found of more injury to myself than to the object it was levelled at, when I added the perturbing corrosions of resentment to the regret and repentance which ensued a satisfaction never permanent.

I have been thus profuse on myself, as intending, if this is inserted, (and to encourage you, this is not the first time I have appeared in print) to commence an occasional correspondent, and as hoping that you or some of your correspondents might discover, or enable me to discover, my real character, for all I pretend to know at present is, that

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant, and  
SOMEBODY.

London,  
Nov. 3, 1789.

ABYSSINIAN, concerning the CITY of  
NILE. By SIR WM. JONES, Knt.

RESEARCHES," just imported from Bengal.]

and that the inhabitants are extremely fond of milk, cheese, and whey, but that the country people and soldiery make no scruple of drinking the blood and eating the raw flesh of an ox, which they cut without caring whether he is dead or alive; that this savage diet is, however, by no means general. Almonds, he says, and dates are not found in his country, but grapes and peaches ripen there, and in some of the distant provinces, especially at Cárudár, wine is made in abundance; but a kind of mead is the common intoxicating liquor of the Abyssinians. The late king was Tilca Mahut, (the first of which words means root or origin) and the present, his brother Tilca Jerjis. He represents the royal forces at Gwender as considerable, and asserts, perhaps at random, that near forty thousand horse are in that station: the troops are armed, he says, with muskets, lances, bows and arrows, cimeters, and hangers. The council of state consists, by his account, of about forty Ministers, to whom almost all the executive part of government is committed. He was once in the service of a Vazir, in whose train he went to see the fountains of the Nile or Abej, usually called Alway, about eight days journey from Gwender: he saw three springs, one of which rises from the ground with a great noise, that may be heard at the distance of five or six

fix miles. I shewed him the description of the Nile by Gregory of Amhara, which Ludolf has printed in Ethiopick: he both read and explained it with great facility; whilst I compared his explanation with the Latin version, and found it perfectly exact. He asserted of his own accord, that the description was conformable to all that he had seen and heard in Ethiopia; and, for that reason, I annex it. When I interrogated him on the languages and learning of his country, he answered, that six or seven tongues at least were spoken there; that the most elegant idiom, which the king used, was the Amharick; that the Ethiopick contained, as it is well known, many Arabick words; that, besides their sacred books, as the Prophecy of Enoch and others, they had histories of Abyssinia and various literary compositions; that their language was taught in schools and colleges, of which there were several in the metropolis. He said, that no Abyssinian doubted the existence of the royal prison called Wahinin, situated on a very lofty mountain, in which the sons and daughters of their kings were confined; but that, from the nature of the thing, a particular description of it could not be obtained. "All these matters, said he, are explained, I suppose, in the writings of Yákúb, whom I saw thirteen years ago in Gwender: he was a physician, and had attended the king's brother, who was also a Vazir, in his last illness: the prince died; yet the king loved Yákúb, and, indeed, all the court and people loved him: the king received him in his palace as a guest, supplied him with every thing that he could want; and, when he went to see the sources of the Nile and other curiosities, (for he was extremely curious) he received every possible assistance and accommodation from the royal favour: he understood the languages, and wrote and collected many books, which he carried with him." It was impossible for me to doubt, especially when he described the person of Yákúb, that he meant JAMES BRUCE, Esq. who travelled in the dress of a Syrian physician, and probably assumed with judgement a name well known in Abyssinia: he is still revered on Mount Sinai for his sagacity in discovering a spring, of which the monastery was in great need; he was known at Jedda by Mír Mahommed Hussain, one of the most intelligent Mahommedans in India; and I have seen him mentioned with great regard in a letter from an Arabian merchant at Mokhá. It is probable, that he entered Abyssinia by the way of Musuwwa, a town in the possession of the Muselmans, and returned through the desert mentioned by Gre-

gory in his description of the Nile. We may hope, that Mr. Bruce will publish an account of his interesting travels, with a version of the book of Enoch, which no one but himself can give us with fidelity. By the help of Abyssinian records, great light may be thrown on the history of Yemen before the time of Muhammed, since it is generally known, that four Ethiop kings successively reigned in that country, having been invited over by the natives to oppose the tyrant Dhá Navás, and that they were in their turn expelled by the arms of the Hymyarick Prince, with the aid of Anushirvan, king of Persia, who did not fail, as it usually happens, to keep in subjection the people whom he had consented to relieve. If the annals of this period can be restored, it must be thro' the histories of Abyssinia, which will also correct the many errors of the best Asiatick writers on the Nile, and the country which it fertilises.

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#### ON THE COURSE OF THE NILE.

THE Nile, which the Abyssinians know by the names of Abéy and Alawy, or the Giant, gushes from several springs at a place, called Sucút, lying on the highest part of Dengalá near Gojjám, to the west of Bajemdir, and the lake of Dara or Wed; into which it runs with so strong and rapid a current, that it mixes not with the other waters, but rides or swims, as it were, above them.

All the rains that fall in Abyssinia, and descend in torrents from the hills; all streams and rivers, small and great, except the Hanáro, which washes the plains of Hengó, and the Hawásh which flows by Dewár Feteár, are collected by this king of waters and, like vassals, attend his march: thus enforced he rushes, like a hero exulting in his strength, and hastens to fertilise the land of Egypt, on which no rain falls. We must except also those Ethiopian rivers, which rise in countries bordering on the ocean, as the kingdoms of Cambát, Gurájy, Wáfy, Náriyah, Cásy, Wej, and Zinjira, whose waters are disembogued into the sea.

When the Alawy has passed the lake it proceeds between Gojjám and Bajemdir, and, leaving them to the west and east, pursues a direct course towards Amhárá, the skirts of which it bathes, and then turns again to the west, touching the borders of Walaka; whence it rolls along Múgar and Shawai, and, passing Bazáwá and Gongá, descends into the lowlands of Shankila, the country of the Blacks: thus it forms a sort of spiral round the province of Gojjám, which it keeps for the most part on its right.

Here

Here it bends a little to the east, from which quarter, before it reaches the districts of Sennár, it receives two large rivers, one called Tacazzy, which runs from Tegli, and the other, Gwangue, which comes from Dembejá.

After it has visited Sennár, it washes the land of Dongolá, and proceeds thence to Nubia, where it again turns eastward, and reaches a country named Abirim, where no vessels can be navigated, by reason of the rocks and crags, which obstruct the channel. The inhabitants of Sennár and Nubia may constantly drink of its water, which lies to the east of them like a strong bulwark; but the merchants of Abyssinia, who travel to Egypt, leave the Nile on their right, as soon as they have passed Nubia, and are obliged to traverse a desert of sand and gravel, in which for sixteen days they find neither wood

nor water; they meet it again in the country of Kéis or Upper Egypt, where they find boats on the river, or ride on its banks, refreshing themselves with its salutary streams.

It is asserted by some travellers, that when the Alawy has passed Sennár and Dongolá, but before it enters Nubia, it divides itself; that the great body of water flows entire into Egypt, where the smaller branch (the Niger runs westward, not so as to reach Barbary, but towards the country of Alwáh, whence it rushes into the great sea. The truth of this fact I have verified, partly by my own observation, and partly by my inquiries among intelligent men; whose answers seemed the more credible, because, if so prodigious a mass of water were to roll over Egypt with all its wintry increase, not the land only, but the houses, and towns of the Egyptians must be overflowed.

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T H E  
L O N D O N R E V I E W  
A N D  
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L .  
F o r D E C E M B E R , 1 7 8 9 .

*Quid sit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.*

Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley, 2 Vol 8vo. 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author.

**T**HERE is not perhaps in the whole circle of literature any species of writing which excites the curiosity of the public more than the lives of men, with whom many of us have been either personally acquainted, or have received some interesting accounts of them in the general intercourses of society. The gratification of this curiosity is likewise so eagerly pursued, and so attractive, that little notice is taken from what quarter information is conveyed to us, or how liable the writers of other men's lives are to be influenced by partiality, or misguided by false reports.

If a few pleasant stories, some extraordinary incidents, and a number of wite observations and acute remarks, inter-

larded with a sufficient quantity of bons mots and cutting sarcasms, many of them never uttered by the person to whom they are ascribed, can be worked-up into decent volumes, we pay no regard to repetitions of the same anecdotes introduced in various dresses, and under different titles, by the literary friends of an eminent man deceased; friends, who should rather have called a meeting, and have contributed each his respective intelligence, and, after comparing notes, have formed one authentic, well-digested history of the life, character, and writings of their celebrated cotemporary. Misrepresentations of the sentiments and conduct of those who have lived amongst us, and have rendered themselves conspi-

uous,

known, as it were; under our own eyes, are by far more prejudicial to society, with respect to the influence of example, than false accounts of the heroes and sages of antiquity.

For these reasons it were to be wished that more eminent men would take the measure Mr. Thicknesse has adopted, and offer to the public some sketches of their own characters, situations, and connections with society, while living. Few persons have been more generally known and talked of than this writer of his own memoirs: Possessing many virtues, and a benevolent disposition, he has always stood forth the zealous protector of the unfortunate, and at Bath, and other places of his residence, has exerted himself in promoting subscriptions and other aids to indigent merit, without respect of persons. His literary productions have been entertaining, interesting, and useful; yet so unfortunate has the author been, upon the whole, in his intercourses with mankind, that at a very advanced age we find him in an uncomfortable situation, not surrounded by friends, but beset with enemies, and disputing with them every inch of ground, in his own defence, to the last.

An irascible temper discovers itself in his early youth—attends him through every stage of life—breaks off his most valuable connections in the progress of it, and seems to rage with unabated fury in the concluding scenes. All men have their faults; and candour obliges us to confess, that too quick a sense of injuries, many of them imaginary, too high an opinion of himself, and too little attention to the just claims of others to be treated with due respect and decorum, have been the chief causes of his falling short of that success in the world, which he had reason to expect from his talents and situation.

Surely that man must be wrong in the head, though he may at the bottom have a good heart, who exhibits some complaint, manifests great discontent, reproaches bitterly, or quarrels openly with three persons out of four of his intimate friends and acquaintance; yet whoever reads his memoirs, will find that this has unfortunately been the case with Mr. Thicknesse; and therefore it is, that we are glad to read his own account of his transactions; because we really think he has not spared himself, and are much better pleased to read his own confession of his errors, than the exaggerated detail of them, magnified perhaps into sins,

VOL. XVI.

after his death, from the pens of those enemies whom he has provoked to the highest degree:

Having said thus much by way of introduction to a knowledge of the man, it may now be necessary to premise, that the reader is not to expect a regular life of Mr. Thicknesse. The two volumes before us, with a little alteration, correspond with the title: they contain memoirs of Mr. Thicknesse, and entertaining anecdotes of several other persons of rank and eminence in society: many of these, however, have before appeared in print, in other publications; and the same may be said of some of the principal incidents of his own life: but they are here collected and arranged in a more satisfactory manner; and being the sole property of the author, we heartily wish him success in the publication, to which his list of very respectable subscribers will no doubt greatly contribute.

We have a very singular *errata* for the numerous blunders in both volumes,—which is—"that the author is in his *seventieth* year, and never pretended to be an accurate writer." This precludes all criticisms on transgressions against even rules of grammar, and gross mistakes in the order of time in relating some events; but we hope, for the sake of accuracy and regard to his literary reputation, he will engage some friend to revise the next edition:—and may it soon be called for by a generous public, who should be

To this gentleman's faults a little blind,  
And to his virtues, very, very kind!

The dedication of the first volume is as extraordinary as many parts of the memoirs, and at once points out to those who are strangers to him, the whimsical singularity of the man.

Mr. Thicknesse accuses Dr. Adair, who in the former part of his life practised physic and surgery in Africa, and in the Island of Antigua, of having printed, published, and circulated, a vile, defamatory, and false libel against him; charging him with flying from his colours, and that too in the hour of action. When commanding a small party of soldiers on the margin of a Spanish river in the Island of Jamaica, it was said that Captain Thicknesse fled from the wild negroes who attacked them, and left to his serjeant the honour of obtaining a victory over them, and of making many of them his prisoners. This event happened at the great distance of fifty years

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from the time of propagating the report at Bath, to the prejudice of Mr. Thicknesse, who, in the course of the memoirs, defends his character as a military man from this foul charge. He acquits himself honourably; and we apprehend every candid reader will condemn Dr. Adair, who took up the story upon the credit of others, particularly of a gentleman who resided at Jamaica at the time, and who, according to the Doctor, told the story to him, and several other persons at Bath: but no evidence has been produced on the part of Adair to support this narrative, nor has any one person at Bath, beside himself, ever mentioned such a communication having been made to him by the Jamaica gentleman. Mr. Thicknesse has therefore a clear right to consider Dr. Adair as the publisher of the charge against him, unless he will give up the name of, and refer him to, the gentleman from whom he first received his information. But when Mr. Thicknesse himself degrades "the character of an Officer bearing or having borne" the King's Commission in his pocket, by using ungentleman-like language, and scolds his adversary in the true Bilinggate style, we cannot but lament his natural infirmity, which upon every occasion overcomes his reason, and levels all distinctions of rank and character, upon receiving, or conceiving that he has received, the slightest affront or neglect. Earls, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, and Chancellors, are all sacrificed to his quick resentment, the moment they act contrary to his wishes and expectations. To Dr. James Adair, who, he says, had formerly no other name but that of James Makittrick, with which he travelled "from the Northern hills of Scotland to the burning sands of Africa," Mr. Thicknesse dedicates his book, and gives him the distinguishing titles of a base defamer, a vindictive libeller, and a scurrilous, indecent and vulgar scribbler.

The memoirs open with an account of Mr. Thicknesse's descent from an ancient and virtuous family; of his education, after his father's death, at Westminster-school; of his puerile tricks there; his dismissal, and embarking for Georgia, allured by General Oglethorpe's flattering accounts of his new colony. At Georgia he made an acquaintance with Mr. John Wesley; and being no friend to the Methodists, he entertains his readers with some observations on their conduct, particularly with respect to women, and is justly sarcastical at the expense of Charles

Wesley. The account of the Creek Indians, and of our author's adventures amongst them, makes an interesting part of his memoirs. Upon his return to England, he obtains a Lieutenancy of an Independent company at Jamaica, and before he embarked he was *pushed up* to the rank of Captain. The first service our young officer was engaged in on the Island of Jamaica was that which has since become the subject of the violent quarrel between him and Dr. Adair, and for his justification we refer the curious to vol. I. chap. vi. In a second expedition against the wild negroes, however, he was more successful, and completed the service he was sent upon: yet it must have been a disagreeable service, for we find him thus expressing himself, as we apprehend not long after, for we are not gratified with any dates to material transactions:—"In consequence of these two *smarting* expeditions against the wild negroes, and hearing that there was a talk of raising ten regiments in England, I applied to Governor Trelawney for six months leave of absence; and having obtained that indulgence, Captain Wyndham of the Greenwich man of war was so obliging as to give me a passage home with him." The accidents of the voyage were truly affecting. Soon after his arrival in England, Mr. Thicknesse was appointed Captain-Lieutenant of a marine regiment of foot quartered at Southampton, where we must leave him, to observe, that our limits will not admit of following him step by step, nor, if we were at liberty to do it, could we possibly collect from his memoirs a regular succession of transactions through the different periods of his life; we shall therefore only take notice of the principal subjects from which the reader may expect to find satisfactory entertainment or useful information.

A chapter intitled, "Anecdotes of Lord Thurlow," gives us an account of the manner in which the Chancellor became acquainted with Mr. Thicknesse at Bath; and the conversation that passed between them on their first meeting is truly characteristic of both parties; but a wish to have it perused in the original, for the benefit of the author, refrains us from inserting it in this place; one part, however, of this anecdote conveys useful information for the afflicted; and therefore, in compliance with his own benevolent desire to have it circulated for their relief, it is selected for that purpose.—  
"Lord Thurlow was very ill at Bath in

the year 1780, and his recovery was even doubtful; his disorder was supposed to be the bile; but Mr. Thicknesse, guided by judgement founded on personal experience, assured his Lordship that his disorder, one of the most painful and dangerous, was that of gall-stones, or stones in the gall-bladder.—Mr. Thicknesse had laboured twenty-five years under this disease, and had passed twenty seven gall-stones in one day. The disorder is described as being but too common, and the name of a gentleman is mentioned, in whose gall-bladder, after his death, were found no less than 2900 stones, yet he never suspected that this was his disease; we are therefore not to wonder, that, as it has not been generally known, the patients have been mismanaged.—“ I observed to his Lordship, that the gall-stones are generally formed with irregular mulberry-like external surfaces, and consequently, when nature forces them into the gall-duct, their rough coats irritate the duct, so as to create not only exquisite pain, but frequently imminent danger; that the first thing therefore to be done was to render the externals of the gall-stones perfectly smooth, and that could only be effected by a hard trotting horse. I then enquired whether he walked or trotted his horse? He walked him, he said, for trotting hurt him. For that very reason he should ride one of his coach-horses; observing, that were I to put some par-boiled peas into a bladder, and hook them to my button-hole, I could walk a horse from London to York without crushing them, but that I could not trot from London to Turnham-green without reducing them into one mass. I am the more particular in this relation, because I am confident I am right, and that horse-exercise, keeping the body gently open, a free use of laudanum, twenty thirty or forty drops, when the stones are passing, and a tepid bath, is all that can be done to relieve the intolerable pain, and save the patient. I am convinced too that stones, or coagulated bile, which a trotting horse either passed or separated, was the cause of his Lordship's rapid recovery; for he trotted himself from that day, in a few weeks, to be so well recovered, as to desire all my family to eat a parting dinner with him before he left Bath.”

The anecdote of a Wiltshire 'Squire and

Mr. Quin is ridiculous and laughable, as it respects his first wife; but as the gentleman is still living, and resentment is the motive for publishing, we wish it had been suppressed. The same with accompaniments that of the miniature picture, now in the possession of his Majesty, for reasons that must be apparent to the reader.—The anecdote of George I. and his Colonel, father of the late unfortunate Admiral Kempenfelt, comprises several curious particulars concerning that gallant officer. The recommendation of *Aque Mephitica Alkalina*, or the solution of fixed alkaline salt, saturated with fixible air, in calculous disorders, and other complaints in the urinary passages, merits the thanks of the public; but the reprehension of Dr. Monro was needless, and is ill-natured. The anecdotes of Dr. Dodd; of Mr. Henderson; of a Lord, a Monkey, and a Fool; together with the observations on slavery, and on libels, merit attention and afford instruction.

The introduction to the second volume being of a political nature,—the story of the wooden gun, which, containing the history of the quarrel between Mr. Thicknesse and the late Lord Orwell, and occupies one-third of this volume, together with the family differences between the father and the sons, must be left to the judgement of those who take the pains to read them;—we shall only observe, that the name of Touchet assumed by Baron Audley and his brother, sons of Mr. Thicknesse, was taken from their mother. Mr. Thicknesse's first wife, who was the sister of Earl Castlehaven, of Ireland, and whose maiden name was Touchet. For our part, we take no pleasure in reading or in quoting details of family-broils, and think they ought not to be published to the world by either party. The anecdotes of a female green-grocer at Southampton; of the late Pretender; of a half-pay Lieutenant of the British Navy; the Law Anecdote; the little story of Lady Crew's Monument; and the description of the author's delightful Hermitage, are the most entertaining pieces we find in the second volume. Upon the whole, there is a great variety of matter for the amusement of general readers, and many articles which ought never to have appeared, and amongst the rest private letters. See the anecdote of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

**A Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria, in the Years 1777, 1778, and 1779.** By Lieut. William Paterfon. 1. vol. 4to, 78s. Johnson.

**T**HE principal object of Mr. Paterfon's excursions through the unexplored and trackless regions of Africa being, as we have already remarked, the gratification of a botanic curiosity, it is not to be expected that we should meet with many observations on the genius and manners of the nations he passed through in the course of his journeys. A new species of plant or a non-descript animal engages the attention of our traveller in a much higher degree than the characters either of the Hottentots, the Boshmen, the Chonaquas, or the Caffies; and every opportunity of developing their natural disposition, or the frame and constitution of their several tribes, is constantly sacrificed to a description of the *Mimosa*, the *Camelopardalis*, the *Loxia*, and the many other plants and animals by which his collection was enriched, and his toils rewarded. We do not, however, mean to be understood, that in our opinion a perfect knowledge of the different properties of plants may not be of general utility; and we must do Mr. Paterfon the justice to say, that he appears anxious to detail the several species whose qualities are poisonous.

Mr. Paterfon's **SECOND JOURNEY** occupied an interval of six months, from May to December, in a north-west direction from the Cape of Good Hope, over *Rhinoceros Bosch* to the Great Thorn River; from thence across the Course of Sand River, along an extensive desert, through which runs the Orange River, into the country of the Great Nimiquas. The description of this journey contains a variety of curious and entertaining particulars, from which we shall select the following of the practice of poisoning the waters. "On both sides of the Orange River, which was so named by Captain Gordon in honour of the Prince of Orange, are large trees peculiar to this country, such as *Mimosa* of different sorts; *Salices*, and a great variety of shrubby plants. The mountains have, upon the whole, a barren appearance, being in general naked rocks; though they are in some places adorned by a variety of succulent plants; and in particular *Euphorbia*, which grows to the height of fifteen feet, and supplies the Hottentots with an ingredient for poisoning their arrows. Their method of making this pernicious mixture, is by first taking the

juice extracted from the *Euphorbia*, and a kind of caterpillar peculiar to another plant, which has much the appearance of a species of *Rhus*, though I could find none in flower. They mix the animal and vegetable matter, and after drying it, they point their arrows with this composition, which is supposed to be the most effectual poison of the whole country. The *Euphorbia* itself is also used for this purpose, by throwing the branches into fountains of water frequented by wild beasts, which, after drinking the water thus poisoned, seldom get a thousand yards from the brink of the fountain before they fall down and expire. This practice of poisoning the water proves an additional danger to travellers who are unacquainted with the circumstance; though the natives generally use the precaution of leading off the water which is to be poisoned to a small drain, and covering up the principal fountain."

**THE THIRD JOURNEY** occupied the space of three months, from December 1778 to March 1779; and was taken in a south-east direction from the Cape along the coast over Channa Lands height, over Oliphants River, across the forest of *Mimosa* to Camtours River; and from thence in a north-east direction along the coast over Zon Dags and the Great Fish River into *Catania*; a part of the continent of Africa which never had been visited before by any European; nor has any traveller since that time, it seems, been permitted to enter it; for so jealous are those people of the encroachments of the Dutch, (who are the only Europeans they are acquainted with) that they strictly prohibit individuals from entering their territory.

"The men among the Caffres," says Mr. Paterfon, "are from five feet ten inches to six feet high, and well proportioned, and in general evince great courage in attacking lions, or any beasts of prey. This nation is now divided into two parties; to the northward are a number of them commanded by one Chatha Bea, or Tambushie, who has obtained the latter denomination from his mother, a woman of the tribe of Hottentots called *Tambushie*. This man was the son of a chief called Phaoa, who died about three years before, and left two sons, Cha Cha Bea, and another named Dintika, who claimed the supreme authority on

on account of his mother being of the Caffre nation. This occasioned a contest between the two brothers, in the course of which Cha Cha Bea was driven out of his territories, with a number of his adherents. The unfortunate chief travelled about an hundred miles to the northward of Khouta, where he now resides, and has entered into an alliance with the Bushmen Hottentots.

"The colour of the Caffres is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large. The cloathing of both sexes is nearly the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs, pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are also adorned with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. When they are about nine years of age they undergo the operation of being circumcised, and afterwards wear a muzzle of leather which covers the extremity of the penis, and is suspended by a leather thong from their middle. This covering is in general ornamented with beads and brass rings, which they purchase from the Hottentots for tobacco and Dacka. They are extremely fond of dogs, which they exchange for cattle; and to such a height do they carry this passion, that if one particularly pleases them, they will give two bullocks in exchange for it. Their whole exercise through the day is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing their lances, and in time of war use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They cultivate several vegetables, which are not indigenous to their country, such as Tobacco, Water-melons, a small sort of Kidney-beans, and Hemp, none of which I found growing spontaneously. The women make their baskets, and the mats which they sleep on. The men have great pride in their cattle; they cut their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please, and teach them to answer a whistle. Some of them use an instrument for this purpose, similar to a Beslman's pipe. When they with their cattle to return home, they go a little way from the house and blow this small instrument, which is made of ivory or bone, and so constructed as to be heard at a great distance, and in this manner bring all their cattle home without any difficulty. The soil of this country is a blackish loomy

ground, and so extremely fertile, that every vegetable substance, whether sown or planted, grows here with great luxuriance."

THE FOURTH and last JOURNEY was commenced on the 18th June 1779 from the Cape Town, and employed an interval of six months and five days. It appears to have been directed along the north-west coast through Verloren Valley over Hartebest River, by Rhinoceros Fountain, to a different part of the Orange River, not far distant from its mouth, out of which it empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean; and from thence up the country among a tribe of newly-discovered Hottentots. The curiosities of this journey are very numerous, and many of them highly entertaining; particularly the description of the Lion's Den, the Camelopardalis, the Horned Snake, the Mimosa, a plant the species of which is unknown, and the Loxia, a bird which is not yet ranged under any class; but as our extracts have already exceeded the limits of our Review, we must content ourselves with reciting the following description of a tribe of wild men, which Mr. Paterfon and his companions met with among the woods on the banks of Orange River.

"The next day I crossed the river, in company with Colonel Gordon, and left the boat in order to make an excursion to the westward. Here we observed the print of human feet, which appeared to us to be fresh. Upon this we resolved to pursue the track, and on our way saw several snares laid for the wild beasts. After travelling about five miles to the northward, we perceived some of the natives on a sandy hillock, about one mile from us; we made several signals to them, but they seemed to be quite wild, and made their escape. We continued to follow their path, which brought us to their habitation; but we were still as unable to bring about any intercourse with them as before; for the whole family immediately betook themselves to flight, except a little dog, which seemed to be equally unacquainted with Europeans. Here we stayed some time, and examined their huts. In them we found several species of aromatic plants which they had been drying, and a few skins of seals. Their huts were much superior to those of the generality of Hottentots; they were loftier, and thatched with grass: and were furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the Grampus. Several species of fish were suspended from poles stuck into the ground. Having nothing about

us which we thought would prove an acceptable present, Colonel Gordon cut the buttons from his coat, and deposited them among the aromatic plants which were drying. In the mean time we again observed these natives at the same place where we had first discovered them. We made every possible sign in order to allure them to us, and dispatched one of our Hottentots, who spoke to them, and assured them we had no evil intention. After some time, Colonel Gordon went to them, while I remained at their huts with the guns, and after much persuasion he induced them to return to their Kraal. They were eleven in number, and were the only natives who inhabited this part of the country. We inquired after other nations, but they could give us no account, except of the Nimiquas, whence we had just come. A Nimiqua woman who lived with them, was the only one of the company who knew anything of Europeans. Though few in

number, they were governed by a chief, whose name was Cout. The mode of living among these people was in the highest degree wretched; and they are apparently the dirtiest of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When it happens that a Grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and in this manner it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed and putrified by the sun. They smear their skins with the oil or train; the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they present themselves to the sight. They carry their water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with bows. Their arrows are the same as those of all other Hottentots."

**The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia.** To which are added, Observations, authentic Documents, and a Variety of Anecdotes. Translated from the French. Two Vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Debrett.

(Concluded from Page 332.)

OUR former reviews of this highly entertaining and authentic work have at length introduced to our consideration the last period of "The Life of Frederick the Second," in which the learned Author has treated of his private and literary character, his illness and his death, and his influence upon the age in which he lived. On the first topic, the true taste which it is universally known this wonderful man possessed in the fine arts, and the enthusiastic admiration he entertained for the *Belles Lettres*, are attributed to the elegance and generosity of his Governors, Madame de Recoubert, who, disregarding the injunctions of his austere and illiterate father, familiarized his mind at an early age to the best works of the French Poets; and enabled him to add, with equal success, "the wreaths of Apollo to the triumphant laurels of Bellona." To a mind devoted to the love of letters, an esteem for those who cultivate them with success, is almost unavoidable; and Frederick, long before his accession to the throne of Prussia, selected Voltaire as a friend, whose intimacy "could not but be advantageous to every thinking being;" and "whose merit the whole country could not furnish laurels sufficiently to reward."

The Prince indeed, in his first letter in 1736, lavished on this Philosopher the most unqualified flattery; and used every solicitation to induce him to leave his native country and repair to Prussia for the remainder of his life, hoping that although the faith of Princes was not then regarded in the most favourable light, he would not suffer himself to be prepossessed with general prejudices, but make an exception in favor of his friend. The vanity of Voltaire blazed forth upon the prospect of so illustrious an intercourse and intimacy, and a correspondence succeeded, in which the literary character of Frederick was raised to the highest pinnacle of renown by the commendations of Voltaire. After Frederick had succeeded to the throne, and the peace of Breslaw had restored to him the leisure of private life, he thought seriously of meriting still more and more the praises lavished on him from all quarters, in consequence of his taste for the Arts and Sciences. At this time Voltaire was covered with glory, by the success of his Tragedy of *Merope*; and Frederick renewed his invitation to him, in the terms of openness and familiarity with which one philosopher would unite another. Voltaire accepted the invitation; but Frederick little

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imagined that he was entertaining not merely a *Post*, but a *Negotiator* sent by the Cabinet of Versailles to allure him into a breach of the peace, which he had just signed.

"Amidst entertainments, operas, and suppers," says Voltaire in his account of this transaction, "my secret negotiation was advancing; the King was pleased to permit me to talk to him concerning all points whatever; and in our discussions respecting the merits of the *Æneid*, of Virgil, and Livy, I often introduced questions relative to France and Austria. Sometimes the conversation took an animated turn; the King warmed, and told me that so long as our court continued knocking at every door to obtain peace, he certainly would not expose himself by drawing the sword in her defence. I sent him, from my chamber to his apartment, my reflections on a doubled sheet of paper. He replied to my presumption on the opposite column. I still have the paper wherein I observed to him, 'Do you doubt whether the House of Austria will not, at the first opportunity, bring demands against you for the restitution of Silesia?' The following was his answer on the margin:

"My friend! they'll be receiv'd; *Biribi*,  
'According to the mode of Barbari."

"This negotiation, certainly of a novel species, terminated by a discourse into which he entered with me, during one of his moments of vivacity, and whilst he levelled his remarks against his uncle the King of England. The two Kings by no means liked each other: Louis XV. observed, '*George is Frederick's uncle; but George is not the uncle of the King of*

The Bankrupt Laws. By William Cooke,

2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

THE superior merit which this publication possesses over every other upon the same subject has been so extensively experienced by the profession, and is so well known to the public, that an attempt to describe its particular excellencies would be vain and useless. The original work contains nineteen chapters, under which a compendious system of the whole law relating to bankrupts is perspicuously arranged. In the present edition the subject is divided into two volumes; the first containing fifteen chapters, which respectively treat of the Commission, The Petitioning Creditor, The Trading, The Act of Bankruptcy, The Opening the Commission, The Proof of Debts, The Assignees, The Assignment, The Last Examination,

*Prussia*." At length the King said to me, "Let France declare war with England, and I march." This being all I wanted, I returned instantly to the Court of France, and rendered an account of my journey; I gave them the same hopes the King had afforded me at Berlin, and they were not deceived; for in the course of the spring following the King of Prussia entered into a new treaty with France, and advanced into Bohemia, while the Austrians were in Alsace."

Voltaire returned to Paris; but treacherous as this visit had been, such was the ascendancy he had obtained over the King, that Frederick pressed him to return, and become a resident at his Court. Voltaire pleaded the expence of the journey. Frederick ordered him 16,000 livres for that purpose. But still Voltaire remained undecided; and the King in an answer to some verses, addressed to him by D'Arnaud, petulantly compared Voltaire to the setting, and D'Arnaud to the rising sun. This determined Voltaire to go to Berlin, and, as he expressed himself, "teach this King that I am not yet setting."

The heroic composure with which the King resigned his breath on the 17th of August, 1766, is described very circumstantially; and the Author contends, with much ingenuity and some argument, that Frederick's example taught the Courts of Europe, "that the true grandeur of a Prince consists in performing all his duties; in labouring with indomitable ardour to establish the happiness of his subjects; and to introduce the eye of vigilance and the hand of industry into every branch of administration."

of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Second Edition. E. and R. Brooke.

The Certificate, The Dividend, The Surplusdeas, Of Partners, and of Proceedings at Law and in Equity; and these several chapters are now subdivided into sections, which immediately present the particular subject required. The second volume contains an Appendix of Precedents, with directions respecting their use and application. These volumes include many new and important decisions upon the Bankrupt Laws not to be found in any other publication; and they are reported with an accuracy and judgement which reflect the highest credit on the talents and abilities of the Author. We can, indeed, with equal safety and satisfaction pronounce, that a more useful work, both in form and substance, has not lately issued from the press.

*T. P.*

**Traacts by Warburton, and a Warburtonian; not admitted into the Collections of their respective Works. 8vo. 4s. 6d. Dilly.**

**THOUGH** neither posthumous praise or dispraise can affect the dead, we naturally pursue them with those sentiments which their characters have excited, beyond the grave, and make their very MANES the objects of our hatred and affection. Every generous and just mind, sensible that the consenting approbation of mankind is the greatest reward of human virtue, as their execration and contempt is the greatest punishment of vice, finds a satisfaction in doing justice to the memory of good and great men, and dragging forth into public view the concealed turpitude or triumphant hypocrites and villains. Xenophon poured forth the praises of Socrates, unjustly put to death. The Duke of Rohan found a sensible consolation in bewailing, in the most pathetic though prosaic strain, the death of Henry IV. of France. The Earl of Dorset, with eager enthusiasm, shewed the merit and the neglect that had been shewn to Milton. Addison followed him in this honourable walk. And, not to multiply instances, the celebrated author of *Werter*, Goethe, has lately illustrated the eminent though little known talents of the Reformer HUTIN.

It is in this spirit that the Editor of the *Traacts* before us addresses the public in general, and the reverend and learned Prelate to whom they are dedicated in particular; but at the same time this spirit of respect and veneration for the departed worthies whose memory he defends is somewhat heightened, and, as it were, sharpened by a mixture of indignation at the success of arts never found in the train of the pure and elevated. If the sentiment on which this disposition to do justice to the dead should be thought illusive, yet the effects which it tends to produce must be allowed to be salutary. It supports conscious rectitude under the dispensations of tyranny and cabal; it consoles the magnanimous under the inequalities of fortune; it promotes the ends of a just Providence.

The ingenious and good Dr. Jortin, and the learned and elegant Dr. Leland, of Trinity College, Dublin, in the opinion of the Editor, have been injuriously treated and grossly abused by Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, the anonymous au-

thor of the *Two Traacts* of a Warburtonian; in which the Warburtonian, with much petulance, sophistry, and affected irony, attacks the writings of those men against certain opinions of Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester. The *Traacts*, tho' not defensible on any grounds of truth, or even moral honesty, served a temporary purpose: they contributed to procure a very respectable and powerful patronage, which led in the issue to a mitre. Now, however, that the highest ecclesiastical preferment has been obtained, the prudent and political Bishop wishes to bury deep in the earth the dirty ladder by which he obtained it. No! says our Editor\*, the Bishop shall not escape so. He therefore in a stream of nervous eloquence, fortified (though it must be owned not polished) by a frequent introduction of Greek and Latin phraseology and allusion, vindicates the reasoning of Dr. Jortin and Dr. Leland against the cavils and sneers of Dr. Hurd; tells him, now sternly now laughing, what they were, and what he is;

And in his ear he holla's Mortimer!

The *Two Traacts* which Dr. Hurd endeavoured to call in and suppress are,

1. An Address to the Rev. Dr. Jortin, entitled, *On the Delicacy of Friendship: A Seventh Dissertation, addressed to the Author of the Sixth.*

2. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Leland, in which his late Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised.*

To these *Traacts* there is prefixed a Dedication of them, addressed by the Editor to a Learned Critic†. The Editor also writes *A Preface to the Two Traacts of a Warburtonian*, which is addressed to the world at large. In this preface Dr. Parr, among a great variety of observations equally poignant and just, says, "If the reader should hastily take offence at the sudden re-appearance of two *Traacts*, upon which the author himself ought to look back with some faint emotions of shame, let him seriously weigh the reasons for which they are a second time committed to the press.

"By the writer of these Pamphlets, the characters of two very learned and worthy men were attacked with most unprovoked and unprecedented violence.

\* The Rev. and learned Dr. S. Parr.

† Who is no other than Dr. Hurd, the author of the *Traacts*.

The attempt to stifle them is, however, a very obscure and equivocal mark of repentance in the offender. *Public and deliberate* was the insult, which he offered to the feelings of those whom he assailed, and therefore *no* compensation ought to be accepted, which *falls short of a direct and explicit retraction*.

"The Letter to Dr. Jortin might, indeed, by an excess of candour, have been considered as the result of youthful ardour, when the judgement of the writer was not matured; when his opinions of books and men were not settled; when his imagination was strongly impressed by the imposing splendour of Warburton's talents, and his vanity gratified by the flattering hope of Warburton's protection.

*Dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici.* But the interval between the two pamphlets—an interval of nearly ten years—left, one would have imagined, room enough for the author to correct his partialities, to soften his aversions, and to reflect, again and again, upon all that *might* be blameable in the motives, and all that *had* been injurious in the consequences, of his first intemperate and indecorous publication.

"Had his 'noble passion for mischief been content with' the Seventh Dissertation addressed to Dr. Jortin, I should have given him all due praise for the glitter of his wit and the gaudiness of his eloquence; and, at the same time, I should have laughed 'at the pretensions of the book to reasoning and fact as a mere sham, and not containing one word of truth from the beginning to the end.' But when the same offensive spirit of contempt is, for the same unwarrantable purpose of degradation, transferred from the writings of Dr. Jortin to those of Dr. Leland, I 'see what the man would be at through all his disguises.' I see a very decisive proof, that the temper of the writer was not meliorated by time, by experience, by self-examination, or self-respect. I feel, at the same time, the most just and cogent reasons for laying him open to that ignominy, from which cowardice, indeed, may have tempted him to fly, but which he has not hitherto endeavoured to avert by apology or reformation. The indelicacies of enmity are not always justified by the zeal of friendship. The 'immunities (as Johnson calls them) of invisibility' cannot, in all cases, be employed to stifle the curiosity of the learned, or to avert the decision of the impartial. They may, indeed,

VOL. XVI

screen the name of an author from the detection which he dreads; but they must not be permitted to shelter his publications from the reproach which they deserve.

"Jortin and Leland now repose in the sanctuary of the grave, and are placed beyond the reach of human praise and human censure. Be it so. But there *was* a time, when enemies, such as the unfettered opinions of one, and the shining talents of both, were sure to provoke, found a momentary gratification even from such charges as the Letter-writer ventured to alledge. There was a time, when those charges might have clogged their professional interests, and certainly *did* disturb the tranquillity of their minds. Yet, while they were living, no balm was poured into their wounded spirits by the hand that pierced them; and, if their characters after death remain unimpaired, by the rude shocks of controversy, and the secret mines of slander, their triumph is to be ascribed partly to their own strength, and partly to the conscious weakness of their antagonist, rather than to his love of justice, or his love of peace. That antagonist, too, is perhaps still alive, and still finds his admirers among those, who themselves panting after greatness, are careful to utter only *smooth* things concerning the faults of the great. But his silence has not yet been represented even by his friends as the effect of contrition. His pen has not been employed in any subsequent publication to commend two writers, against whom he had formerly brandished such censures, as, according to *his own* estimation and his own wishes, were 'aculeate and proper.' His example—and this is the worst of all—his example, I say, is at hand to encourage any future adventurer, who may first be disposed to attack the best books and the best men; and afterwards, when the real merits of the dispute, or the real character of his opponents, are known, may contrive to let his mischievous cavils quietly sink into oblivion, to skulk, as softly as he can, from detection and disgrace, nay, to set up serious pretensions to candour as a writer, to decency as an ecclesiastic, and to meekness as a Christian."

Dr. Leland and Dr. Jortin had been virtually defended in the Dedication. But the Editor in a subsequent part of his work enters into a more direct and explicit delineation of their characters, which our Readers will find in Vol. XV. p. 101, & seq. of this Magazine.

Our learned and ingenious Editor has also republished two of Warburton's Tracts  
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very absurdly suppressed by Dr. Hurd in his late magnificent edition of the works of that celebrated prelate. For the republication of these Dr. Parr gives very just and satisfactory reasons. It is difficult to conceive how the suppression of so philosophical a piece of criticism as the "Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles," could have ever been conceived

by a mind imbued in the least with genius, liberality, and candour.

When we recollect the zeal with which Dr. Parr has recalled the public attention to Bellendenus in one publication, and to Jortin and Leland in another, we are impressed with an idea (that we are pleased to understand is just) of somewhat as generous in his moral as sublime in his intellectual nature.

Poems, by Anthony Pasquin. 2 vols. Small 8vo. 6s. Strahan.

**MANY** of the Poems of which these volumes are composed, have been already submitted to the taste and judgment of the public, and have passed through the analization of criticism. The Poem entitled "*The Children of Theopis*" now contains three parts, which occupy the whole of the second volume, and are severally inscribed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Warren Hastings, Esq. and Lord Thurlow. In an advertisement prefixed to the second part, the Author informs his readers, that when he first undertook to write this work, it was with a thorough contempt for the opinions of those persons who have arrogated to themselves the high and mighty title of Reviewers; and, in a note subjoined, he gives an instance of their vanity and corruption, which, it true, places them below contempt. To this accusation, however, we shall only observe in the words of SHAKESPEARE, "*Let the galled jade wince; our withers are unwilling.*" The object of the Poem is to point out the author's opinions of the merits and demerits of the several Actors and Actresses of the English Stage; and he appeals to us to possess the most perfect acquaintance with the nature of his subject. To the character of each Dramatist there is an accompanying note, explaining the rise, progress, and success of their theatrical efforts; and these notes are interspersed with anecdotes, many of which are new, curious, and entertaining. As a specimen of the Author's poetical abilities, we shall select the following lines on Mr. Parsons.

Of Wit, see the harbinger break on the day,  
Whose jokes banish Care, and make Misery gay;  
'Tis PARSONS, who oft the dull moment beguiles,  
The father of Mirth, and the patron of Smiles.

When he opens his mouth, the wide throng  
feel the jest,  
And who but must laugh to hear wit with  
such zest?  
In his features the satire we all can descry!  
Like Champaign it sparkles, and brightens  
his eye:  
When Hygeia frowns, his importance is seen;  
Then how dull is THALIA, how mawkish  
the scene!  
All his substitutes mangle the parts which  
they play,  
And make us regret such a man must decay;  
Then BARTHOLO hangs by Pandora suspended,  
And GREENY's vast pleasantries seem to have  
ended.  
When death on poor PARSONS shall e'er turn  
the table,  
Gay Momus in heaven will put on his sable;  
The eyes of gaunt Envy shall beam with de-  
light on't,  
And Spleen, when unfetter'd, with drink  
make a night on't.

The first volume opens with "A Poëtic Epistle from Gabrielle d'Estrees to Henry the Fourth;" and it is dedicated to the Hon. Thomas Erskine, because "he has dignified a liberal profession by his *immeasurable* ability, and adorned human nature by his existence." The basis of the story is borrowed from Poinsonet, but the imagery with which it is decorated, the Author claims as his own. This Poem contains many fine and excellent lines, the offspring of that *vivida vis animi* which should always swell the bosom of a Poet. We cannot however extend this praise to every part of the work; and we shall produce the following instance of an obscurity in the expression which sometimes occurs. The fair Gabrielle, speaking of the fascinating power of her Henry's eyes, warns her sex against their danger in these words:

" Go not, ye nymphs, you'll perish if you gaze,  
 " For necromancy warms their weakest blaze !  
 " If in the vortex of his arts you're found,  
 " Your agency will die, your sense run round.  
 " Their ruin's baneful circles never cease,  
 " 'Till central potency ingulphs your peace !"

The subsequent part of this volume contains poems on various subjects, of which the Monody on the death of Lady Harriet Elliot, the daughter of the late Earl of Chatham, has great merit. But it is not in the elegiac strain alone that the muse of Pasquin excels ; for, in our opinion, the following specimen will prove that he possesses no mean talent in epigrammatic writing.

The FISHERMAN and CYNIC. \*

A TALE.

(Inscribed to the MISANTHROPE.)

FELICITY by all is sought ;  
 By some commanded, others bought ;  
 Tho' Happiness to mortal view  
 Changes like the Cameleon's hue.

A CYNIC whose contracted breast  
 Ne'er gave admission to a jest,  
 Forsook, one morn, his calm abode,  
 To muse and murmur as he rode :  
 Reading upon his mental pages  
 The dogmas of succeeding sages,  
 Yet none could satisfy his mind,  
 But Heaven had been to man unkind ;  
 Tho' Phœbus proudly blaz'd before him,  
 His beams to peace could not restore him,

After he'd spent the genial day  
 In sinking, to himself a prey,  
 And raising bulwarks 'gainst Content's assist-  
 ance.

He saw an ANGLER at a distance,  
 While he was putting up his rod,  
 And singing merrily to glad his God :  
 As he apparent breath'd without annoy,  
 The Cynic spurr'd his steed to mend his  
 pace,

And, curious, hurried to the place,  
 To find the origin of so much joy.

The surly peer accosted thus the swain :  
 Tell me, thou jocund tyrant to the fishers,  
 Has your success been equal to your wishes ?  
 So, so, replied the clown, and sung again.  
 So, so, is inconclusive ; speak downright ;  
 You trifle with me ; you're dispos'd to  
 quibble.

Why then, said t'other, tho' I've got no  
 bite,

I've had—a glorious nibble.

The stricken Ingrate with surprize  
 'Thy utter'd, lifting up his eyes,

Ah me ! ye Gods, can such a creature be  
 The social intimate of Glee ?  
 This moment, Anguish to the winds I blow :  
 Fool that I was, to droop with grief,  
 When ev'ry trifle brings relief.  
 How weak those antients were, who ask'd the  
 Sybil,  
 How they might step aside from human  
 woe,  
 When bliss depends upon a—nibble.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

The real name of this Writer is WILLIAMS, who was born in the metropolis, and received the classical part of his education at Merchant Taylors school, where he continued six years under the tuition of the late Dr. Townley ; and while in this seminary suffered a temporary disgrace, for writing a Latin Epigram upon the Rev. Mr. Knox, then third Master of the Institution. He was originally intended, we have been informed, for the Church ; but, from the death of some particular friend to his family, that idea was dropped ; and at the age of seventeen he was placed under an Artist of eminence, with whom he studied painting. From what cause we know not, but all of a sudden he gave up this pursuit, and applied himself to translate for the Bookellers. At the age of eighteen he wrote a poetical defence of the late David Garrick against the hoimd attempt of Dr. Kenrick to injure his character in a Poem entitled " Love in the Suds, or the Lamentations of Rolscius for the loss of his Nyky." This effort procured him the friendship of our British Rolscius. About two years after this period he paid a visit to some relations in Ireland, where he resided for several years ; and during his residence in Dublin was alternately Editor of almost all the periodical publications in that Capital ; amongst others of the *Volunteer Journal*, a daily paper, in which he is said to have defended the rights of the Catholics with great vigour of sentiment under the signature of *Socrates*. But attacking Government, during the Rutland administration, too vehemently, a proclamation was issued to apprehend the Editor and Printers of that paper, for the former of whom was offered a reward of 300l. and for each of the latter 100l. The majority of the latter were fined and imprisoned. In 1784 he afforded some literary assistance to the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, in the *Morning Herald*. This he afterwards withdrew, in consequence of a violent disagreement taking place between them, which

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followed on his part by a very severe fatigue on Mr. Dudley, in the second part of his "Children of Thepis," for which he was prosecuted; but on the interference of some gentlemen, friends to both parties, the matter dropped. In 1787 he visited Paris, in company with the late Mr. Pilon; and on his return some months afterwards by the way of Bright-helmston, established a correspondence with the *Universal Register* under the title of "the Brighton Gazette." On his return to London he was selected by Mr.

Dillon to be his *friend* in the challenge he sent to Capt. Hodges, during the trial of Major Brown, and for which Mr. Dillon was struck out of the Army List. After this unfortunate affair Mr. Williams wrote Mr. Dillon's singular case and defence, which run through many editions. At present we believe he resides at Bath, where we are informed he is well received, as well as honoured with the friendship and familiarity of many of the noble and respectable personages who are occasional visitants of that city,

**A General History of Music, from the earliest Ages to the present Period.** By Dr. Burney. Vol. II. 4to. One Guinea and Half in Boards. Payne, Robson, and Robinson.

(Continued from Page 340.)

WE are now arrived at a part of this valuable work in which the Author has excited our wonder, as much by his antiquarian researches and acquaintance with the middle ages, as in the first volume by the extent of his classical knowledge.

In the first chapter of the volume now before us, which treats of *the Introduction of Music into the Church, and of its Progress there previous to the time of Guido*, after proving from ancient authors that there was no religion at any period of time in which Music did not constitute a part of its rites, he traces the use of Music by the primitive Christians, from the time of the Apostles till the beginning of the eleventh century.

Several curious and decisive passages are given from the Fathers, which prove with what zeal and delight the Christians performed their psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs, in their most private devotion, during the times of Pagan persecution, "before churches were built, or their religion was established by law. And Eusebius in speaking of the consecration of churches throughout the Roman dominions, in the time of Constantine the first Christian Emperor, says, "that there was one common consent in *singing forth the praises of God*: the performance of the service was exact, the rites of the church decent and majestic; and there was a place appointed for those who sung psalms; *youths and virgins, old men and young.*"

It is in vain, says our author, to seek for any regular ritual before this period;

"nor can any better authority be produced for the establishment of music in the church during the reign of Constantine, than that of Eusebius, who was his cotemporary, and a principal agent in the ecclesiastical transactions of the times. And though the voracity of this historian may in some instances have been suspected, yet that scepticism must be excessive which will not allow the Fathers, and even credulous Monks, to be faithful in their accounts of such transactions as are indifferent to their cause; and when neither their own honour nor interest can be affected by deviations from truth. It was in the year 312 from the coming of our Saviour, that Christianity, after the defeat of Maxentius, became the established religion of the Roman empire. The primitive Christians, previous to this important era, being subject to persecution, proscription, and martyrdom, must frequently have been reduced to silent prayer in dens and caves."

The Ambrosian chant, which was established at Milan during the reign of the Emperor Theodosius, is frequently mentioned by St. Augustine; who ascribes his conversion, in a great measure, to the delight he received in hearing it.

"Music is said by some of the Fathers to have drawn the Gentiles frequently into the church through mere curiosity; who liked its ceremonies so well, that they were baptized before their departure \*."

Between this passage and page 11, much knowledge in ecclesiastical history is discovered, previous to the ample account which the author gives of the obligations

\* "The generality of our parochial music is not likely to produce similar effects; being such as would sooner drive Christians with good ears out of the church, than draw Pagans into it."

which

which the music of the church had to St. Ambrose and St. Gregory, the institutors of the *chants* which still retain the names of these Fathers.

Dr. Burney, though a member of the Church of England, has spared no pains in tracing the origin and progress of the *Romish Canto-Fermo*, and explaining the *modes* or keys in which it is performed. But as *chanting* in our cathedrals, as well as our Liturgy itself, are derived from the Catholic rituals, minute enquiries concerning the admission of this species of singing into the church seem the more important, as *chants* are the most antient melodies of which we have any remains. Another circumstance seems to have stimulated our author's curiosity concerning ecclesiastical chants, which is, that they are imagined to be fragments of Greek melody. For, says he, "as Christianity was first established in the East, which was the residence of the first Emperors who had embraced that faith; and as the whole was regulated by the counsel and under the guidance of Greek Fathers, it is natural to suppose that all the rites and ceremonies originated there, and were afterwards adopted by the western Christians; and St. Ambrose is not only said by St. Augustine to have brought thence the manner of singing the hymns, and chanting the psalms which he established at Milan, and which was afterwards called the *Ambrosian chant*, but Eusebius tells us, that a regular choir and method of singing the service were first established, and hymns used in the church at Antioch, the capital of Syria, during the time of Constantine; and that St. Ambrose, who had long resided there, had his melodies thence. These melodies, and the manner of singing them, were continued in the church, with few alterations, till the time of Gregory the Great."

It is, however, the opinion of Dr. Burney, as well as of Padre Martini, and the Abbot of St. Blasius, the two most learned writers on the subject, that "the music of the first five or six ages of the church consisted chiefly in a plain and simple chant of unisons and octaves, of which many fragments are still remaining in the *Canto-Fermo* of the *Romish Missals*. For, with respect to *music in parts*, as it does not appear in these early ages, that either the Greeks or Romans were in possession of *harmony* or *counterpoint*, it is in vain to seek it in the church. Indeed, for many ages after the establishment of Christianity, there

is not the slightest trace of it to be found in the *MS. Missals, Rituals, Graduals, Psalters*, and *Antiphonaria* of any of the great libraries in Europe, which have been visited and consulted expressly with a view to the ascertaining this point of musical history."

Our author's next enquiry is concerning the time when *Instrumental Music* had admission into the ecclesiastical service; and the Fathers have furnished him with proofs that the primitive Christians, in imitation of the Hebrews, accompanied their voices with instruments in singing the psalms, in *private*, even before the time of Constantine, as well as in *public* during the reign of that Emperor, when Christianity was established throughout the empire.

Dr. Burney has not only established these facts, but another that was less generally known; namely, that *dancing* was admitted among the ceremonies of the church by the primitive Christians, as well as by the Hebrews and Pagans in their temple worship; and Father Menestrier \*, after speaking of the religious dances of the Hebrews and Pagans, observes, "that the name of *Choir* is still retained in our churches for that part of a cathedral where the Canons and Priests sing and perform the ceremonies of religion. The choir was formerly separated from the altar, and elevated in the form of a theatre, enclosed on all sides with a balustrade. It had a pulpit on each side, in which the epistle and gospel were sung, as may still be seen at Rome in the churches of St. Clement and St. Pancratius, the only two that remain in this antique form. Spain, continues he, has preserved in the church, and in solemn processions, the use of dancing to this day; and has theatrical representations made expressly for great festivals, which are called *Autos Sacramentales*. France seems to have had the same custom till the twelfth century, when Odo, Bishop of Paris, in his synodical constitutions, expressly orders the Priests of his diocese to abolish it in the church, cemeteries, and public processions. The same author however, in his preface, informs us, that he himself had seen, in some churches, the Canons, on Easter Sunday, take the choristers by the hand, and *dance* in the choir, while hymns of jubilation were performing."

"M. Tournesfort, in his travels thro' Greece," remarks, that the Greek church had retained, and taken into their present

worship, many antient Pagan rites, particularly that of "carrying and dancing about the images of the Saints, in their processions, to singing and music."

"But the union of acting, dancing, and singing, will hereafter be shewn to have been allowed in the church, when the first *Oratorios* or sacred dramas were performed there."

Our author next, with great professional science, as well as antiquarian diligence, proceeds to the explanation of *Ecclesiastical Musical Notes*, which to us seem the most unintelligible characters to be found in antient MS. Missals, previous to the use of *Gregorian Notes*, in which the chants of the Romish Church are still written. This notation is now so obsolete, that the most learned Priests and Librarians in Romish countries pretend not to decypher them.

By what we can gather from Dr. Burney's labours on this subject, at which we are indeed astonished, as well as with his patience, these characters were at first lengthened accents placed over words that were to be sung, in order to express different inflections and elevations of voice. "These seem, before lines were applied to them," says Dr. Burney, to have been in general use from the third to the ninth century. In many of the Missals of these times, particular words at the end of a verse, or sentence, have groups of notes given to them, which in modern musical language would be called *Divisions*. In a manuscript of the eleventh century there is one to the second syllable of the word *sanatur*, consisting of near seventy different sounds. Some of these characters, as their names imply, are grammatical, some metrical, some representatives of musical sounds, and others perhaps were appropriated to the graces or embellishments which were then used in melody."

Several curious plates are given to explain the *Cliffs* and *Musical Characters* in ancient missals of the Romish Church; after which those of the Greek Church are explained with great learning and ingenuity.

"The schism," says Dr. Burney, between the Greek and Latin Churches, which happened in the ninth century, prevented such changes as were made in the Roman Ritual, after that period, from being adopted; and the notation used before, seems long to have been continued in the Greek Church. In Russia, however, all the Rituals were called in at the beginning of the last century; and a uniform liturgy was established, in which the mo-

dern method of writing music was received. But in the Greek isles a notation peculiar to its inhabitants is still in use, which is not only as different from ours as their alphabet, but totally unlike that in the antient Missals."

"St. John Damascenus, who lived in the eighth century, is celebrated by the writers of his life, and by ecclesiastical historians, as the compiler and reformer of chants in the Greek church, in the same manner as St. Gregory in the Roman."

The author closes this chapter with an account of the establishment of Church Music in England and France, in which he mounts to the time of the propagation of the Gospel in those countries.

Venerable Bede and William of Malmesbury, says our author, inform us, "that Austin, the Monk, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great, to convert the Saxons, instructed them in ecclesiastical music."

Venerable Bede was himself a very able musician, and is supposed to have been the author of a short musical Treat, printed in the Cologn edition of his works, entitled, *De Musica Theorica, et Practica sem Mensurata*; but this Dr. Burney, with some critical acumen, has proved to be spurious, and the work of a much more modern author.

The subsequent part of this chapter is enlivened by an account of a quarrel at Rome between Gallic and Italian musicians, so early as the time of Pope Adrian and Charlemagne, concerning superiority of taste and knowledge in their art. The story, though pleasant and characteristic, is too long for an extract here, or we should present it to our readers. The following period, however, contains information too serious and curious to be omitted.

"Adrian; Stephen, Monk of Canterbury; Friar James, and many others, are celebrated by Bede for their skill in singing after the Roman manner. It was then the custom for the clergy to travel to Rome for improvement in music, as well as to import masters of that art from the Roman college. At length the successors of St. Gregory, and of Austin his Missionary, having established a school for ecclesiastical music at Canterbury, the rest of the island was furnished with masters from that seminary. Indeed, Roman music and singing were as much in favour here, during the middle ages, when there were no operas or artificial voices to captivate our countrymen, as Italian compositions and performers are at present."

After this we have an account of the

State of music in our island during the time of Alfred, when it was one of the sciences which constituted the *Quadrivium*, or highest class of philosophical learning, being ranked with arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. This is followed by a relation of the musical inventions of St. Dunstan; among which we cannot help imagining that the *harp* which he was accused of constructing by the help of the Devil, that "not only moved of itself but played without any human assistance," may have been the *Bolian Harp*, though ascribed to Kircher and others.

The history of the *Organ* closes this chapter; in writing which the author must have bestowed infinite pains, not only in finding the materials, but digesting them.

Chap. II. traces the invention of Counterpoint, and State of Music, from the time of Guido to the invention of the *Table*.

The opening of this curious chapter is so well written, that we cannot withhold it from the reader.

"The ingredients," says Dr. Burney, which I have now to prepare for the reader, are in general such as I can hardly hope to render palatable to those who have more taste than curiosity. For though the most trivial circumstances relative to illustrious and favourite characters become interesting when well authenticated, yet memory unwillingly encumbers itself with the transactions of obscure persons.

"If the great musicians of antiquity, whose names are so familiar to our ears, had not likewise been poets, time and oblivion would long since have swept them away. But these having been luckily writers themselves, took a little care of their own fame; which their brethren of after-ages gladly supported for the honour of the corps.

"But since writing and practical music have become separate professions, the celebrity of the poor musician dies with the vibration of his strings; or if, in condescension, he be remembered by a poet or historian, it is usually but to blazon his infirmities, and throw contempt upon his talents. The voice of acclamation, and thunder of applause, pass away like vapours; and those hands which were most active in testifying temporary approbation, suffer the fate of those who charmed away their care and sorrows in the glowing hour of innocent delight, to remain unrecorded."

The enquiries which the author has made, and the scarce MSS. which he has consulted in the principal libraries of Eu-

rope, in order to discover the origin of counterpoint, or music in parts, and to ascertain, among the numerous inventions ascribed to Guido, those to which he was truly entitled, are prodigious!

"Guido," says he, "is one of those favoured names to which the liberality of posterity sets no bounds. He has long been regarded in the empire of music as *Lord of the Manor*, to whom all strays revert, not indeed as chattels to which he is known to have an inherent right and natural title, but such as accident has put into the power of his benefactors; and when once mankind have acquired a habit of generosity, unlimited by envy and rival claims, they wait not till the plate or charity-box is held out to them, but give freely and unsolicited whatever they find without trouble, and can relinquish without loss or effort."

The celebrated *Micrologus*, a tract universally allowed to have been written by this Monk, and of which our author has examined and collated the principal copies that have been preserved in the libraries of the Vatican, of the King of France, of Oxford, Cambridge, and the British Museum, does not authenticate his claims to half the inventions that have been long ascribed to him: such as the *ganymut*, *lines*, and *clefs*, the *organum*, *hand*, *hexachords* and *solmization*, *point*, *counter-point*, *discant* and *organum*, and the *polyplegium*, or *species*. All these Dr. Burney has been at the trouble of considering separately, and of returning some to the right owners, whenever he has been able to find them.

In the course of this chapter it appears that *Hubald*, a Monk of St. Amand, in Flanders, and *Odo*, Abbot of Cluni, in Burgundy, the MSS. of whose musical tracts Dr. Burney found and examined in Benet College, Cambridge, had attempted counterpoint at least a hundred years before Guido. His account of these very scarce and valuable MSS. is curious; as is that of *John Cotton*, in the British Museum; of *Franco*, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; of *Walter Odington*, in Benet College, Cambridge; of *Marchetto di Padua*, in the Vatican Library; in all which there are attempts at harmony, under the titles of *Diaphonia*, *Organum*, *Discantus*, *Triplum*, *Quadruplum*, &c. previous to the use of the term *Contrapunctum*, Counterpoint.

Dr. Burney winds up his character of Guido in the following candid manner: "Though historical integrity has stripped Guido of some of the musical discoveries that careless enquirers had bestowed on him,

him, and though his claims to others are rendered doubtful, yet his name should still remain respectable among musicians for the services he did their art, in the opinion of his contemporaries, and of ours who have given testimonies of their approbation very soon after the period in which he lived. These must be far better judges of his merit than we can be now, who no longer want his assistance, and are scarcely able to understand what he intended to teach. But an obscure monk, whose merit could penetrate the sovereign pontiff's palace, without cabal or interested protectors; whose writings in less than a century should be quoted as authorities for

musical doctrines in parts of Europe very remote from the place of his residence, at a time too when the intercourse between one nation and another was not facilitated by travelling, commerce, or the press, and during one of the darkest periods of the human mind, since it has been enlightened by religion and laws, such a one must have conferred benefits on society which cannot be esteemed inconsiderable, since, in spite of all these disadvantages, they could so suddenly extend their effects, and interest the most polished and intelligent part of mankind."

[To be continued.]

Some ACCOUNT of JEAN VAN AMSTEL, a celebrated DUTCH CAPTAIN.

IT is a true remark, that our fortune frequently depends on the most trifling incidents. But for a trifling accident Jean Van Amstel had died a ploughman and unknown. Indeed, though his name has lived, yet is he less known, even amongst his own countrymen, than such a man deserves. Amusing myself lately amongst the rustic monuments in the church-yard of Schyndel, a village near Bois-le-duc, one struck my eye, the inscription on which gave me the following particulars of our hero.

When he was very young, his father, a common farmer at Schynle, returning home one evening from work, ordered him to lead his horse a field, with a strict charge to go slowly, as the horse was ill. No sooner was he out of his father's sight than he mounts, and sets out full gallop. When he came to the field he found the horse lame. Dreading his father's anger he durst not return home, but went in the night to Bois-le-duc, and in the morning took shipping for Amsterdam. When arrived there, to conceal himself, he assumed the name of Van

Amstel, by which he was ever after known\* and entered as a cabin boy on board a man of war. By his merit and good conduct he raised himself gradually to the rank of captain, and had the command of a vessel in the fleet of the celebrated Ruyter.

Arrived thus at a situation far beyond what the most sanguine wishes of his humble parents could have aspired to, when his ship was gone into harbour for the winter, he obtained leave of absence, and visited the place of his birth. The surprise of the old people, who were both living, at the sight of their son, long given over for lost, may be easily conceived. On the top of their cottage he planted his besom, which the Dutch at that time bore at their mast-heads, as an emblem of their having cleared the Mediterranean of the pirates by whom it was infested, thus endeavouring to atone for his former behaviour, by crowning them with his laurels.

In the spring he rejoined Ruyter's squadron, and fell gloriously, in a most obstinate engagement, fighting for his country.

LETTER from Mr. BRADDICK to Dr. SANDBY, CHANCELLOR of the DIOCESE of NORWICH.

DEAR SIR, *Lisbon, Nov. 13. 1755.*

I FLATTERED myself I should have been able to write to you upon a more agreeable subject than the present, and had sufficient reason to believe I should have had the pleasure of seeing you ere this in London, but God has been pleased to order it otherwise. I shall not trouble you with a detail of the many delays and mortifications I met with, in the prosecution of my lawsuit, since I wrote to you last, it will be sufficient to say, I had at length brought it to an issue, and obtained a final sentence in my favour, with costs, damages, and interest: but whether I shall ever reap the least benefit from the determination, is now very uncertain. As the face of things here is so

changed at present, that every one is much more concerned about his personal safety, than the loss of his fortune.

As no instance of the kind hath happened in these parts of the world for some ages, I herewith send you an account of one of the most dreadful catastrophes recorded in history, the veracity of which you may entirely depend on, as I shared so great a part in it myself.

There never was a finer morning seen than the first of November; the sun shone out in its full lustre, the whole face of the sky was perfectly serene and clear; and not the least signal or warning of that approaching event, which has made this once flourishing, opulent, and populous city a scene of the utmost horror and desolation, except

only such as served to alarm, but scarcely left a moment's time to fly from the general destruction.

It was on the morning of this fatal day, between the hours of nine and ten, that I was sat down in my apartment, just finishing a letter, when the papers and table I was writing on, began to tremble with a gentle motion, which rather surprized me, as I could not perceive a breath of wind stirring. Whilst I was reflecting with myself what this could be owing to, but without having the least apprehension of the real cause, the whole house began to shake from the very foundation; which at first I imputed to the rattling of several coaches in the main street, which usually passed that way, at this time, from Belem to the Palace; but on hearkening more attentively, I was soon undeceived, as I found it was owing to a strange frightful kind of noise under ground, resembling the hollow distant rumbling of thunder. All this passed in less than a minute, and I must confess I now began to be alarmed, as it naturally occurred to me, that this noise might possibly be the forerunner of an earthquake, as one I remembered, which had happened about six or seven years ago in the Island of Madeira, commenced in the same manner, though it did little or no damage.

Upon this I threw down my pen, and started upon my feet, remaining a moment in suspense, whether I should stay in the apartment, or run into the street, as the danger in both places seemed equal; and still flattering myself that this tremor might produce no other effects than such inconsiderable ones as had been felt at Madeira; but in a moment I was roused from my dream, being instantly stunned with a most horrid crash, as if every edifice in the city had tumbled down at once. The house I was in shook with such violence, that the upper stories immediately fell, and though my apartment (which was the first floor) did not then share the same fate, yet every thing was thrown out of its place in such a manner, that it was with no small difficulty I kept my feet, and expected nothing less than to be soon crushed to death, as the walls continued rocking to and fro in the frigatefullest manner, opening in several places; large stones falling down on every side from the cracks; and the ends of most of the rafters starting out from the roof. To add to this terrifying scene, the sky in a moment became so gloomy, that I could now distinguish no particular object; it was an Egyptian darkness indeed, such as might be felt; owing, no doubt, to the prodigious clouds of dust and lime raised from so violent a

concussion, and, as some reported, to sulphurous exhalations, but this I cannot affirm; however, it is certain I found myself almost choked for near ten minutes.

As soon as the gloom began to disperse, and the violence of the shock seemed pretty much abated, the first object I perceived in the room, was a woman sitting on the floor, with an infant in her arms, all covered with dust, pale, and trembling. I asked her how she got hither: but her consternation was so great, that she could give me no account of her escape. I suppose that when the tremor first began, she ran out of her own house, and finding herself in such imminent danger from the falling stones, retired into the door of mine, which was almost contiguous to her's, for shelter; and when the shock increased, which filled the door with dust and rubbish, ran up stairs into my apartment, which was then open: be it as it might, this was no time for curiosity. I remember the poor creature asked me, in the utmost agony, if I did not think the world was at an end; at the same time she complained of being choked, and begged, for God's sake, I would procure her a little drink: upon this went to a closet where I kept a large jar with water (which you know is sometimes a pretty scarce commodity in Lisbon), but finding it broken in pieces, I told her she must not now think of quenching her thirst, but saving her life, as the house was just falling on our heads, and if a second shock came, would certainly bury us both; I bade her take hold of my arm, and that I would endeavour to bring her into some place of security.

I shall always look upon it as a particular providence, that I happened on this occasion to be undressed; for had I dressed myself, as I proposed, when I got out of bed, in order to breakfast with a friend, I should, in all probability, have run into the street, at the beginning of the shock, as the rest of the people in the house did, and consequently have had my brains dashed out, as every one of them had; however, the imminent danger I was in, did not hinder me from considering that my present dress, only a gown and slippers, would render my getting over the ruins almost impracticable: I had, therefore, still presence of mind enough left, to put on a pair of shoes and a coat, the first that came in my way, which was every thing I saved; and in this dress I hurried down stairs, the woman with me, holding by my arm, and made directly to that end of the street which opens to the Tagus: but finding the passage this way entirely blocked up with the fallen houses to the height of their second stories, I turned back to the other end which led into



the main street, (the common thoroughfare to the Palace) and having helped the woman over a vast heap of ruins, with no small hazard to my own life, just as we were going into this street, as there was one part I could not well climb over without the assistance of my hands, as well as feet, I desired her to let go her hold, which she did, remaining two or three feet behind me, at which instant there fell a vast stone, from a tottering wall, and crushed both her and her child in pieces. So dismal a spectacle, at any other time, would have affected me in the highest degree; but the dread I was in of sharing the same fate myself, and the many instances of the same kind which presented themselves all around, were too shocking to make me dwell a moment on this single object.

I had now a long narrow street to pass, with the houses on each side four or five stories high, all very old, the greater part already thrown down, or continually falling, and threatening the passengers with inevitable death at every step, numbers of whom lay killed before me, or—what I thought far more deplorable—so bruised and wounded that they could not stir to help themselves. For my own part, as destruction appeared to me unavoidable, I only wished I might be made an end of at once, and not have my limbs broken; in which case I could expect nothing else but to be left upon the spot, lingering in misery, like those poor unhappy wretches, without receiving the least succour from any person.

As self-preservation, however, is the first law of nature, these sad thoughts did not so far prevail, as to make me totally despair. I proceeded on as fast as I conveniently could, though with the utmost caution; and having at length got clear of this horrid passage, I found myself safe and unhurt in the large open space before St. Paul's Church, which had been thrown down a few minutes before, and buried a great part of the congregation, that was generally pretty numerous, this being reckoned one of the most populous parishes in Lisbon. Here I stood some time, considering what I should do; and not thinking myself safe in this situation, I came to the resolution of climbing over the ruins of the west end of the church, in order to get to the river side, that I might be removed, as far as possible, from the tottering houses, in case of a second shock.

This, with some difficulty, I accomplished; and here I found a prodigious concourse of people, of both sexes, and of all ranks and conditions, among whom I observed some of the principal Canons of the Patriarchal Church, in their purple robes and rockets, as these all go in the habits of bishops; several

priests who had run from the altars in their sacerdotal vestments in the midst of their celebrating mass; ladies half-dressed, and some without shoes: all these, whom their mutual dangers had here assembled as to a place of safety, were on their knees at prayers, with the terrors of death in their countenances, every one striking his breast, and crying out incessantly, *Misericordia meu Deus*.

Amidst this crowd, I could not avoid taking notice of an old venerable priest, in a stole and surplice, who, I apprehend, had escaped from St. Paul's. He was continually moving to and fro among the people exhorting them to repentance, and endeavouring to comfort them. He told them, with a flood of tears, that God was grievously provoked at their sins, but that if they would call upon the Blessed Virgin, she would intercede for them. Every one now flocked around him, earnestly begging his benediction, and happy did that man think himself, who could get near enough to touch but the hem of his garment: several I observed had little wooden crucifixes, and images of saints, in their hands, which they offered me to kiss; and one poor Irishman, I remember, held out a St. Antonio to me for this purpose; and when I gently put his arm aside, as giving him to understand that I desired to be excused this piece of devotion, he asked me, with some indignation, whether I thought there was a God. I verily believe many of the poor bigotted creatures who saved these useless pieces of wood, left their children to perish. However, you must not imagine, that I have now the least inclination to mock at their superstitions; I sincerely pity them, and must own, that a more affecting spectacle was never seen. Their tears, their bitter sighs and lamentations, would have touched the most stony heart. I knelt down amongst them, and prayed as fervently as the rest, though to a much properer object, the only Being who could hear my prayers, to afford me any succour.

In the midst of our devotions, the second great shock came on, little less violent than the first, and completed the ruin of those buildings which had been already much shattered. The consternation now became so universal, that the shrieks and cries of *Misericordia* could be distinctly heard from the top of St. Catherine's hill, at a considerable distance off; whether a vast number of people had likewise retreated; at the same time we could hear the fall of the parish-church there, whereby many persons were killed on the spot, and others mortally wounded. You may judge of the force of this shock, when I inform you, it was so violent, that I could scarce keep on my knees; but

but it was attended with some circumstances still more dreadful than the former.—On a sudden I heard a general outcry, “The sea is coming in, we shall be all lost.”—Upon this, turning my eyes towards the river, which in that place is near four miles broad, I could perceive it heaving and swelling in a most unaccountable manner, as no wind was stirring; in an instant there appeared, at some small distance, a large body of water, rising as it were like a mountain; it came on foaming and roaring, and rushed towards the shore with such impetuosity, that we all immediately ran for our lives, as fast as possible: many were actually swept away, and the rest above their waist in water, at a good distance from the banks. For my own part, I had the narrowest escape, and should certainly have been lost, had I not grasped a large beam that lay on the ground, till the water returned to its channel, which it did almost at the same instant with equal rapidity. As there now appeared at least as much danger from the sea as the land, and I scarce knew whither to retire for shelter, I took a sudden resolution of returning back, with my cloaths all dropping, to the area of St. Paul’s: here I stood some time, and observed the ships tumbling and tossing about, as in a violent storm; some had broken their cables, and were carried to the other side of the Tagus; others were whirled round with incredible swiftness; several large boats were turned keel upwards; and all this without any wind, which seemed the more astonishing. It was at the time of which I am now speaking, that the fine new quay, built entirely of rough marble, at an immense expence, was entirely swallowed up, with all the people on it, who had fled thither for safety, and had reason to thank themselves out of danger in such a place: at the same time a great number of boats and small vessels, anchored near it (all likewise full of people, who had retired thither for the same purpose) were all swallowed up, as in a whirlpool, and never more appeared.

This last dreadful incident I did not see with my own eyes, as it passed three or four stones’ throws from the spot where I then was; but I had the account, as here given, from several masters of ships, who were anchored within two or three hundred yards of the quay, and saw the whole catastrophe. One of them in particular informed me, that when the second shock came on, he could perceive the *whole* city waving backwards and forwards, like the sea when the wind first begins to rise; that the agitation of the earth was so great, even under the river, that it threw up his large anchor from the mooring, which swam, as he termed it, on the

surface of the water; that immediately upon this extraordinary concussion, the river rose at once near twenty feet, and in a moment subsided; at which instant he saw the quay, with the whole concourse of people upon it, sink down; and at the same time every one of the boats and vessels that were near it were drawn into the cavity, which he supposes instantly closed upon them, inasmuch as not the least sign of a wreck was ever seen afterwards. This account you may give full credit to; for as to the loss of the vessels, it is confirmed by every body; and with regard to the quay, I went myself, a few days after, to convince myself of the truth, and could not find even the ruins of a place where I had taken so many agreeable walks, as this was the common rendezvous of the Factory in the cool of the evening. I found it all deep water, and in some parts scarcely to be fathomed.

This is the only place I could learn which was swallowed up, in or about Lisbon, though I saw many large cracks and fissures in different parts; and one odd phenomenon I must not omit, which was communicated to me by a friend, who has a house and wine-cellar on the other side the river, viz. that the dwelling-house, being first terribly shaken, which made all the family run out, there presently fell down a vast high rock near it, that upon this the river rose and subsided in the manner already mentioned, and immediately a great number of small fissures appeared in several contiguous pieces of ground, from whence there spouted out, like a *jet d’eau*, a large quantity of fine white sand, to a prodigious height. It is not to be doubted the bowels of the earth must have been excessively agitated to cause these surprising effects; but whether the shocks were owing to any sudden explosion of various minerals mixing together, or to air pent up and struggling for vent, or to a collection of subterraneous waters forcing a passage, God only knows. As to the fiery eruptions then talked of, I believe they are without foundation; though it is certain, I heard several complaining of strong sulphureous smells, a dizziness in their heads, a sickness in their stomachs, and difficulty of respiration, not that I felt any such symptoms myself.

I had not been long in the area of St. Paul’s, when I felt the third shock, which though somewhat less violent than the two former, the sea rushed in again and retired with the same rapidity, and I remained up to my knees in water, though I had gotten upon a small eminence at some distance from the river, with the ruins of several intervening houses to break its force. At this time I took notice the waters retired so impetuously,

that some vessels were left quite dry, which rode in seven fathom water: the river thus continued alternately rushing on and retiring several times together in such sort, that it was justly dreaded, Lisbon would now meet the same fate which a few years ago had befallen the city of † Linia; and no doubt had this place lain open to the sea, and the force of the waves not been somewhat broken by the winding of the Bay, the lower parts of it at least would have been totally destroyed.

The master of a vessel which arrived here just after the first of November assured me, that he felt the shock above forty leagues at sea so sensibly, that he really concluded he had struck upon a rock, till he threw out the lead, and could find no bottom; nor could he possibly guess at the cause, till the melancholy sight of this desolate city left him no room to doubt of it. The two first shocks in fine were so violent, that several pilots were of opinion, the situation of the bar, at the mouth of the Tagus, was changed. Certain it is that one vessel, attempting to pass through the usual channel, foundered, and another struck on the sands, and was at first given over for lost, but at length got through. There was another great shock after this, which pretty much affected the river, but I think not so violently as the preceding; though several persons assured me, that as they were riding on horseback in the great road leading to Belem, one side of which lies open to the river, the waves rushed in with so much rapidity, that they were obliged to gallop as fast as possible to the upper grounds, for fear of being carried away.

I was now in such a situation, that I knew not which way to turn myself; if I remained there, I was in danger from the sea; if I retired further from the shore, the houses threatened certain destruction; and at last I resolved to go to the Mint, which, being a low and very strong building, had received no considerable damage, except in some of the apartments towards the river. The party of soldiers which is every day set there on guard, had all deserted the place, and the only person that remained was the commanding officer, a nobleman's son, of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, whom I found standing at the gate. As there was still a continued tremor of the earth, and the place where we now stood (being within twenty or thirty feet of the opposite houses, which were all tottering) appeared too dangerous, the court-yard likewise being full of water, we both retired inward to an hillock of stones and rubbish: here I entered into conversation with him, and having expressed

my admiration that one so young should have the courage to keep his post, when every one of his soldiers had deserted theirs, the answer he made was, *though he were sure the earth would open and swallow him up, he scorned to think of flying from his post.* In short, it was owing to the magnanimity of this young man, that the Mint, which at this time had upwards of two millions of money in it, was not robbed; and, indeed, I do him no more than justice in saying, that I never saw any one behave with equal serenity and composure, on occasions much less dreadful than the present. I believe I might remain in conversation with him near five hours; and though I was now grown faint from the constant fatigue I had undergone, and having not yet broken my fast, yet this had not so much effect upon me as the anxiety I was under for a particular friend, with whom I was to have dined that day, and who lodging at the top of a very high house in the heart of the city, and being a stranger to the language, could not but be in the utmost danger: my concern, therefore, for his preservation made me determine, at all events, to go and see what was become of him; upon which I took my leave of the officer.

As I thought it would be the height of rashness to venture back through the same narrow street I had so providentially escaped from, I judged it safest to return over the ruins of St. Paul's to the river side, as the water now seemed little agitated. From hence I proceeded, with some hazard, to the large space before the Irish convent of Corpo Santo, which had been thrown down, and buried a great number of people who were hearing mass, besides some of the friars; the rest of the community were standing in the area, looking with dejected countenances, towards the ruins: from this place I took my way to the back street leading to the Palace, having the ship yard on one side, but found the further passage, opening into the principal street, stopped up by the ruins of the Opera-house, one of the solidest and most magnificent buildings of the kind in Europe, and just finished at a prodigious expence: a vast heap of stones, each of several tons weight, had entirely bleeked up the front of Mr. Bristow's house, which was opposite to it; and Mr. Ward, his partner, told me the next day, that he was just that instant going out at the door, and had actually set one foot over the threshold, when the west end of the Opera-house fell down; and had he not in a moment started back, he should have been crushed into a thousand pieces.

\* This happened in 1746.

From hence I turned back, and attempted getting by the other way into the great square of the Palace, twice as large as Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, one side of which had been taken up by the noble quay I spoke of, now no more; but this passage was likewise obstructed by the stones fallen from the great arched gateway: I could not help taking particular notice, that all the apartments wherein the Royal Family used to reside, were thrown down, and themselves, without some extraordinary miracle, must unavoidably have perished, had they been there at the time of the shock. Finding this passage impracticable, I turned to the other arched-way which led to the new square of the Palace, not the eighth part so spacious as the other, one side of which was taken up by the Patriarchal Church, which also served for the Chapel Royal, and the other by a most magnificent building of modern architecture, probably induced by far the most so, not yet completely finished: as to the former, the roof and part of the front walls were thrown down, and the latter, notwithstanding their solidity, had been so shaken, that several large stones fell from the top, and every part seemed disjointed. The square was full of coaches, chariots, chaises, horses, and mules, deserted by their drivers and attendants, as well as their owners.

The nobility, gentry, and clergy, who were assisting at divine service when the earthquake began, fled away with the utmost precipitation, every one where his fears carried him, leaving the splendid apparatus of the numerous altars to the mercy of the first comer: but this did not so much affect me, as the distress of the poor animals, who seemed sensible of their hard fate; some few were killed, others wounded, but the greater part which had received no hurt, was left there to starve.

From this square the way led to my friend's lodgings through a long, steep, and narrow street: the new scenes of horror I met with here, exceed all description; nothing could be heard but sighs and groans; I did not meet with a soul in the passage who was not bewailing the death of his nearest relations and dearest friends, or the loss of all his substance; I could hardly take a single step without treading on the dead, or the dying: in some places lay coaches, with their passengers, horses, and riders, *almost* crushed in pieces; here, mothers with infants in their arms; there, ladies richly dressed, priests, friars, gentlemen, mechanics, either in the same condition, or just expiring; some had their backs or thighs broken, others vast stones on their breasts; some lay almost

buried in the rubbish, and crying out in vain to the passengers for succour were left to perish with the rest.

At length I arrived at the spot opposite to the house where my friend, for whom I was so anxious, resided; and finding this, as well as the contiguous buildings, thrown down (which made me give him over for lost), I now thought of nothing else but saving my own life in the best manner I could; and in less than an hour got to a public-house, kept by one Morley, near the English burying-ground, about half a mile from the city, where I still remain, with a great number of my countrymen, as well as Portuguese, in the same wretched circumstances, having almost ever since lain on the ground, and never once withn doors, with scarcely any covering to defend me from the inclemency of the night air, which at this time is exceeding sharp and piercing.—Perhaps you may think the present doleful subject here concluded; but, alas! the horrors of the first of November are sufficient to fill a volume. As soon as it grew day, another scene presented itself little less shocking than those already described—the whole city appeared in a blaze, which was so bright that I could easily see to read by it. It may be said without exaggeration, it was on fire at least in an hundred different places at once, and thus continued burning for six days together, without intermission, or the least attempt being made to stop its progress.

It went on consuming every thing the earthquake had spared, and the people were so dejected and terrified, that few or none had courage enough to venture down, to save any part of their substance; every one had his eyes turned towards the flames, and stood looking on with silent grief, which was only interrupted by the cries and shrieks of women and children calling on the saints and angels for succour, whenever the earth began to tremble; which was so often this night, and indeed I may say ever since, that the tremors, more or less, did not cease for a quarter of an hour together. I could never learn that this terrible fire was owing to any subterraneous eruption, as some reported, but to three causes, which all concurring at the same time, will naturally account for the prodigious havoc it made. The first of November being All Saints Day, a high festival among the Portuguese, every altar in every church and chapel (some of which have more than twenty) was illuminated with a number of wax tapers and lamps, as customary; these setting fire to the curtains and timber-work that fell with the shock, the

conflagration soon spread to the neighbouring houses, and being there joined with the fire in the kitchen chimnies, increased to such a degree, that it might easily have destroyed the whole city, tho' no other cause had concurred, especially as it met with no interruption.

But what would appear incredible to you, were the fact less public and notorious, is, that a gang of hardened villains, who had been confined, and got out of prison when the wall fell, at the first shock, were busily employed in setting fire to those buildings which stood some chance of escaping the general destruction. I cannot conceive what could have induced them to this hellish work, except to add to the horror and confusion, that they might, by this means, have the better opportunity of plundering with security. But there was no necessity for taking this trouble, as they might certainly have done their business without it, since the whole city was so deserted before night, that I believe not a soul remained in it except those execrable villains, and others of the same stamp. It is possible some among them might have had other motives besides robbing; as one in particular being apprehended (they say he was a Moor, condemned to the gallies\*) confessed at the gallows, that he had set fire to the King's Palace with his own hand; at the same time glorying in the action, and declaring with his last breath, that he hoped to have burnt all the Royal Family. It is likewise generally believed that Mr. Bristow's house, which was an exceeding strong edifice, built on vast stone arches, and had stood the shocks without any great damage, further than what I have mentioned, was consumed in the same manner. The fire in short, by some means or other, may be said to have destroyed the whole city, at least every thing that was grand or valuable in it. The damage on this occasion is not to be estimated, but you may judge it must have been immense, from the few following particulars.

All the fine tapestry, paintings, plate, Jewels, furniture, &c. of the King's Palace, amounting to many millions, with the rich vestments and costly ornaments of the Patriarchal church adjoining, (where service was performed with no less pomp than that of the Pope's own chapel); all the riches of

the Palace of Braganza, where the crown jewels, and plate of inestimable value, with quantities of the finest silk tapestries, interwoven with gold and silver thread, and hangings of velvet and damask, were kept; all the rich goods and spices in the India Ware-houses under the Palace, those belonging to the merchants of different nations in the opposite Custom-house, as well as those in the merchants own houses, and dispersed among the numerous shops, were utterly consumed, or lost; even those few effects that had the luck of escaping the first flames, found no security in the open spaces they were carried to, being there either burnt with the sparks that fell on every side, or lost in the hurry and confusion people were then in, or (which I knew to have been the case of many persons property) stolen by those abandoned villains, who made their doubly wicked advantage of this general calamity.

With regard to the buildings it was observed, that the solidest, in general, fell the first; among which, besides those already mentioned, were, the Granaries of the public Corn-Market; the great Royal Hospital in the Rocieu; that called the Misericordia, for the maintenance of poor orphan girls, most of whom perished; the fine church and convent of St. Domingo, where was one of the largest and noblest libraries in Europe; the grand church of the Carmelites, supported by two rows of white marble pillars, with the miraculous image of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, who could not save her favourite temple from ruin; the old Cathedral, which was of an excessive thickness; the magnificent church of the regular Canons of St. Augustine, not much unlike our St. Paul's, though not to be compared to it for bigness, and reckoned by connoisseurs the finest piece of architecture in Europe, where lay the bodies of the late King John and several of the Royal Family, whose monuments, by the fall of the cupola, were crushed in pieces; the Castle, or Citadel, wherein the ancient archives and records were deposited; the Prison of the Inquisition, or Holy Office, as it is called, with that of the Limoeira, which was a Palace of the Moorish Kings, over which the supreme court of justice was held for the trying of criminals. In short, it is impossible to enumerate the particular damages in buildings

\* Thirty-four of these wretches were executed in a few days.

† This circumstance seems to favour Dr. Stukeley's opinion, that Earthquakes are, in a great measure, owing to electrical shocks; and I remember, when the Earthquakes were thick in London, that the greatest force was reported to have been perceived by those persons who were placed with their backs near the south wall of the Courts of Chancery and the King's Bench, in Westminster-Hall, where its thickness was said to be not less than seven or eight feet.

only. To say all in one word, every parish church, convent, nunnery, palace, and public edifice, with an infinite number of private houses, were either thrown down, or so miserably shattered, that it was rendered dangerous to pass by them. As to the people who lost their lives on this occasion, to say nothing of those who were crushed to death in their own houses, in some of which no less than forty persons were killed, (as a family lived on every floor) either meeting with immediate death, or having had their limbs broken by the fall of the stones in the streets; you may easily judge what prodigious numbers must have perished in the churches and convents, as the first shock happened at high mass, when they were assembled at their devotions. I have already given you some instances, and you may judge of the rest by what follows.

In the large convent of St. Francis, which consisted of near three hundred friars, the roof fell down as they were singing in the choir, and at the same time a high gallery over the west door fronting the great altar, and buried all, except about eighteen of the community, with the numerous congregation below. In the monastery of Santa Clara, one hundred and fifty of the nuns, with their waiting-women; in that of the Calvario, which stands in the road leading to Belem, most of the nuns then in the choir, as well as a great part of the congregation in the body of the church, shared the same fate. The English nunnery was likewise thrown down, but whether any were killed I cannot learn. In the convent of the Trinity, I am credibly informed, above fifteen hundred were killed. Those in every other church and chapel suffered in proportion. In the prison of Lirocira, near four hundred were crushed by the sudden falling down of a wall, though the greatest villains there escaped to do further mischief.

The whole number of persons that perished, including those who were burnt, or afterwards crushed to death whilst digging in the ruins, is supposed, on the lowest calculation, to amount to more than sixty thousand; and though the damage in other respects cannot be computed, yet you may form some idea of it, when I assure you, that this extensive and opulent city is now nothing but a vast heap of ruins, that the rich and poor are at present upon a level; some thousands of families which but the day before had been easy in their circumstances, being now scattered about in the fields, wanting every convenience of life, and finding none able to relieve them.

Amidst such scenes of universal affliction, the fate of individuals may seem of too little

consequence to be taken notice of; however, I cannot forbear mentioning two or three instances, especially as I was acquainted with the unhappy sufferers, and believe you had some knowledge of them. The first is of Mrs. Perichon, who running out of her house at the beginning of the shock, in company with her husband, whom she followed at a small distance, was buried under the ruins of a building, which suddenly fell down before he perceived it; and when he looked back expecting to find her near him, there was not the least appearance of her, and to attempt any search in such a place, would have been only exposing his own life. The second is of a Mr. Vincent, who had been absent from Lisbon a considerable time, at a town called Martinico, eighteen leagues from Lisbon; but his ill fate prompted him to come to this city, at which he arrived upon the evening of the fatal day, in order to partake of some diversions; but he never left the house he slept in, being suddenly crushed to death before he was dressed, and buried in the ruins, which is the only tomb he is ever like to have; for though his friends, after many fruitless searches, discovered, as they supposed, the remains of his body, they found them so putrid, broken, and scattered, that it was impossible to remove them. The last case is still more lamentable; it is of a young lad, brother to Mr. Holford of London, remarkable for his modesty and affable behaviour: he was walking through one of the streets near the front door of a parish church when the first shock happened, at which time he had both his legs broken by the fall of a large stone: in this miserable condition he lay some time, in vain beseeching the terrified passengers to take some pity. At length a tender-hearted Portuguese, moved by his cries, took him up in his arms, and carried him into the church, as imagining this a safer place than the open street: at this instant, the second shock entirely blocked up the door, and the body of the church being soon all on fire, the lad was burnt alive, with his generous assistant, and many other poor wretches, who hoped to have found there some shelter.

A few days after the first consternation was over, I ventured down into the city, by the safest ways I could pick out, to see if there was a possibility of getting any thing out of my lodgings; but the ruins were now so augmented by the late fire, that I was so far from being able to distinguish the individual spot where the house stood, that I could not even distinguish the street, amidst such mountains of stones and rubbish which rose on every side. Some days after, I ventured down again with several porters, who, having

long long pined in these parts of the town, were well acquainted with the situation of particular houses. By their assistance, I at last discovered the spot; but was soon convinced, to dig for any thing here, besides the danger of such an attempt, would never answer the expence; and what further induced me to lay aside all thoughts of the matter, was the sight of the ruins still smoking; from whence I knew for certain, that those things I set the greatest value on, must have been irrecoverably lost in the fire.

On both the times when I attempted to make this fruitless search, especially the first, there came such an intolerable stench from the dead bodies, that I was ready to faint away; and though it did not seem so great this last time, yet it had like to have been more fatal to me, as I contracted a fever by it, but of which, God be praised, I soon got the better. However, this made me so cautious for the future, that I avoided passing near certain places, where the stench was so excessive that people began to dread an infection. A gentleman told me, that going into the town a few days after the earthquake, he saw several bodies lying in the streets, some horribly mangled, as he supposed, by the dogs; others half burnt; some quite roasted; and that in certain places, particularly near the doors of churches, they lay in vast heaps, piled one upon another. You may guess at the prodigious havoc which must have been made, by the single instance I am going to mention: There was an high arched passage, like one of our old city gates, fronting the west door of the ancient cathedral: on the left hand was the famous church of St. Antonio, and on the right some private houses, several stories high. The whole area surrounded by all these buildings, did not much exceed one of our small courts in London. At the first shock numbers of people who were then passing under the arch, fled into the middle of this area for shelter: those in the two churches, as many as could possibly get out, did the same: at this instant the arched gate-way, with the fronts of the two churches and contiguous buildings, all inclining one towards another with the sudden violence of the shock, fell down, and buried every soul as they were standing here crowded together. They have been employed now for several days past in taking up the dead bodies, which are carried out into the neighbouring fields; but the greater part still remain under the rubbish, nor do I think

it would be safe to remove them, even though it were practicable, on account of the stench: the King, they say, talks of building a new city at Belem\*, but be this as it will, it is certain he will have no thoughts of rebuilding the old, until those bodies have lain long enough to be consumed.

I shall mention only one circumstance more relating to this dreadful affair, as there appeared something very extraordinary in it. One Mr. Burmaster, a Hamburg merchant of this place, had received a letter from his partner at Hamburg, advising him to remove a large quantity of flax, and other valuable effects, from the house he then resided in, to several distant warehouses in different parts of the city, giving as a reason for his desiring him to use this precaution, that he had dreamed for fourteen nights together, the city of Lisbon was all on fire. You may depend on the veracity of the fact, as here related, since Mr. Burmaster publicly shewed this letter to every body. But whether the advice was owing to any supernatural warning, or merely accidental, it was of no manner of signification, as he did not pay the least regard to it; so that his goods shared the same fate with the rest of his neighbours.

Thus, my dear friend, have I given you a genuine though imperfect account of this terrible judgment, which has left so deep an impression on my mind, that I shall never wear it off. I have lost all the money I had by me, and have saved no other cloaths than what I have on my back; but what I regret most, is, the irreparable loss of my books and papers. To add to my present distress, those friends to whom I could have applied on any other occasion, are now in the same wretched circumstances with myself. However, notwithstanding all that I have suffered, I do not think I have reason to despair, but rather, to return my gratefullest acknowledgments to the Almighty, who hath so visibly preserved my life amidst such dangers, where so many thousands perished; and the same good Providence, I trust, will still continue to protect me, and point out some means to extricate myself out of these difficulties.

As the place is in such disorder and confusion, that the administration of justice is put a stop to, and it is not likely that any business will be carried on for some time, I intend to take my passage for England as soon as a convenient opportunity offers.

I am, &c.

\* A fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the north side of the Tajo, about a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city. Here all the ships which sail up the river must bring to; and here they enter the Kings and Queens of Portugal.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

( Continued from Page 360. )

FIFTY FIRST DAY \*.

TUESDAY, June 30.

THE result of their Lordships' deliberation on the questions which Lord Portchester was going to put to the Judges, when he was stopped by the Lord Chancellor, and to discuss which the House adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament, was not communicated to the Managers or the prisoner. As neither of those parties had put the questions, or called for judgment upon them, the whole business was considered as of a nature foreign to the trial, and confined solely to the internal regulations adopted by their Lordships †.

After the usual proclamations, and the appearance of the prisoner, the Lord Chancellor called upon the Managers to proceed.

Mr. Fox then informed the House, that the Managers desired the clerk would read a letter, printed in their Lordships' *Appendix* to the Trial, written by Mr Goring, containing accounts given by Munny Begum of presents made by her to Mr. Hastings, which letter was sent to, and received by the prisoner, whilst he was Governor-General.

Mr. Law said, that if the Hon. Manager meant by the production of those accounts to prove that the contents of them were true, he would most certainly object to the admission of them in evidence.

Mr. Fox said, that whatever might be the use which he intended to make of the accounts, he had an undoubted right to give them in evidence. The question whether they were admissible or not, came now too late; for their Lordships had already admitted them, and caused them to be printed with the rest of the evidence: they were actually before the House. To support his opi-

nion by the highest authority, he said, that on the eleventh day of the Trial, the 29th of February 1788, the consultation in which the letter that he now wanted to produce was recorded, was given in evidence to prove an article in a different charge from that which was at present under the consideration of the House. To save time, a part only of the consultation was read, because it was very long; but their Lordships had caused the whole of it to be printed as read.

He remembered well, he said, an observation that was made at that time by the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, for whose opinion he at all times entertained a very great respect, but more particularly when it was given in a solemn and public manner, so as to be placed beyond the possibility of misconception or misrepresentation. The observation to which he alluded would, he said, be decisive on the present occasion.

When some objection was made by the Counsel for the prisoner relative to the consultation, in which the accounts that the Managers wanted this day to produce, were entered, the noble and learned Lord making use of an expression undoubtedly very strong, but not more strong than true, said, "that though only a part of the consultation was read, the whole of it was before the House; and the Lords could not, even if they would, shut their eyes to it, but must suffer either party to read any part of it, for the paper in question was actually in evidence."

This *dictum* of the learned Lord, whose opinion necessarily carried weight with it, received additional weight from the publicity with which it had been delivered. For undoubtedly opinions delivered publicly always carried with

\* The *Forty-Third Day* is printed by mistake in page \*124, for the *Forty-Fourth*. The Reader is desired to correct that, as well as the error in the subsequent days, in pages 186, 275, 277, 355, 358, 360.

† The substance of the determination of the Lords on the preceding day (June 29), after going into a Committee "to enquire into the usual method of putting questions to the Judges, and receiving their answer in judicial proceedings," reading a great number of precedents, and a long debate, was, "That the proceedings on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. had been regular, and conformable to precedent in all trials of a similar nature."



them more authority than those that were given in *private*. Nothing contributed more to maintain the *purity* of a Judge's character, than a *public* delivery of his opinions; for in that case they were given subject to the *comments*, the *praises*, or the *censures* of the *public*; and therefore a Judge so delivering opinions, and under the apprehension of public censure, would always take care to weigh well every *dictum* which he knew he could not lay down without being liable to see himself arraigned for it at the tribunal of public opinion.

The *dictum* of the learned Lord which he had just quoted had been canvassed, and made the subject of public comment; but he believed there was not a man who had heard it, who had not declared it to be founded in law and in reason.

Mr. Law remarked, that the consultation in which the accounts in question were entered, contained many extraneous matters, in no degree connected with the article of impeachment then before their Lordships; and therefore he could not see any ground on which those parts of the consultation which were foreign to this article could be offered in evidence, except on that of *contiguity*, or because they were in the same book. But as this would be a bad ground, or rather no ground, he thought that the House would adhere to the general rule of law observed in all courts; which was, that when a Counsel suffered a paper to be read, in which there were articles that might be considered as foreign to the point in issue, or of a nature that would, and ought to render them inadmissible in evidence, the consent of the Counsel should be taken with this limitation and reservation, "that he should afterwards be at liberty to object to the reading of such parts of the paper as he should conceive to be irrelevant."

The accounts which the Hon. Managers wanted to introduce by reading the consultation in question, had been already offered four times to their Lordships, and as often declared by them to be inadmissible. And they were so in their very nature; for they were not made out, or given under the sanction and obligation of an oath.

Mr. Fox observed, that there was no part of the learned Counsel's speech which called for an answer: he said

that he would, however, make one remark upon a single part of it. The learned Counsel had said, that the only ground on which the Managers could desire that every part of the consultation should be read, in which he would insinuate there were many points that were irrelevant, was that of *contiguity*. In answer to this he would say, that the Managers desired that a part of the consultation might be read now, because the *whole* of it had been already declared by their Lordships to be in evidence.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the general rule of practice was, that if a paper containing both relevant and irrelevant matter was admitted by the Court, the bare admission of it did not preclude either party from stating, in a later stage of the business, any objection that might occur to the parts which should be thought to be irrelevant. If he had said any thing on the eleventh day of the trial that militated against this rule, he was certainly wrong. He did not mean, however, to say, that he had given any opinion, or that he meant to give one now, about the relevancy or irrelevancy of any part of the consultation.

Mr. Fox said, he was glad the learned Lord did not make it necessary that he should defend his Lordship's *dictum*, even against his Lordship's opinion. The *dictum* was founded, as he had said before, in law and in reason, and was so *self-evident*, that it needed no defence.

Mr. Burke observed, that no *dictum* of any Judge was ever more defensible; but he would imitate the prudent caution of his Hon. Colleague, and not presume to defend a doctrine, which the learned Lord who had delivered it was so much better able to defend. He had read of a Frenchman who, being at Venice, defended the government of that republic against the censure which some other foreigner was bestowing upon it. The next day he was taken up and carried before some of the Senators, who reprimanded him for having presumed to undertake the defence of a government which knew best how to defend itself. They then ordered a curtain to be drawn up, and shewed to the astonished Frenchman the dead body of the person with whom he had had the conversation for which he had been apprehended. The body was hanging

hanging by the neck. One of the Senators then said to the Frenchman, "This man has been hanged for having dared to censure the government of Venice, and you shall be hanged if ever you presume again to undertake its defence." Warned by such a lesson, Mr. Burke said he would not attempt to take out of the hands of the learned Lord the defence of a doctrine to which no one was so equal as the learned Lord himself.

The Lord Chancellor then framed the question which he was to put to the House for their opinion—and he stated it thus: "The consultation having been once read, and no objection having been made to it at the time by the Counsel for the defendant, are the Counsel thereby barred ever after from making any objection to any part of it?"

Mr. Fox said, this was not the ground on which the Managers desired that a particular part of the consultation might be read—the true ground was, that it was already in evidence before their Lordships; that it had been entered by them as *read*, though for shortness, a *part* of it only had been in reality read; that it having been so entered, the Managers now desired no more, than that what had been indistinctly read before, might this day be read accurately, distinctly, and at length.

The Lord Chancellor then framed the question this way—"A *part* of the consultation having been admitted and read, are the Managers entitled from that circumstance to read the *whole*?"

Mr. Fox said, he was extremely sorry that the learned Lord did not understand him. The question as then framed by his Lordship was precisely the reverse of what he had said. He did not say that because a *part* had been read, he might read the *whole*; but that the *whole* having been read already, and being in evidence before the House, he might be now at liberty to read a *part* of that whole. He grounded his claim upon the well-known axiom—*omne majus continet minus*.

Mr. Law was framing the question another way, which would make it an intricate question of *law*, when

Mr. Fox said, he did not as yet stand upon a question of *law*, but merely a question of *fact*.—The way in which he would frame it was, he said, the most simple imaginable, and would enable their Lordships to determine it

in a moment.—It was thus: "The whole of the consultation having been entered as read already, are the Managers at liberty now to read a part of it?"

The question being thus framed, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament to take it into consideration.

In about half an hour they returned, and then the Lord Chancellor told the Managers, that he was commanded by the Lords to inform them, that upon enquiry they found the Managers had inaccurately stated the case, for that their Lordships had ordered nothing to be entered in the Trial as *read*, that had not actually been read; and they at the same time ordered that such parts of papers as had not actually been read, should be printed in an *Appendix*, and not in the body of the Trial.

Mr. Fox said, that if the Managers had been mistaken in point of *fact*, the mistake was very natural; for the learned Lord had himself declared from the woolsack, and his words appeared in the account printed by the authority of their Lordships, that the very paper (which the Managers wanted this day to read) was actually in evidence.

Mr. Burke remarked, that the Managers had reason to complain that a judgment of the House having been given in their favour last year, by which it was declared that this very consultation was actually in evidence before the House; the Managers wanting now to read a *part* of that consultation, were deprived of the benefit of it, and told now that the whole of the paper was not in evidence.

Earl Stanhope rose, as he said, to set the Hon. Manager right. No judgment of the House, he said, had declared the paper in question to be in evidence. The judgments of the House were known by its *resolutions*. The opinion of any individual Lord, however weighty it might be, and however high his rank was not to be considered as a judgment of the House.

Mr. Burke thanked the noble Lord for the trouble he had taken to set him right. The distinction made by his Lordship was just and proper: he would allow him, however, at the same time, to observe, that when the noble and learned Lord who presided in that House declared, that a paper was in evidence, and emphatically said their Lordships could not shut their eyes

against it ; and the House hearing this declaration, and without any objection acquiescing in it, it was very natural for the Managers, who knew not upon what principles their Lordships acted or decided, to consider such a judgment of the noble and learned Lord as the JUDGMENT of the HOUSE.

Mr. Fox still desired that the papers which he had mentioned at first might be read. The ground on which he did this was different from that on which their Lordships had just decided. The new ground was, that he was entitled to read those papers, because their Lordships had caused them to be printed in their Appendix.

The Lord President of the Council (the Earl of Camden) said, that their Lordships had ordered every thing that had been received in evidence to be printed in the Trial ; but that such parts as had not been read, had been arranged by the clerks, and put into an Appendix. The Managers therefore, in order to entitle themselves to read any part, because it appeared in the *Appendix*, ought to shew that it had been placed there by order of the House.

Mr. Fox said, this doctrine would place the Managers in a most curious situation indeed. For whenever they should desire that a part of their Lordships' *Appendix* should be read, the Counsel for the prisoner, and the Managers, must engage in a very singular contest indeed ; they must argue, not a question of LAW, whether such a paper ought to be admitted in evidence, but a question of FACT—whether their Lordships had ordered it to be printed ? This surely their Lordships could determine without any debate upon it at the bar.

Having said this, he begged leave to state the reasons which he thought should induce the House to suffer the paper printed in the *Appendix* to be read.—He had always heard that there were two kinds of evidence which ought not to be received : one, which from the very nature of it ought to be considered as incredible ; the other, which from certain circumstances it was not thought safe to trust to the eyes or ears of the Jury or Judges. But this day a third kind of evidence had been suggested, namely, that which was not incredible—which it was not unsafe to trust to the eyes or ears of the

Judges, for it had been printed by their order, and for their use and perusal, but which, notwithstanding all this, was not to be received in evidence.

If the paper in question was not fit for the Judges to see or to hear, why had it been printed by their order ? If it ought not to be received, it ought not to have been printed. But as it had been printed, it was not unfit for the Judges to read, and therefore it ought to be received this day, and read at the desire of the Managers.

Mr. Burke observed, that an *epilogue* was generally considered as of some use : it contained either *point* or *instruction*. If it happened to contain *neither*, it was useless ; and the time bestowed in the composition of it was thrown away and lost.

The APPENDIX printed by the order of their Lordships might be considered, if not absolutely evidence, at least as an *epilogue* to the Trial. It must be supposed then to be of *some* use, and that what their Lordships had directed their clerks to compile, and cause to be printed, was fit to be read, and to throw some light upon the trial. If it was unfit to be read, and was of no use, then it was a waste of the public money to print it ; and it was foolish and absurd to make, at a great expence, a compilation of things which were of no use ; for it was a true maxim—

#### STULTUS labor INEPTIARUM.

Either then this appendix was a compilation of papers (made under the authority of the clerks of the House) which ought to be read, or ought not to be read. If they ought to be read, then there was no real objection to the reading of the papers called for by the Managers. If they ought not to be read, then the *Appendix* was fit only to be burnt.

Earl Stanhope rose to speak to order. He said it was not fit that the House should suffer the Hon. Manager to speak in such a manner of *its orders*. It was not an *orderly* or respectful language to say what had been done by the *order* of their Lordships, *was fit only to be burnt*.

Lord Portchester called the noble Earl to order. He said, the Hon. Manager had been speaking all the time of the *Appendix*, which had not been made out under the *authority* or *orders* of the House.

Mr.

Mr. Fox said he feared the nature of the *Appendix* was not properly understood. He, for his own part, considered it as a very important paper; and which derived its importance from this very circumstance,—that it had been compiled by the order of the House, to inform and instruct their Lordships in points respecting the trial, and to enable them to do justice between the public and the prisoner. If he did not view the *Appendix* in that light, he would certainly agree with his Hon. Colleague, that it was a very useless compilation, made without cause, at a great and unnecessary expence; that it had occasioned shameful waste of public money; and that if it was not fit timber to be used in the edifice of justice, it ought to be cut down and cast into the fire. The proceedings of this day, he said, had taught him a lesson, which he would not forget during the remainder of the trial. Hitherto he had, for the saving of time, and for the greater dispatch of business, contented himself with causing *parts* of papers to be read, under the idea that the *whole* was to be entered as read; and that every one was to be precluded from urging any objection to the reading of the whole, or any part of them, in any future stage of the trial, to which such reading might apply. But this day he found that an attempt was made to bar him from re-reading any more of those papers than what was entered of them in the body of the Trial, as having been actually read: so that he must make out fresh ground at every paragraph that he might wish to have read, over and above what appeared to have been entered in the body of the Trial. In consequence of this proceeding, much as he wished to spare the time of the Court, of the Managers, and of the Prisoner himself, he was resolved that whenever he should offer any other paper in evidence, to cause the *whole* of it to be read, however long it should be.

Lord Stanhope was going to make a speech in reply, when

The Earl of Hopetoun reminded his Lordship, that Westminster-Hall was not the place where the *Lords* should debate, and moved that their Lordships should adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament. Their Lordships accordingly adjourned to consider, whether the paper called for by Mr. Fox ought to be read upon this ground—that it was printed in the *Appendix*.

After the Lords had debated some time to determine whether the passage in their Lordships' *Appendix*, offered in evidence by the Managers, ought to be read, they returned to Westminster Hall, and informed the parties interested in the question, that the Lords had resolved, that the bare circumstance of a paper having been printed in the *Appendix*, was not a ground for its being received and read in evidence.

Mr. Burke then observed, that there was *another* ground on which he could entitle himself to read the paper in question; which was, that this paper was connected with the letter of Munny Begum, which was already in evidence. To prove that this was the case, and that Mr. Hastings himself had acted as if he considered it in that light, he desired that the minutes of a consultation held on the 13th of July, 1775, might be read. In those minutes, he said, their Lordships would find that Mr. Barwell had moved, that the whole of the proceedings, in consequence of the commission given to Mr. Goring, should be inserted in the general letter to the Court of Directors, and that they would find at the same time, that Mr. Hastings himself had seconded this motion. It would appear from the minute entered by Mr. Hastings, when he seconded the motion, that he thought every part of those proceedings was necessary to his own justification, and on that account he wished the whole should be inserted in the general letter to the Court of Directors. The Managers, Mr. Burke observed, were doing no more in offering the papers in question to their Lordships, than Mr. Hastings had desired; nay, he had claimed it as a *right*, as a debt due to a man under accusation, that what he conceived to be necessary to his defence should be laid before those in whom he acknowledged the power of condemning or acquitting him was lodged.

Mr. Law said, that Mr. Hastings did not appear to have been any other way connected with the papers in question, than that he had transmitted them to Europe; and their Lordships had already determined that the bare act of *transmission* was not sufficient to make the paper transmitted competent evidence against the person transmitting.

To weigh this objection, the Lords adjourned to the Chamber of Parliament.

## FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, July 2.

As soon as the Peers were seated, and the Prisoner appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor informed the Managers, that the resolution of their Lordships was, that the Minutes of Council offered in evidence on Tuesday last, ought not to be read.

Mr. Burke no longer insisting on this point, informed their Lordships, that he was going to give in evidence the minutes of a consultation of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, held the 31st of July, 1775. The use he intended to make of this evidence, was to overturn a defence set up by Mr. Hastings, when he was charged with having appointed Munny Begum, Rajah Gourda's, and others, to succeed to the different offices from which he had improperly and unjustly removed Mohammed Reza Khan. Mr. Hastings had said, in his defence, that these appointments had been made by the Nabob himself, who had by letter to the Governor-General urged his right to the management of his own affairs, and the appointment of his own officers;—a right which, the Prisoner said, naturally belonged to a SOVEREIGN PRINCE, and which *he* could not, without injustice, dispute or deny. —Mr. Burke said, that all this would appear from the minutes which he was going to give in evidence, to be a mere *pretence*, to clothe a corrupt act of his own with the name and authority of the Nabob; for their Lordships would find that the Nabob was a mere *cypher*; that he had no authority in Bengal; that he was a mere creature of the Company, depending upon them for his daily subsistence, and incapable of doing any act of power whatever without the consent of the Company.

Their Lordships, he said, would find this a description of the Nabob's situation, drawn by the very man who had since presumed to describe him as a SOVEREIGN PRINCE—by Mr. Hastings, who had given this description upon OATH in an AFFIDAVIT sworn in Bengal.

The history of the transaction which produced the *affidavit* was this:—Nundcomar having charged the Governor-General with the receipt of bribes, the latter caused Nundcomar and Roy Radachurn to be indicted for a *conspiracy*. Roy Radachurn was at that time Vakeel, or Ambassador from the

Nabob of Bengal, to the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta; and in *that character* he claimed the PRIVILEGES which the *law of nations* gives to *Ministers* from SOVEREIGN Princes resident at foreign Courts, and which screen their persons from arrests and trials for misdemeanors.—This claim brought into discussion the actual situation of the Vakeel's PRINCIPAL, the Nabob of Bengal.

Mr. Burke having premised this, defined that the minutes of the consultation of the 31st of July, 1775, might be read. They were read accordingly. When the reading clerk had got as far as the place where the affidavit of Mr. Hastings was entered, Mr. Law asked, If what they were going to produce was the *original* affidavit?—The answer was in the negative. He then said, that the Managers must shew some grounds to intitle them to read it.—Mr. Burke said, that it appeared in the minutes of consultation signed by the Prisoner, and transmitted to him by the Court of Directors.—Mr. Law remarked, that he might be warranted in contending that this copy of an affidavit ought not to be received in evidence: however, it was not his intention to make any further opposition.

The affidavit was then read, and it appeared very clearly from it that the Nabob of Bengal was, in the opinion of Mr. Hastings, nothing LESS than a SOVEREIGN Prince, and that the whole of the government of his country was in the hands of the East-India Company; upon whom the Nabob himself was in a state of absolute dependance.

It appeared also from the minutes of the 31st of July, 1775, that the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, having over-ruled the plea put in by Roy Radachurn, that as a Minister of the Nabob he was not amenable to the English laws, and having declared the Nabob not to be a SOVEREIGN Prince, and not to be capable of investing any one with the character of AMBASSADOR, Mr. Francis, then a Member of the Council, stated many inconveniences that might arise from this decision of the Judges, and observed that it might expose the Company to the danger of wars with foreign powers, who might recognize the Nabob for Sovereign of Bengal, and make treaties with him.

Mr.

Mr. Hastings on this occasion entered a minute, in which he endeavoured to shew that there was no ground for the dangers apprehended by Mr. Francis; and the ground he took was to shew, that when Mr. Hastings called the Nabob a Sovereign, he gave him an appellation which he knew did not belong to him. For in that minute he stated that the French, and all other European nations connected with India, knew very well that the government of Bengal was substantially and really in the Company, and by no means in the Nabob; and that M<sup>rs</sup> Chevalier, the French Governor, had always said, that if any thing was done contrary to subsisting treaties, by the Nabob or any of his people, it was to the Company, and not to the Nabob, that he would apply for redress, and that it was from the *former*, and not from the *latter*, that he would expect it.

Mr. Burke desired next that an affidavit made by Mr. George Vansittart, to the same effect with that made by Mr. Hastings, might be read.

Mr. Law said, he could not see how an affidavit, with which Mr. Hastings was in no degree connected, could be evidence against him. And even if it could be so in its nature, where was the proof that this affidavit had been made by Mr. Vansittart?

Mr. Burke replied, that the proof of the affidavit would be very easily supplied by the gentleman who read it. But as this objection had not been foreseen, no notice had been given to Mr. Vansittart to attend.—(This gentleman is a Member of Parliament, but was not present when this circumstance was mentioned.) Mr. Burke said, that the object of the Managers in wishing to read Mr. Vansittart's affidavit was to shew, that in the opinion of persons thoroughly acquainted with the government of Bengal, and the situation of the Nabob, the power and authority of the country resided not in the latter, but in the Company. However, as Mr. Vansittart was not in court, the Managers would postpone for the present the reading of his affidavit; and desired that certain resolutions of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, in the cause of Roy Radachurn, might be read.

But Mr. Law interposed an objection. He said, that in the first place, if the paper called for was a *judgment of a Court of Law*, the *RECORD* of that judgment ought to be produced. In

the next place, the Hon. Manager ought to shew that the *parties to that judgment* were *parties in the present cause*; for it was a rule of law, that a judgment in a cause *inter Alios Acta*, could be given in evidence on an issue between parties that were strangers to that judgment; and unless the judgment could be *reciprocally* used by both parties, it could not be received as evidence. Their Lordships, he hoped, therefore, would not suffer this judgment to be given in evidence in this trial.—The parties to the judgment were the King and the Roy Radachurn; the parties to the present trial were the Commons of Great Britain and Mr. Hastings; consequently the parties in the causes were not the same, and therefore neither of them ought to be suffered to give this judgment in evidence.

Mr. Burke said, he was surprised to hear a learned Gentleman lay down, in the hearing of so many of his own profession, and of the Judges of England, so untenable and indefensible a proposition as this.—That no judgment of a court of law could be given in any case, or to prove any particular or collateral matter, unless the parties interested in that collateral matter were parties to the judgment offered in evidence. This doctrine, he contended, could not be sustained for a moment, because it went to establish a principle that would overturn all law. The use which he intended to make of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal was this, and it was an use which he was sure their Lordships would admit to be legal: To shew that the English Judges at Calcutta, who had taken pains to make themselves acquainted with the nature of the Nabob's real situation, had, after a solemn argument, determined that he was NOT a SOVEREIGN Prince, and was, in fact, NOTHING in the STATE. The application which he intended to make of this decision, was to destroy the pretence set up by Mr. Hastings, who, when (contrary to his duty and his orders from home) he moved Mohammed Reza Khan, and parcelled out his places among Munny Begum, Rajah Gourda's, and others, falsely alledged, that the appointment of these persons was not *his* act, but the act of the Nabob of Bengal, who as the Sovereign of the country had a RIGHT, and had claimed and exercised it, to manage his own affairs, and appoint Ministers of State,

State, and Ministers of Justice, in his own dominions.

Their Lordships would see by the decision of the Judges, that this RIGHT of SOVEREIGNTY was not to be found in the Nabob; and that his right to appoint Ministers of State, and of Justice, was nowhere to be found but in the wretched defence set up by Mr. Hastings, to cover the *corruption* from which this appointment had flowed, and who had violated his duty to the Company, and the positive orders of the Company.

For this purpose, the judgment of the Supreme Court might be adduced in evidence, though it might have been given in a cause *inter Alios adu.* But the learned Gentleman knew very well that this cause was not of that description; for Mr. Hastings was not in the legal sense of the word a STRANGER to that judgment, but a *party* to it.—The learned Gentleman had indeed endeavoured to prove that he was not a party to it, by calling the cause in the name of the King against Roy Radachurn.—But this was a shift to which nothing but the poverty of his cause could have driven the learned Gentleman. It was true that the prosecution ran in the name of the King; but it was well known that Mr. Hastings was the *real prosecutor*; that it was Mr. Hastings who had preferred the indictment; and that it was for the very purpose of getting rid of the specific charges of bribery and corruption, which the Managers were now endeavouring to bring home to him, that Mr. Hastings had brought the prosecution; and therefore he must in reason, in sense, and in justice, be considered as a *party*, and not a *stranger* to the judgment which the Managers wanted now to give in evidence.

Mr. Law observed, that if the judgment given by the Supreme Court was to be considered in the light only of an opinion of persons intimately acquainted with the nature of the Nabob's situation, he did not see how Mr. Hastings could be affected by it.

The Lord Chancellor asked whether Mr. Hastings had acted upon that opinion?

Mr. Burke replied, that he had, as appeared from his minute in answer to that of Mr. Francis.

Mr. Burke having read, as part of his speech, the title of what had hitherto been called the judgment of the Court, it appeared that in the Company's

books it was called *Resolutions* of the Judges in the case of Roy Radachurn.

Mr. Law observed, that this did not appear now to be a *judgment* of the Court, but merely a declaration of an opinion on a *collateral* point.

Mr. Burke said, that it was substantially a *judgment* upon the plea put in by Roy Radachurn, to the JURISDICTION of the Court, from which he maintained that he was exempted by his public character of Ambassador from the Nabob of Bengal.

The Lord Chancellor finding Mr. Law persist in his objection, took down as nearly as he could, the question on which Mr. Burke and the Counsel were at issue—which was, Whether a kind of interlocutory judgment given in an English Court at Calcutta, in the cause as already described, could be given in evidence in the present issue between the Commons and Mr. Hastings?

Mr. Burke informed the Lord Chancellor, that it was not only the *judgment* that he wanted to give in evidence, but also the speeches delivered by two of the Judges, containing the reasons that had determined them to concur in the judgment.

The Lord Chancellor having taken down the substance of the arguments on both sides, the House adjourned at three o'clock to the Chamber of Parliament, where their Lordships debated till near five o'clock, when the following question was put to the Judges:

“Whether the paper delivered to Sir Elijah Impey on the 7th of July 1775, in the Supreme Court, to the Secretary of the Supreme Council, in order to be transmitted to the Council as the Resolution of the Court, in respect to the claims made for Roy Radachurn, on account of his being Vackee of the Nabob Moharek al Dowlah, and which paper was the subject of the deliberation of the Council on the 31st of July 1775, Mr. Hastings being there present, and was by them transmitted to the Court of Directors as a ground for such instructions from the Court of Directors as the occasion might seem to require, may be admitted as evidence of the actual state and situation of the Nabob with reference to the English Government?”

The Judges having demanded time to consider the question, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them that they had adjourned the further proceedings in the trial of Mr. Hastings to Tuesday.

## FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Managers and Counsel, that the above paper, which had been offered in evidence on Thursday last, ought to be read.

The paper was accordingly read, and it appeared that in the opinion of the THREE Judges (and there were no more present at the time in the Supreme Court) the Nabob was not in a situation which could entitle him to appoint such Ministers as could be considered in the light of Ambassadors, or entitled to those privileges which, by the law of nations, as well as of particular states, were allowed to the Representatives of Sovereign Princes.

Sir Elijah Impey, one of the three Judges who decided upon the claim of Roy Radachurn, said, that the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob of Bengal, which Roy Radachurn had produced for the purpose of proving that the Nabob was a Sovereign Prince, and recognized as such by the Company, so far from proving any such thing, amounted to a complete surrender of the Sovereignty of Bengal to the Company by that Prince.

Sir Elijah Impey further observed, in giving his opinion, that from the evidence laid before the Court on this occasion, it was manifest that the revenue of Bengal was collected by the Company, and not by the Nabob. That all the establishments in the household of that Prince were under the controul of the Company, by whom the persons who filled all those offices were nominated and appointed. That the Nabob had no other revenue for his support, than that which was allowed and paid to him by the Company. In a word, that though the pomp and pageantry of a court were not taken from him, he had nothing left of the *reality* or *substance* of ROYALTY or SOVEREIGNTY; and therefore the Court could not endure that the *empty* name of Nabob should be thrust in between a *delinquent* and the *law*.

Mr. Justice Le Maitre, another of the Judges, said shortly, that he would not treat *indistinctly* a subject that the Supreme Council of Bengal had thought proper to refer to the Judges for their opinion; at the same time he declared he did not know how to treat it *seriously*.

The Supreme Council had sent to  
VOL. XVI.

the Supreme Court of Judicature the Memorial delivered to the Board in the name of Roy Radachurn, in which the claim to the privileges of an Ambassador was asserted by the memorialist.—On that claim the Supreme Council desired the opinion of the Judges.

Mr. Justice Hyde, the third Judge, said, that as it was clear from evidence that every man in the provinces of the Nabob who was concerned in the collection of the revenues, and every man who made a contract with any European to the amount of more than 500 rupees, was subject and amenable to the English Court of Judicature, it must be admitted that the Nabob did not possess the one great mark of SOVEREIGNTY, —the power of protecting his subjects; and it followed that he who could not protect his subjects from a foreign judicature, even when they were within the limits of his capital or residence, could not bestow upon any one of them a character which could protect them against the laws of England, when violated in a place far removed from the Nabob's residence, and where the English laws alone were known to prevail. The inference was plain and obvious, that such a prince was in reality no more than a *cypher* in the state, and incapable of imparting to any of his servants that character which none but sovereigns can bestow on the character of Ambassador.

Such appeared to be the Prince whom Mr. Hastings and his Counsel had represented as a SOVEREIGN Prince, who had claimed as belonging to him the right of appointing his own ministers and officers of justice, and whose claim could not be justly resisted.

Mr. Burke caused various minutes of consultations in the Supreme Council to be read, from which it appeared that the Nabob having signified by letter, that being then of sufficient age to manage his own affairs, he desired they might be left to his management, and that the Company would leave to him the appointment of his own officers: Mr. Hastings moved in Council, that the Board should comply with the desire of the Nabob.

Mr. Francis resisted the motion, and said, that since the decision of the Supreme Court of Judicature, in the case of Roy Radachurn, in which the situation of the Nabob was so much concerned, it was a matter of very great delicacy to determine upon the request



of that Prince. He moved, therefore, that a copy of the Nabob's letter should be sent to the Court of Directors; and that the Board should wait the pleasure of the Directors, before any answer was returned to the letter.

Mr. Wheeler, another Member of the Council, concurred in opinion with Mr. Francis; and it was finally resolved that no further step should be taken by the Council, until the Court of Directors should have sent them over instructions how to act.

However, in some short time after, Mr. Hastings, who wanted to comply with the requisition of the Nabob, only that *he himself* might have *really* the appointment of all that Prince's ministers and officers, whilst the *nominal* appointment should appear to be in the Nabob, acquiring a majority in the Council by the recovery of Mr. Barwell, who had been indisposed, caused the above resolution to be rescinded, and then got the Council to comply with the Nabob's requisition.

In consequence of this Mohammed Reza Khan was removed, and Munny Begum placed once more at the head of the Nabob's affairs.

The allowance given her by Mr. Hastings was 12,000 rupees a-month, or 14,000*l.* a year, whilst that of the Nabob's *own mother* amounted to only two-thirds of that sum; and to Rajah Gourda's and another person a salary was given, which, together with that of Munny Begum, made the whole 30,000*l.* a-year. This sum was not paid out of the Nabob's allowance, but out of the funds of the Company.

All this appeared to be contrary to the general tenor of the orders sent out by the Court of Directors.

Mr. Burke informed the Lords, that he was going to produce evidence to prove that the appointment of Munny Begum to the management of the Nabob's affairs was followed by the most fatal consequences. The administration of justice was neglected, the police of the country was totally disregarded, and *murders* and *robberies* were daily committed, because there was no police to prevent them, and the laws being *inactive*, impunity followed of course the commission of crimes.

Mr. Law said, he could see no ground on which the evidence offered by the Hon. Manager could be made applicable to the charge then under the consideration of their Lordships. The appoint-

ment of Munny Begum, in 1774, was made a charge against Mr. Hastings: facts which were many years subsequent to that appointment, could not be adduced to prove that the placing of Munny Begum many years before at the head of the Nizamut, was the effect of a corrupt intent in Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Burke insisted, that the facts which he was going to give in evidence were strictly in point, to prove the intent of the prisoner in raising the Begum to this office, to have been corrupt. These facts had come to the knowledge of Mr. Hastings; and yet, so far from having taken any steps to remove the Begum, or to check her for having suffered justice to sleep, that he took every opportunity to shew her that his friendship for her was not to be shaken by her mal-administration.

Mr. Law withdrew his opposition to the evidence.

And then the papers called for by Mr. Burke were read.

Mr. Burke next proved, that Mr. Hastings, not thinking this woman, whom he had so often appointed to various stations, in opposition to the Court of Directors, and to whom he had made such a liberal allowance out of the Company's money, sufficiently rewarded, wrote to the Court of Directors, and recommended her to their liberality. In that letter, which was read, he took the liberty of advising the Company to settle upon her a pension of *one* *lakh* and 10,000 rupees a year. All this he did *after* he knew she had declared that she had given him large bribes.

Mr. Law desired that a letter might be read, from which it would appear that the Court of Directors had since wrote to Lord Cornwallis, ordering his Lordship to enquire into the situation of the Begum, and report whether it appeared to him that she stood in need of a pension.

Mr. Burke said that there was no necessity for the reading of the letter mentioned by the learned Gentleman, as he was ready to acknowledge it had been sent to Lord Cornwallis.

However, in order to obviate the inference that might be drawn from that letter, he said he would prove that Munny Begum stood in no need of a pension, for that she had many very great resources, from which she derived considerable wealth. Those resources, he said, were such as would surprise their Lordships, particularly after

after they had heard the high character which Mr. Hastings had given of her in his recommendatory letter to the Court of Directors, in which he had described her as a woman whose purity the breath of calumny had never dared to sully. This woman of unsullied purity, their Lordships would remember, had been proved by evidence at their bar to have been a *dancing girl* and a *prostitute*: and when he should mention to them one of her extraordinary sources of wealth, they would think she was buffed in those employments only which became a *female*, and the *widow* of a *great Prince*. But not to detain their Lordships any longer, he would inform them that this *paragon of purity*, this Munny Begum, kept the greatest gunshop in all Asia, from the tomb of Mahomet at Mecca to the furthest extremity of country in which the Mahometan religion prevailed.

She carried on a most extensive trade in *spirituous liquors*, and had got into her own hands the monopoly of them in the city of Moorshedabad, the residence of the Nabob and of herself.

In carrying on this trade, so fit for a *woman*, and a person in her situation, she had thrown the revenue of that department of that city into great confusion, for she refused to pay any duty for spirits imported in her name, or, in other words, for almost all the spirits consumed in Moorshedabad. The profit she made by this trade might in some measure be calculated from the decrease in the customs on spirits in that city, which was alarmingly great.

A gentleman, speaking upon this trade carried on by a *female*, had wittily observed, that as it was an opinion among the Mahometans, that *women* have no *souls*, this Lady might have thought proper to take up this trade to shew they were not deficient in *spirit*.

Mr. Law for a while resisted the production of the paper, by which it was to be proved that the Begum carried on this trade in spirits; alledging that as the paper was dated in 1781, it ought not to be admitted in support of a charge founded on an act done in 1774. However, he at last withdrew his opposition; and that the remark which he had just made being taken down as part of the trial, he would no longer oppose the reading of the paper.—It was accordingly read, and proved what Mr. Burke had alledged.

Mr. Burke said he did not intend to

offer any more *written* evidence in support of that part of the charge which *he* had opened. But as Mr. Hastings had said in some minutes which were before their Lordships, that the letters under the hand and seal of the Begum, and the answers which she had sent to queries transmitted to her by Mr. Hastings, had been obtained by Mr. Goring in an unjustifiable manner; as he had asserted that Mr. Goring had *awed* the Begum, and made her lay whatever a dread of him inspired, the Managers thought it proper to call Mr. Goring, for the purpose of proving that he had used no threat or unbecoming influence whatever to procure the letters and answers in question.

Mr. Law said, that if the Managers first produced the minutes entered by Mr. Hastings as evidence against himself, these minutes ought to be considered as the *witnesses* for the prosecution; and therefore the Managers should not be permitted to *disparage* them, by afterwards endeavouring to prove that they were false.

Mr. Burke observed, that this was a paltry argument, far below the dignity of the learned Gentleman who had used it. Their Lordships, he said, would recollect *whence* the Commons derived their evidence—from the records of the East India Company, made up by the culprit himself;—and therefore, as those records were produced by the Managers as *witnesses* for the *prosecution*, they were in fact the *witnesses* of the *prisoner*. The same might be said of the *living* witnesses who had been examined at the bar. There was not one of them, except Mr. Goring, who was not a creature of the prisoner, to whom, with the single exception he had already made, they all owed their fortunes.

Mr. Goring indeed was a witness of a different description; he owed nothing to Mr. Hastings; he was not his creature or dependant; nor did he owe to him a shilling of the fortune he possessed. Mr. Goring, then, was the only person who had yet been examined, who might truly be called the witness of the prosecutors. Between them and this Gentleman there was no other communication or connexion than that which ought to subsist between an *honest witness* and an *honest prosecutor*.

The minutes recorded by Mr. Hastings had been given in evidence by the Managers, that their Lordships might

see what were the *pretences* under which he defended his conduct. But surely it would not be advanced by any man, except the learned Counsel, that because the Managers had given those *pretences* in evidence, they were not to be afterwards at liberty to shew that these *pretences* were *false*.

It was at this time *five* o'clock, and the Lords were going to rise, when Mr. Burke begged leave to inform them, that whenever they should determine that Mr. Goring might be examined, his examination would take up a very short time; and with that examination the Managers intended to close the evidence in support of the charge relative to bribes, which *he* (Mr. Burke) had opened;—and that immediately after Mr. Goring should have been examined, Mr. Anstruther, one of the Managers, would open the remainder of the charge.

Mr. Burke having given this information, their Lordships immediately adjourned.

#### FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

The Lord Chancellor informed the Managers and the Counsel for the Defendant, that their Lordships having taken into consideration the objections stated by the Counsel to the requisition made by the Managers, "that Mr. Goring might be examined," together with the arguments used by the Managers to shew that they were entitled to produce evidence to refute some points contained in minutes of Mr. Hastings already given in evidence, had resolved, "that the questions to which the Hon. Managers wished to obtain answers from Mr. Goring, *ought not to be put*."

Mr. Burke hearing this, said that the Managers submitted to this decision of the House, but could by no means acquiesce with satisfaction in the propriety of it.

The Lord Chancellor interrupting him, said, it was the duty of the House to lay down the *rule* of proceeding.

"I know it, my Lord," replied Mr. Burke; "and it is not less my duty than it is my inclination, to respect any rule which the House may think proper to lay down. I am sure they are anxious to ground their rules upon the soundest principles; and I am convinced they determine from the purest motives. But when the

"precise principles which govern their determinations are not known to me, it is impossible that I should approve what I have no opportunity of knowing. Every act of this House claims my respect; but approbation must be the effect of a thorough knowledge of all the grounds on which an act is established.

"By this determination of your Lordships, the Managers are put in a situation singularly awkward. They have given in evidence certain documents signed and recorded by the prisoner. These documents contain his statements of facts, and assign the motives for his conduct. In laying these documents before your Lordships, the Managers meant only to shew that the prisoner had falsified the transactions to which they related: the Managers intended afterwards to prove that the colourings given by the prisoner to these facts were *false*, and nothing better than *pretences*, to which he had been obliged to resort to conceal his *guilt*, in the transactions to which the Managers alluded, and which, if stated *truly and fairly*, would prove the charges that had been brought against him."

"But now, the Managers find themselves stopped by your Lordships' resolution, which places them exactly in this situation—That they originally gave in evidence certain documents proceeding from the prisoner, with a view afterwards to prove that they contained a false statement of facts, made by the prisoner himself for the purpose of concealing his guilt: but now those documents are to remain uncontradicted; and those very instruments, which were intended as proofs of his crimes, are now to be left as evidence of his innocence.

"Your Lordships' resolution appearing in this point, it is not surprising that it does not give *satisfaction* to the Managers, who nevertheless submit to it with that respect which is due to an act of this House."

Mr. Burke having made this short speech informed their Lordships, that until some *new* ground should occur, on which he might again call upon the House to receive that evidence which from their resolution this day he learnt they were not disposed to admit *now*, he did not intend to offer any more evi-

dence

ence for the present, in support of that part of the charge which he had had the honour of opening to their Lordships.

Mr. Law was proceeding to enter a counter-*protest* against the *protest* which Mr. Burke had entered against the decision of their Lordships, but he was interrupted by

The Lord Chancellor, who observed, that what had been said by the Hon. Manager concerned the *House* only, and not the cause in which the learned Counsel was concerned, which was solely the defence of his client.—Whatever might be the opinion of the Public respecting the decisions of that House, it was the duty of their Lordships to determine according to the dictates of their judgment and their conscience, and to do justice between the accusers and the accused.

Mr. Anstruther informed the House, that his Hon. Colleague having concluded the first part of the charge, it had fallen to *his* lot to open the second. The case which he was now going to make out embraced a variety of objects, and would necessarily lead him into minute details, and discussions of considerable length.

The Lord Chancellor said, he wished to ask the Hon. Manager, whether it was in his power to state to the House, within what time he thought he should be able to conclude both his opening, and the evidence which he meant to adduce in support of it. If he understood right, the part of the charge which he was going to open, was distinct from that which for some time past had occupied the House.

His object in asking the Hon. Manager within what space of time he thought he could bring those points to a conclusion, was to consult the convenience of the Court and of the parties concerned, as far as it could be consulted consistently with public justice. On the one hand, he did not wish to delay the proceedings; and on the other, he would not wish to break them off in the middle of an opening speech. He would be glad, therefore, if the Hon. Manager would inform the House whether he thought that within the space of two or three days he could conclude the evidence which was to follow his speech.

Mr. Anstruther said, that undoubtedly the case which he was about to open, was very distinct from that which had been closed by the Hon. Manager.

It referred to bribes taken by Mr. Hastings in four or five different provinces of Bengal, exclusive of the large sum which he received at Calcutta from Rajah Nobkissen.

These different bribes were so far from being connected with those opened by the other Hon. Manager, that they were not connected with one another; but each of them might form a separate and distinct charge.

In opening the case of these bribes, it would be his duty, he said, to go very much at length into the history of the prisoner's Administration, and to detect the numberless falsehoods in which he had enveloped those acts which were now charged upon him as crimes.

He should have occasion also to shew the many dreadful consequences that had attended, on many occasions, the receipt of several of those bribes; and particularly he should be obliged to go into a minute investigation of a subject which had lately been treated with very indecent levity; he meant the subject of the cruelties exercised by Dehy Sing, in which he would prove such a participation on the part of the prisoner, as would bring home to him the responsibility with which the Commons had charged him on that head.

In what length of time he should be able to accomplish this, he could not take upon himself to determine. That would depend much upon the objections which the Counsel for the prisoner might think proper to make to the different articles of evidence which the Managers might find it necessary to offer.

He feared then, that however concise he might wish to be, it would be impossible for him to bring a work of such extent to a conclusion in the short space of time mentioned by his Lordship.

To whatever the House should determine on the subject he was ready to submit. If they wished him to proceed, he would enter upon his task immediately. If they could not spare so much time at the present period of the session as he thought he should have occasion to consume, he did not wish to put their Lordships to any inconvenience.

The Lord Chancellor, on hearing this, shut up his note-book, and was going to leave the woodcock, when

Mr. Hastings immediately addressed the Court in the following words:

"My

" My Lords,

" May I be permitted to offer a few words to your Lordships?—

" I feel myself unequal to the occasion which so suddenly calls upon me to state to your Lordships what I feel of the unexampled hardships of this Trial.—I came here to-day utterly unprepared for such an event as that which I perceive now impending; I therefore entreat your Lordships indulgence for a few moments, while I recollect myself.—

" I must beg you will be pleased to consider the situation in which I stand, and the awe which I must unavoidably feel, in addressing this august assembly. I have already, in a Petition presented to your Lordships in the beginning of this year, represented the hardships and grievances, and but a part of the hardships and grievances, which I thought I had sustained when only one year of this Impeachment had passed. These have accumulated,—many of " them have proportionably accumulated, with the time that has since elapsed; but in my sense of them," they have been infinitely aggravated, when I have seen so little done, and so much time expended; such a long period consumed, and yet not one-tenth part of one single Article of the Twenty which compose the Charge, brought to a conclusion on the part of the prosecution only. If five months have been thus consumed, what period, my Lords, shall I estimate as necessary for the remainder of the Impeachment? My life, in any estimation of it, will not be sufficient. It is impossible that I should survive to its close, if continued as it has hitherto proceeded; and although I know not what to make the specific prayer of my petition, I do beseech your Lordships to consider what injury my health and my fortune must sustain, if it be your determination that I must wait till it shall please the justice, the candour of the Hon. House of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordships, to close this prosecution.

" My Lords, I hope I shall not be thought to deviate from the respect which I feel, equally, I am sure, with any man living, for this high Court, if I say, that had a precedent existed in England, of a man accused and impeached as I have been, whose Trial had actually been protracted to such a length, or if I had conceived it possible that mine could have been so protract-

ed, I hope your Lordships will pardon me if I say—I would at once have pleaded GUILTY: I would not have sustained this Trial; I would have rested my cause and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that truth, which sooner or later will shew itself. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have submitted to a trial, which of itself has been a punishment a hundred times more severe than any punishment your Lordships could have inflicted upon me, had I pleaded GUILTY. What must I not continue to experience, by a life of impeachment?

" And now, my Lords, I beg leave to submit my case to your Lordships, well knowing that if it is in your power to apply a remedy to the hardships which I have sustained, and to those which I am yet likely to suffer, your Lordships will do it. I cannot be so unreasonable as to expect that your Lordships should waste more of your time in the continuation of this trial, when the year is so much advanced, and when, as I believe, by the custom of Parliament, it has been usual for your Lordships to retire from the business of the Session; I do therefore humbly submit myself to your Lordships justice and goodness. Yet if the Honourable Managers could propose a short time, such a period as your Lordships could afford, in order to close this Impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falsely) was to end with the present article, I should be willing in that case even to waive any defence, rather than protract the decision to another year—it may be for many years; I would pray your Lordships to proceed to judgment on the evidence which my Prosecutors have adduced for my conviction.

" My Lords, I hope I have said nothing that is disrespectful to your Lordships; I am sure I have felt no other sentiments than those of deference and respect for this great Assembly."

The Lord Chancellor observed to Mr. Hastings, that the delay now proposed was not occasioned or desired by the Managers. He had himself suggested the idea of it, with a view to consult the convenience of the House, as far as was compatible with the ends of justice; and he assured Mr. Hastings, that in the resolution which the House should adopt with respect to the intended delay, every attention should

be paid to the ideas that he had submitted to the House.

A motion was then made to adjourn to the Chamber of Parliament; and the House being refused,

The Lord President\* arose, and said, from what their Lordships had heard in the Court below, it was impossible to get through the tenth part of the next part of the Charge, before their Lordships would lose the assistance of the learned Judges. His Lordship then touched upon what had fallen from Mr. Hastings, and said he was convinced there was not a noble Lord present who had heard what that miserable man had modestly submitted, but whose humanity went hand in hand with him, for giving every assistance to his supplication that lay in their power, consistent with the rules of justice; but, his Lordship said,

it was not in the power of that House to assist him, let them be ever so desirous of doing so: they were bound to fit it out, be it ever so long. Many of their Lordships might not live to see the conclusion. It was a proceeding which in its nature this Country had never before experienced, and it was beyond the gift of foresight to tell when an end would be put to it: all that he should at present move was, "that the further consideration be put off to a future day."

It was then moved, "That this House proceed further on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq; on the first Tuesday in the next Session of Parliament; and that a message be sent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith."

Agreed to *nem. contradicente*.

**AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the PLACE OF INTERMENT of the LATE Mr. WHITFIELD (the FATHER of METHODISM; with some OBSERVATIONS on the CHARACTER of that GENTLEMAN.**

(From an AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE corpse of the late Rev. GEORGE WHITFIELD, M. A. was buried in the Presbyterian church at Newbury-Port in New England, where he died. It is a known fact at that place, that his corpse is not putrified, but is dried and parched like an Egyptian mummy; and this preservation is not the effect of any embalming subsequent to his death. How far it may have been owing to the manner of his living in the latter part of his life, or to any other causes, I cannot determine; the facts are, that he died very suddenly in a fit of the asthma, his body being in a plethoric habit; the ground in which the corpse was interred is dry; the vault is under the church, entirely covered from the weather, and is frequently opened for the satisfaction of the curious.

Having given this account of his corpse, I shall add a few words on his character. He was both the cause and the subject of much altercation during his life. To no man, perhaps, could that saying be more justly applied, *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab istis*. In his youth he was rash, credulous, and unguarded; his passions were strong, and his judgment weak; and he was intoxicated with the praises which he received. The opposition which he met with from men of real worth and goodness, served to put him on reflection; and as he grew in years, and in acquaintance with the world, and with himself too, he corrected his early mistakes as far as he was able: but as

many things had gone abroad in print which could not be recalled, he often took occasion to acknowledge them with a frankness which did him honour. I have heard him in the latter part of his life publicly lament the rashness and follies of his youth, and ask pardon of God and man, declaring that he hoped all the remainder of his life would be spent in sorrow and humiliation for his past misconduct: and he gave substantial evidence of his sincerity in these declarations, of which I will mention one remarkable instance.

After his first coming to New England, he published in his Journal some things respecting the College at Cambridge there, which he had picked up by report, and which were not true. This gave great offence, and the gentlemen of that society were obliged to vindicate themselves in several publications, wherein he was severely answered upon. This chastisement did him good; and being convinced of his error, he not only freely acknowledged it, but when that College suffered a heavy loss by fire, he exerted himself among his numerous friends to procure benefactions to the society, and at his next coming into the country was received and entertained by that learned body with great respect. This and other evidences of his sincerity ought always to be remembered to his honour.

ALBUM

## ALBUM OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE:

[Continued from Page 295.]

## INSCRIPT. XXVII.

## A NAVAL OFFICER.

— **FREE** from vain desires, in, the bosom of repose, I found these Reverend Fathers—and in the bud of life envied their situation.

But Heaven has denied my wish—and pointed out a different career;—where glory and success must crown my name, bought with the blood of thousands!

Yet here, one lesson will I learn of HOSPITALITY from the noble inhabitants of this romantic place—To Honour God—to Love my Neighbour!

And though bound to serve my King and Country—to protect rights, check insolence, and wade through slaughter to renown!—though not permitted of this Holy Land, I launch into a World of follies—may I not forget the maxims of these heavenly men—and hope that *Life* which is *useful to Mankind* not displeasing to God!

## A NAVAL OFFICER.

## INSCRIPT. XXVIII.

## Chevalier de SERRAVAL.

UMILTA, CARITADE, PENITENZA,  
Speran per ogni lato questi chiostru,  
RESPECTO, AMARAZION, RICONOSENZA,  
Penetra a un tempo, i senti, ed i cor nostri.  
*Julis. S. 1779 Chev. de SERRAVAL.*

## INSCRIPT. XXIX.

## M. D'ORGEIOISE.

Qu'il est beau de mourir inconnu solitaire,  
Que l'homme est malheureux a l'heure de  
trepas—

Lorsqu'ayant negligé le seul point necessaire,  
Il meurt connu de tous, et ne le connoit pas.

## FARCONET D'ORGEIOISE.

## INSCRIPT. XXX.

## Mr. PARSONS.

**Hear** the loud laugh, the festal song—  
Hence, MIRTH, with all thy train  
Of vacant minds, the bustling throng,  
The giddy and the vain!

To other scenes let these repair,  
Where Pleasure spreads her stores;  
Melts to consent the panting fair—  
The liquid ruby pours!

Where pert PARISIANS flutt'ring shine,  
Through modish raptures aove;

The "petit souper" gaily join,  
\* Or "spin the perfect love;"

\* "Filer le parfait amour," a phrase at Paris.

Or where loose Venice, less refin'd,  
And earlier found to cloy,  
On the smooth sea at ease reclin'd,  
Glides to the coarser joy;

These have I known—But now, no more  
Thro' stolic paths I roam;  
Paths if the loit'ring SOUL explore,  
THEY LEAD not to ITS HOME;

So glancing swallows skim the tide,  
So lightly dip their plume;  
And when the faithless wave is try'd,  
Their tow'ring flight refuse.

Hail, AWFUL SHADDS, which most revere  
The tuneless and the good!  
To VIRTUE as to FANCY dear,  
Ye raise my serious mood.

What tho' perchance in cloister'd scenes  
VICE may her form intrude,  
Polluting all the hallow'd green  
With impious orgies rude!

Say, where beneath the tented sky,  
Where is she not a guest?  
In shades that mock Day's piercing eye,  
More piercing she has rest!

But conscious SCIENCE still must own,  
When all was gloom around,  
Her dying embers could alone  
In CLOISTER'D SCENES be found.

Not VIRTUE can inconstant fly  
Her best nurse SOITITUDE!  
Here may life prompt the holy sigh,  
The worldly with exclude!

While PIETY that seeks the sky,  
Firm FAITH's seraphic fire,  
Sit pleading in each lifted eye,  
Each oraison inspire!

FATHERS' forgive this hasty verse,  
That blots your off'nd page,  
Unskill'd my transports to rehearse  
With GRAY's diviner rage.

Of all whose step permitted roves  
These regions of delight,  
"These clefted rocks, this night of groves,"  
How few like him can write!

Yet lives there one to whom the Muse  
Ere dealt her feeblest ray,  
Who shall, in grateful song, refuse  
His nightly bed to pay.

In his cold breast may FANCY die!  
No rapt'rous thoughts prevail!  
Be NATURE torpid to his eye,  
And let him tread the vale!

June 3, 1786.

WM. PARSONS.

# ACCOUNT of the PROCEEDINGS of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE since the REVOLUTION in that KINGDOM, July 14, 1789.

[ Continued from Page 368. ]

AUGUST 21.

ONE of the Secretaries read an act, by which the city of Milhand, in Rouvergne, invites the cities of Rhodéz and Villefranche, and all the communities in the province to unite in putting a stop to robbers, in restoring tranquillity, and obliging every citizen to pay the public taxes.—This respectable city moreover adds, that whoever shall refuse obedience to the decrees of the National Assembly, shall be declared a rebel against Government; shall be incapable of assisting at the nomination of Deputies to future National Assemblies; and shall be no otherwise considered in the province, than to be called on for the payment of taxes, to the granting of which he has not concurred. The act concludes by declaring that the names of all who accede to this association, shall be entered in a register to be deposited in the archives of the province, as a monument of their patriotism.

The Assembly ordered this act to be printed, and that the President should write a letter to the city of Milhand, to express the approbation of the Assembly.

The Bishop of St. Claude has written to the Assembly, that he lost no time in announcing to seven or eight thousand vassals of his church, that the National Assembly had declared them free, and that the seignioral jurisdiction was abolished. The Bishop requests the Assembly to appoint a proper court to take cognizance of those under his jurisdiction, without loss of time, lest they should take advantage of the interval to make attempts on the property of one another.

The Assembly ordered this letter to be printed, and an answer to it to be written by the President.

One of the Deputies of the Bailiwick of Sens informed the Assembly, that the city of Compeigne had ordered the city militia to protect the personal pleasures of the King (the game). This extraordinary information was succeeded by a profound silence. It appeared inconceivable that a city, whose territory, for a hundred years past, has been laid waste by the game, should obstinately persist in preserving an institution, barbarous in its origin, and mischievous in its consequences; as if the first citizen of the state could enjoy no pleasure, but that of impoverishing the kingdom by filling it with wild beasts.

M. de Montcalm de Bézou and M. de

VOL. XVI.

Bourmazér, Deputies of Villefranche in Rouvergne, in consequence of orders they had received, applied to the Chief Justice, to assemble the Noblesse of the Bailiwick, in order to exchange their powers.—It appeared that the Justice, by affected delays, had brought the life of M. de Montcalm into danger, whom the people threatened to execute, and the house of M. de Bourmazér, which they were on the point of burning. These two Members demanded leave to enter a protest of their diligence, which after some debate they were allowed to do.

The inhabitants of Mariembourg, dissatisfied with their Magistrates, had applied to the Notables without effect, and afterwards to the Attorney General of the Parliament of Douay, for their removal. Finding that their efforts tended only to increase their grievances they chose a new Magistrate, and forbade the former to interfere any more in the administration of their affairs. The intendant of the province applied to M. d'Estéhazy, Commandant of Haynaut, to come and punish them as mutineers.—M. d'Estéhazy, accordingly, went to Mariembourg; and on the 13th instant, at night, put four of the citizens, who were thought the most guilty, in prison. They applied, by petition, to the National Assembly. The opinion of the Committee of Reports was to remit the affair to the executive power; but several Members warmly contended, that the conduct of M. d'Estéhazy, in laying sacrilegious hands on the persons of citizens, without trial or legal process, was a violation of the rights of the subject, and ought to be censured accordingly. After much debate, it was resolved, that the Assembly had not sufficient information on the subject: that the Committee of Reports should call for documents; and, in the mean time, acquaint the Keeper of the Seals, that it was the opinion of the Assembly, that the Executive Power should stop proceedings against the four citizens.

AUGUST 22.

## CONTINUATION of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS.

The consideration of this important subject was resumed. The debate, which was long, turned chiefly on the question, whether the subordinate agents of the Executive Power are responsible for the consequences of the arbitrary orders they may execute. This part of the seventh article was warmly con-

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tested by several Members: but in the end they were obliged to admit, that the person of the King being sacred, the Nation would be always a prey to the fury of despotism, without the right of calling all the subordinate agents of the crown, from the *prime Minister to the Catchpole*, to account for their conduct in office.

The three following articles, which supply the place of the fourteenth in the plan of the Committee of Five, were agreed to.

VII. No man can be accused, arrested, or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms prescribed by it. Those who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed arbitrary orders ought to be punished; but every citizen summoned or arrested by virtue of the law, ought instantly to obey, and incurs guilt by resistance.

VIII. The law ought to establish such penalties only, as are strictly and evidently necessary; and no one ought to be punished but by virtue of a law, enacted, and promulgated, prior to his offence, and legally applied.

IX. Every man being presumed innocent till he is pronounced guilty, if it be judged indispensable to arrest him, every severity, not necessary to secure his person, ought to be rigorously prevented by the law.

These, and the preceding articles, we have given in the order in which they were voted by the Assembly. When the whole Declaration is finished, some change may, perhaps, be made in this order, to give the several articles a greater appearance of connection and dependence on one another.

The Assembly proceeded to the remaining articles, which, we understand, related to divine worship; but after debating two hours, they were obliged to adjourn the discussion till next day's sitting.

Some dispute arose whether that should be on Sunday; several members opposed it, but the contrary opinion prevailed. M. de Mirabeau observed that it was the *Anniversary of St. Bartholomew*.

#### THE LOAN.

M. Neckar wrote to the President that he would come to the Assembly on Tuesday next, and communicate some reflections on the last loan; and that, in the mean time, he requested the Assembly to suspend their deliberations on it.

Several Members observed, that the order of the Assembly's deliberation was not to be deranged by a letter from the Minister, and the consideration of it was postponed.

This evening a Member of the Committee of Twelve, appointed to enquire into, and

receive information on all matters that may concern, threaten, or disturb the Rights and dawning Liberty of the Nation, reported that there was selling at Paris and Versailles, a pamphlet entitled *Memoirs of the Bastille*, containing accounts of the most shocking and alarming nature; the truth or falshood of which the Committee were of opinion ought to be ascertained, for the satisfaction of the country; and as the best means of doing this, proposed to send for such records and other papers of the Bastille as could be found, and authenticated.

The Viscount de Mirabeau said, the pamphlet was as much beneath the attention of the Assembly, as any one of the countless number that over-spread the capital and the provinces. "Almost every hour," said he, "one or other is put into my hands, announcing to the people, that the price of salt is fixed at six *sols*, by a decree of the National Assembly. We ought, therefore, to let the pamphlets be sold, seldom to read them, and never suffer them to take up the time of a Legislative Assembly."

This was the general opinion.

A resolution was proposed, to permit the free circulation of grain within the kingdom, and prohibit exportation. This was referred to the consideration of the Bureaux.

The affair of the King's Attorney of Falsely underwent a long discussion. One of the Deputies, a Member of the Parliament of Rouen, asked leave to defend the proceedings of that body, and, at his request, the decision was postponed.

#### AUGUST 23.

This morning the debate on the important question, *The Freedom of Religious Opinion*, was resumed. It was generally agreed, and admitted by the Preachers of Revelation themselves, *that opinions ought to be free*.—The difficulty was, *To what extent worship ought to be free? Can opinions be free when worship is not? Can worship be free, when all sorts are not equally free and equally privileged? Can any one form be publicly preferred and invested with authority, without restrain and oppression to every other?*

Such questions—questions of the first importance to religion, morality, and the harmony of society; questions which those among us who are most ready to vilify and calumniate the proceedings of the National Assembly, are afraid even to touch, it may well be supposed, could not be agitated coolly: but it is highly honourable to the French Nation, that they were agitated at all; that the Clergy of France, long represented as the missionaries of superstition, as the advocates of intolerance, had the courage and the candour

door to enter into a fair and open discussion of the fundamental principles of toleration; over which the church of England assiduously labours to draw a mystic veil, never to be approached but with reverence and fear, never to be withdrawn but with danger to the state.

The Viscount de Mirabeau recommended to separate the question of Freedom of Opinion from that of Freedom of Worship; to proclaim Freedom of Opinion in the Declaration of Rights, and reserve what concerns Worship for the Constitution. That Forms of Worship, said he, vary with opinions, cannot be doubted; that they vary with manners, may admit of dispute. A religion of the most rigid morality, preserves its dominion amid the *scandalous Order*.

M. Rabaut de St. Etienne, reasoning from the principle so simple, so evident, and so fruitful of important truths, already recognized by the Assembly, *That men are born and continue equal in respect of rights*, concluded, that if they are equal in respect of rights, they have an equal right to freedom of opinion and to freedom of worship, since without freedom of opinion there can be no freedom, and without freedom of worship, no freedom of religious opinion; and that if the established form of worship is maintained by any means but the means of *truth and persuasion*, every other is oppressed, and no longer free.

The Curé of Vieux du Pouffage was so much struck with these arguments, that he withdrew his amendment.

The Bishop of Lyda, without precisely disputing or admitting the opinion of M. Rabaut, spoke judiciously on toleration, and the contingent necessity of setting some bounds to it. With regard to worship, he referred to the examples of England and Holland, where *Protestantism* is established by law, notwithstanding the respect for liberty in those countries; "but how," added he, "is liberty respected in England, if it be true *that a man may be hanged for saying mass*?"

As the debate grew warm, the Members, after appearing to entertain almost the same sentiments, seemed ready to contend for opposite opinions. What followed was rather tumult than debate, and at length the article No X. was agreed to, not so full certainly as might have been wished, nor sufficiently clear and precise for the purpose of general toleration, unless liberally interpreted, but the best, perhaps, that could be expected from so numerous an Assembly, on such a

subject, where prejudice and interest were likely to weigh so much, truth and reason so little.

#### COMPLAINT against the PARLIAMENT of ROUEN.

M. de Fondeville, Deputy and President of the Parliament, was heard in defence of the proceedings against the King's Attorney of Falaise. He argued, that the Parliament had been traduced, and had a right to punish the offence; but what he said made little impression.

Several Members demonstrated that the conduct of the Parliament was unjust, judging its own cause; that it was a violation of liberty, because it would be impossible to give information of abuses in any political Assembly, if it were a crime to mention an existing evil, or those that might spring from it; and that to enquire into the opinions delivered in a political Assembly, was to establish an inquisition that might even annihilate liberty and perpetuate slavery.

The following resolution was carried by a very great majority: "The National Assembly, adhering to the decree of the 23d of June, declares, that no citizen can be molested on account of opinions or plans by him presented, or abuses by him intimated against, either in the Elementary Assemblies, or in the National Assembly; and therefore declares the proceedings instituted by the Parliament of Rouen against the King's Attorney of Falaise, *null*, and derogatory from the National Liberty: as to the rest of the King's Attorney's petition, the Assembly refers him to seek redress in whatever manner and before whatever tribunal he may think proper." It was then resolved to send a deputation to the King on Tuesday next, on account of the Feast of St. Louis, and the Committee of Composition was ordered to prepare an address for the occasion.

AUGUST 24.

Addresses of congratulation and adherence were read from St. Pol Trois Châteaux, Montelimart, Grenoble, Paimbœuf, Tartas, Ardres, and other places.

On account of the length and disorder of yesterday's debate, a regulation was proposed to empower the President to refuse hearing any Member after it should appear to him that the question was sufficiently discussed; which after a short debate fell to the ground.

The Declaration of Rights was then re-

\* The good Bishop is here misinformed: sanguinary and oppressive as our penal laws respecting religion are, the good sense and humanity of the present age have repealed that to which he alludes; and with regard to all the rest, it ought to be remembered, that the only argument of those who defend them is, that they are never put in execution.

lured, and the Articles No XI. and XII. were agreed to.

On the eleventh, the Duke de Rochefoucault said, the freedom of the press had overthrown despotism by demolishing fanaticism, to which it fled for shelter; that the freedom of the press had assembled the Representatives of the Nation, and ought to be clearly set forth in a Declaration of Rights, as the bulwark of liberty.

M. Rabaut de St. Etienne, in opposition to any limited Declaration, said, a state of fear much resembles a state of slavery, and most certainly leads to it. Any proviso against disturbing public order will give unbounded scope to state inquisition. Every public man will make his own cause the cause of public order. To disturb order, will be to disturb him; to disturb him, will be to disturb order. To freemen we ought only to say, Encroach not on the rights of others.

M. Robespierre wished the liberty of the press to be established in the Declaration of Rights as an independent principle, and the restrictions left to the Constitution; because a Declaration of Rights ought not to suppose the abuse of them, and it belongs to the laws to determine when the exercise of a right becomes an abuse, and to apply restrictions.

A Curé of Metz said, he had instructions from his constituents to require that article should be worded as follows: "From regard for manners, religion, and the good of the State, printed books shall continue subject to the revision of the licensor."

This proposition was received as it deserved, and the article was agreed to as proposed by the Duke de Rochefoucault.

The twelfth was adopted without any debate.

A Deputation was admitted from the Militia of Versailles, to lay before the Assembly a resolution, by which they have unanimously opened, as a *bouquet* for the King, a subscrip-

tion of part of their annual income to relieve the necessities of the state. An officer of this militia, possessing an estate of twenty-six thousand livres, has subscribed twenty thousand.

We are obliged to give a mere abstract of great part of the proceedings.

Various memorials were presented, and read, from different parts of the kingdom, and from individuals; and on the subject of several of these, considerable debate took place, which was at length put an end to by M. Lally de Tolendal, who said, that the time consumed in attending to objects of a private and personal kind, was an object of greater importance than the things which occupied them; and that they should establish some rule for treating such applications, so as not to interrupt their progress in the great and important business of settling the government.

M. de St. Fargeau read a report from the Committee of Digestion, or Composition, of an address to the King on the feast of St. Louis.—The purport of this address is, the similarity between the virtues of St. Louis, and those of the present august Monarch; between the benefits derived by the people from the one, and from the other. The address was adopted, and it was resolved to present it by a Committee of Forty-eight Members the next day.

A Memoir was read by M. Rigaud, complaining of the severities practised on M. de Neuchateau, and three other Electors of the Bailiwick of Toul, by the Military Power, which was referred to the Committee of Search.

August 25\*.

Mr. Necker's intention of coming to the National Assembly this day, excited much expectation, which his ill state of health obliged him to disappoint.

\* This day being the Anniversary of St. Louis, and kept as the King's Birth-day, the National Assembly sent a Deputation of sixty Members, headed by their President, to compliment his Majesty in the following speech:

"SIRE,

"The Monarch whose revered name is borne by your Majesty, whose virtues are this day celebrated by Religion, was like you the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sire, he was friendly to French liberty; he protected it by laws which do honour to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its restorer.

"This glory, reserved for your Majesty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings shall for ever be united, who, in the distance of ages, are approximated by the most signal acts of justice in favour of their people.

"Sire, the National Assembly has suspended its operations for a moment, to satisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather it does not deviate from the object of its mission. To speak to the King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a business of truly national interest; it is fulfilling the most ardent of their wishes."

At two o'clock the President received from him the following

### LETTER:

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"I Reckoned too much on my health and strength when I intimated my intention of waiting on the Assembly this day. I am under the necessity of sending in writing what I had to say; and this I cannot do till to-morrow. I intreat you, Mr. President, to apologize for me to the National Assembly, and express my regret.

"I am, with respect, &c. &c."

The Benedictine Nuns of St. Fargeau, founded in 1649, by three sisters of their order, have written a letter, which was this day received by the National Assembly, praying that their house may not be included in the general suppression of such establishments, which they apprehend to be at hand, on account of its having been founded by *three poor women*.

The National Assembly is daily receiving from the Provinces most flattering testimonies of respect and attachment. Of a great number read to-day, the most remarkable was from the Representatives of the Principality of Turenne, who, in conformity to the celebrated resolutions of the 4th instant, agree to sacrifice all the privileges of that Principality.

The Assembly then proceeded on the Declaration of Rights, and agreed to four additional articles as under.

On the first of these four, M. Perisse du Luc observed, that a tax was by no means to be considered as a diminution of the property of the subject, but as a debt contracted with this country, the payment of which no man ought to evade when legally assented to.

M. Rober/pierre wished not to speak of the consent of the Nation to levying taxes, but of the right which the Nation alone possesses of establishing public contributions.—A tax, he observed, is not a deduction from the property of the subject, but is itself a property of which each contributes his share; if it ceased to be so, after coming into the

public bank, the society would no longer have a right to watch over the application of it.

On the discussion of the two next articles, M. de Lameth proposed a division of the legislative and executive powers.

M. Target added, that the rights of the subject could not be secure if this important distinction was omitted, and if all public agents were not subjected to a rigorous responsibility.

In reply to this, it was said, that to enter into any such distinction at present, would be dangerous, inasmuch as it was not yet determined by what limits these powers should be separated.

The Archbishop of Aix, after shewing that the responsibility of men in office was an indefeasible right of the Nation, was of opinion that this right could not be established but in the constitution.

M. Mounier contended, on the other hand, that the most essential principle of a Declaration of Rights was the distribution of the public powers; and that the only means of banishing despotism was to form an insurmountable barrier between them.

M. de Custine, dreading that the executive power might contrive to elude responsibility by a subterfuge, observed, that not the whole Nation only, but the Representatives of the Nation, had a right to call it to account.

After these two were agreed to,

The Count de Montmorency proposed one from the declaration of the Marquis de la Fayette, setting forth the right of the Nation to reform the constitution; which, after a short debate, fell to the ground.

M. du Port then proposed the last article relative to the right of property. On this the previous question was moved and negatived; and after a short debate on the manner of wording it, the article was carried, as under, by a very great majority.

*The additional Articles, on the discussion of which we have thus briefly touched, are as follow:*

X. No man ought to be molested on ac-

His Majesty made the following ANSWER to the PRESIDENT.

"I receive with sensibility the testimonials of the attachment of the *National Assembly*; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection."

After the procession of the *Red Ribbons*, the King returned to his Cabinet, and received the *Deputation of Paris*, composed of the Mayor, some Members of the Commons, and the Staff Officers of the Municipality.

M. Bailly, in taking his new oath before the King, said:—"Sir, I swear to your Majesty to respect, and cause to be respected, your legislative authority; I swear to maintain and protect the rights of the Citizens, and do justice to all."

The King received the Deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the Blood present at the procession. His Highness, with all his Family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King, and the Duchesses of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans' sister) were the only women who entered the King's Cabinet.

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count of his opinions, even on Religion, provided his avowal of them does not disturb public order as established by law.

XI. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most valuable rights of man. Every citizen, therefore, may freely speak, write, and print, responsible only for the abuse of this liberty in cases provided for by the law.

XII. To secure the rights of men and citizens, a public force is necessary. This force is, therefore, instituted for the advantage of all, and not for the particular benefit of those to whom it is entrusted.

XIII. Every citizen has a right, by himself or his representative, to ascertain the necessity of a public contribution, to consent to it freely, to check the application, to determine the quantity, the assessment, the mode of levying, and the duration of it.

XIV. The society has a right to call every public agent to account for his conduct in office.

XV. Every society, in which the protection of rights is not secured, is without a constitution.

XVI. Property being an inviolable and sacred right, no man can be deprived of it, but when public necessity, legally ascertained, evidently requires it, and on condition of a just and previous indemnification.

These articles conclude the Declaration of Rights.

AUGUST 26.

M. Necker sent this day to the Assembly a very circumstantial Memorial, in which he explained the causes which have prevented the filling of the late loan, and the means by which a second may be expected to succeed.

M. Necker first stated to the Assembly, that only two millions six hundred thousand livres had been paid into the treasury, exclusive of a voluntary subscription by the city of Bourdeaux, which makes no part of the loan. The principal obstacles to its filling have been,

1. That having proposed, in his original plan, to allow the subscribers five per cent. interest, when money might be laid out at six and a half, the National Assembly had reduced the interest on the loan to four and a half.

2. The Assembly's having omitted to fix a term for the re-payment; and

3. Having opposed the honourable publicity which he was of opinion ought to be given to the subscribers, and the patriotic encouragements inserted in his plan.

After requesting the confidence and assistance of the Assembly in the grand operations

of finance, he proposed a new loan of eighty millions to be repaid in ten years, by equal payments, half in money, and half in government securities, the interest to be five per cent. without deduction. This rate of interest, applicable not only to the principal sums but to all public stock the repayment of which had been retarded, would be an act of justice to the holders of such stock.—Those who had already paid in their money to the treasury, to enjoy the same advantage, and be authorized to convert their former stock into new.

He conjured the Assembly to restore confidence, and revive public credit. The only means of re-establishing this powerful resource of empires, was to endeavour, above every thing, to bring the public expenditure and the public revenue to a proper level. The collection of the greater part of the taxes being suspended, this equilibrium could not be obtained at present, and could not be restored but by giving weight and authority to government. Above all, it was necessary that their measures should be prompt and adequate. The King called on them to consider whether it might not be necessary to fix the price of salt at six sols. This reduction, necessary perhaps in the present circumstances, when smuggling was openly carried on in the Provinces, would cause a defalcation of thirty millions in the public revenue; but the suppression of collectors, and the extinction of smugglers, would compensate some part of the loss. At any other time, the *Caisse d'Escompte* might assist the royal treasury; but, at present, it could furnish only small supplies, because it suffered also by the loss of public credit.

He concluded his memorial by recommending to the National Assembly to appoint a Committee of Finance, and to add to it some of the Directors of the *Caisse d'Escompte*. In that Committee might be discussed the means of giving new credit to these funds; of establishing a national sinking fund, in the manner adopted by the Hollanders to raise the necessary supplies at the late Revolution, whose example, perhaps, might deserve imitation; and finally, to exert every effort to regenerate the State.

*Bishop of Autun.* In discussing the delicate question, whether annuities issuing from the public funds might be subjected to a reduction, he shewed that this was a species of property that could not be touched. It would be the height of injustice to load them with a tax, after having received their money of the public creditors on the express condition, that the interest should never be reduced. To subject all the annuities, amounting in the whole to two hundred millions,

to a tax of five per cent. would be to take forty millions from the subsistence of the holders. It would be idle to say that they had made usurious bargains with the public. Between the nation and an individual no usurious contract could take place. He concluded with moving,

1st. To vote a loan of eighty millions, and leave the management of it to the executive power.

2d. By issuing a proclamation, renewing all the preceding decrees of the Assembly, particularly that of 17th June, to give confidence to the public creditors.

3d. To appoint a Committee of twelve Members, who, in concert with Ministers, might attend to affairs of finance.

4th. To proceed without intermission in establishing provincial Assemblies and Municipalities.

The first of these motions, viz. the loan of eighty millions, after two hours discussion, was agreed to almost unanimously.

#### PATRIOTIC ACT of the CITY of TOURS.

The inhabitants of this ancient city, convinced of the difficulty of raising any tax to meet the public expences for the first six months of the ensuing year, have proposed a voluntary subscription, under three heads.

1st. A contribution of three livres and upwards, as a free gift to the state, from every individual. 2d. An obligation by each, to pay immediately his share of all taxes for the last six months of the present year. 3d. An agreement to pay in the course of December and January next, his share of all taxes for the first six months of 1790. This Act was read in the Assembly by the Marquis d'Harambures and M. Baron, the two Deputies of the Bailliwick. The former, who appears to have been the author of this idea, observed that the subscriptions were very near realizing three millions; and that having communicated the plan to a friend at Rouen, he was informed by him, that before the subscription could be sanctioned by the National Assembly, another would be filled in Normandy.

The Assembly immediately passed a vote of thanks to the province of Touraine, and ordered the report of the Deputies to be printed.

The order of the day was then read, for going into further deliberation on the Declaration of Rights; some Members then presented themselves to the Speaker, to propose some new articles; others, however, insisted on the urgency of immediately taking the form of Constitution into consideration, and that the further articles of the Declaration of Rights should be postponed until this was settled. After some debate, it was at

length agreed to, and the following articles were solemnly decreed.

#### PREAMBLE.

The Representatives of the French People, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the Rights of Man are the sole causes of public misfortunes, and of the corruption of Governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and sacred Rights of Man, to the end that this Declaration, being constantly present to all the Members of the Social Body, may perpetually remind them of their Rights and Duties; that the Acts of the Legislative and of the Executive Power, being at every instant liable to be compared with the object of every political institution, may be the more respected by them; and that the claims of the Citizens, founded henceforward on simple and incontestible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the Constitution, and to the happiness of all.

In consequence, the National Assembly acknowledges and declare, in presence of, and under the auspices of the Supreme Legislator, the following Rights of the Man and Citizen.

Art. I.—All men are born, and remain free, and equal in rights; social distinctions can only be founded on common utility.

Art. II.—The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

Art. III.—The principle of all Sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation; no body of men, no individuals, can exercise any authority but what emanates expressly from it.

Art. IV.—Liberty consists in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no other bounds but those which secure to other members of society the enjoyment of the same rights; these limits can be determined only by the law.

Art. V.—The law should only prohibit actions injurious to society. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be constrained to do what it does not ordain.

Art. VI.—The law is the expression of the general will; all the citizens have the right of concurring personally, or by their representative, in its formation; it ought to be the same for all, whether it protects, or whether it punishes. All the citizens being equal in its eye, are equally admissible to all places, employments, and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

Art.

**Art. VII.**—No man can be accused, apprehended, or detained; but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. They who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be expedited, any arbitrary orders, should be punished; and every citizen, summoned or apprehended by virtue of the law, should instantly obey, and be becomes culpable by resistance.

**Art. VIII.**—The law should establish none but punishments strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

**Art. IX.**—Every man being presumed innocent until he shall have been pronounced guilty, if it be deemed indispensable to apprehend him, every species of rigour not absolutely necessary for securing his person, should be severely prohibited by the law.

**Art. X.**—No man can be disturbed in his opinions, *even religious*; provided their manifestation do not trouble the public order established by the law.

**Art. XI.**—The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Every citizen therefore may freely speak, write and print, under condition of being responsible for the abuse of that liberty in cases provided for by the law.

**Art. XII.**—The security of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force necessary; that force then is instituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of those to whom it is confided.

**Art. XIII.**—For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of administration, a common contribution is indispensable; this should be equally apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

**Art. XIV.**—Each citizen has the right by himself, or his Representatives, to determine the necessity of the public contribution, freely to consent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of imposition, the collection and duration of the same.

**Art. XV.**—Society has a right to demand an account from every Public Agent of his Administration.

**Art. XVI.**—Every Society in which the Guaranty of their Rights is not secured, nor the separation of powers determined, is without a Constitution.

These are the whole of the Articles agreed upon by the National Assembly; which it was agreed should be on the next day taken into consideration; and after examining whether there was any incoherence between them, they were to receive their final sanction.

August 27.

The order of the day was to revise and reconsider the whole of the Declaration of Rights, when the following being proposed as an additional one, by M. Dupont, was after a short debate adopted.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

Property being an incontestible and sacred right, no man can be deprived of it but when evidently called upon by public necessity, legally demonstrated, and under the condition of a just and previous indemnity.

Several Members next proposed fresh articles; but M. Bouche moved to suspend all further proceedings respecting the Declaration till after the Constitution, which in its discussion might probably shew the necessity of alterations and additions; adding, that the great leading point being already determined, it was time to quit abstract truths for active and efficient regulations.

This idea was generally adopted, and the next question was, *by what point of the Constitution to commence*. Many Members were for proceeding to the immediate formation of the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies, as necessary to restore order in the Provinces; others, on the contrary, were for setting out by sanctioning the great principles of Monarchical Government, separating and limiting the executive, legislative, and judicial powers, previous to the organization of the Provincial Assemblies.

The Vicomte de Noailles wished to begin by a reform in the judicial power, followed by a military reform, and a new mode of taxation. The Assembly, however, loudly calling for the report of the Committee of Constitution,

Mr. Mounier, Chairman of that Committee, spoke as follows:

“If it were practicable to give activity to the Provincial Assemblies without inconvenience; if it were possible to establish a new judicial order previous to the formation of the Legislative Body, nothing could be more salutary than to accelerate these institutions. But before every thing, it behoves us to think of the Legislative Body, on which our liberty depends, and not on the Provincial Assemblies.

“With these Assemblies, the Kingdom will be better governed; but without the Legislative Body, we should be but Slaves; besides that all things are connected with each other. By establishing the Provincial Assemblies at this moment, they must necessarily maintain the ancient system, which they will speedily be called on to destroy. To avoid these difficulties, it is our first duty to consolidate the Legislative Body.”

August

August 28.

The National Assembly resumed the consideration of the Constitution; when M. Mounier from the Committee, in a short speech, laid before them the order in which they proposed that the Assembly should proceed to the discussion:

Declaration of the Rights of the Man and the Citizen.

The Principles of a Monarchical Government.

The Organization of the Legislative Body.

That of the Executive.

That of the Military Power.

The Judicial Order.

He observed, that the principles respecting the Monarchy could not be too simply announced, and required but little discussion, as they formed part of all the instructions; in which, however, every thing appertaining to the great work of the Constitution was not to be expected; but that the National Assembly, in its wisdom, would supply their silence, and add such improvements as might be deemed necessary. He then read the Second Chapter of the French Government, as proposed by the Committee.

Art. I.—The French Government is a Monarchical Government. There is no authority in France superior to the law. The King reigns only by the law; and when he commands not in the name of the law, he cannot exact obedience.

Art. II.—No Act of Legislation can be considered as law, if not made by the Deputies of the Nation, and ratified by the Monarch.

Art. III.—The Executive Power resides exclusively in the hands of the King.

Art. IV.—The Judicial Power never can be exercised by the King; and the Judges to whom it is entrusted, are incapable of removal from their office during the period fixed by law, unless by legal form of process.

Art. V.—The Crown is indivisible and hereditary from branch to branch, from male to male; and in order of primogeniture. Women and their descendants are excluded.

Art. VI.—The person of the King is inviolable and sacred; but Ministers and other Agents of the Royal Authority are responsible for every infraction of the Law, whatever be the orders they may have received.

These Articles gave rise to many general observations; several of the Clergy advanced the most arbitrary doctrines; and the Abbe Desmaretz moved, that the first article should be preceded by a formal Declaration, that the Catholic Religion is the Religion of the State, as on it the whole fabric of the French Government was founded.

M. Bouche disdaining every other argu-

ment, shortly replied, that Pharamond reigned before Clovis, and the Abbe's motion was rejected.

The first essential remark was made by M. Bouche, relative to the nature of the Monarchy; the signification of which, he observed, was extremely indefinite; the most arbitrary Government of Asia, as well as that from which France has so recently escaped, being Monarchical Governments. He proposed, therefore, to word the Article thus: "France is a Monarchical State; that is to say, a State in which one man governs by fixed and fundamental laws."

This article was generally approved of; but an amendment was again proposed to it by M. de Mounier, that "the French Government is a Monarchy tempered by laws."

The Bishop of Chartres censured the last part of the first Article, as proposed from the Committee; maintaining, that a certain pre-conditional obedience was always due to the King; and

The Duke de la Rochefoucault moved a second amendment to the Article, as settled by M. Bouche and M. de Mounier, by adding after the word laws, "made by the nation or its representatives." In the midst of these debates, which were on the point of terminating in a tumultuous and consequently an improper decision, M. Mounier and others appealed to the standing orders of the Assembly, requiring a delay of three days previous to the determination of every constitutional question; on which the Assembly adjourned to

August 29.

In the course of the preceding day's debate, amendments had been proposed, which involved the question of the *royal sanction*; and this several Members were of opinion ought to be decided on previous to the Constitution.

The Viscount de Noailles proposed, that before drawing up the Articles of the French Government, the Assembly should determine,

1st. What is meant by the royal sanction;

2d. Whether it be necessary to legislative acts;

3d. In what cases and in what manner it shall be exercised;

4th. Whether the National Assembly shall be permanent or periodical;

5th. Whether it shall consist of one house or of two.

M. Renard and M. de Mirabeau insisted on the propriety of debating all those questions together, because the degree of authority to be given to the Crown in legislation depended essentially on the decision of the question, whether the Assembly should be permanent or periodical.

N n n

Ii



It was resolved, however, to consider the first three Articles by themselves, when a fresh debate arose on a proposition by

M. Rhodan, "to determine the nature and extent of the royal function, not by the sense of the Assembly, but by the majority of the instructions from their constituents, which expressed the sense of the Nation."

Several Members represented, that the importance of this question demanded that they should not come to any final resolution till after three days consideration, and that the votes should then be collected *seminatim*.

Others proposed to make out lists of the *ayes* and *noes*, and publish them, that each Member might be obliged to avow his opinion; but

M. de Mirabeau exclaimed against the danger to be apprehended from such a monument of dissent among the Members; and the proposition was rejected.

The Assembly broke up without coming to any decision on M. Rhodan's motion.

(To be continued.)

## THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 20.

AFTER an absence from the metropolis of more than twelve months, Mr. King returned to the London theatre at Covent-Garden, in the characters of Touchstone in *As You Like It*, and Sir John Trotley in *Don Ton*. To the man who has for thirty years contributed to our amusement a cordial reception was due. He obtained it, and we may add deservedly. From his excellence in both characters time had taken nothing. At his period of life no greater eulogium can be pronounced.

21. Mrs. Henry, whose former appearances have been already noticed, performed Mrs. Sullen in the *Stratagem*, at Drury Lane. (See Vol. XIII. p. 106. and Vol. XIV. p. 100\*). What we have already said may be repeated. Little alteration has taken place since.

24th. *The Haunted Tower*, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Cobb, was performed the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Lord William,     | Mr. Kelly.          |
| Baron of Oakland, | Mr. Baddeley.       |
| Hugo,             | Mr. Moody.          |
| Lewis,            | Mr. Suett.          |
| De Courcy,        | Mr. Whitfield.      |
| Robert,           | Mr. Dignum.         |
| Martin,           | Mr. Williams.       |
| Charles,          | Mr. Sedgwick.       |
| Nubert,           | Mr. Webb.           |
| Servant,          | Mr. Lyons.          |
| Edward,           | Mr. Bannister, jun. |
| Lady Elinor,      | Mrs. Crouch.        |
| Cicely,           | Miss Romanzini.     |
| Maud,             | Mrs. Booth.         |
| Adela,            | Signora Storace.    |

The scene of this drama is laid in the time of William the Conqueror. The Baron of Oakland is supposed to be amongst the exiles. He dies abroad, leaving a son to the care of the Baron de Courcy, father of Lady Eli-

nor, with whom the young Baron, under the fictitious name of St. Palamede, falls in love. In the interim, the King having discovered that the accusations against the Baron were false, an enquiry is made after his and his son's retreat; which being without effect, the next of kin to the Baron, a poor man, succeeds to his honours, between whose son, now Lord Edward, and the daughter of Baron de Courcy a match is proposed. The lady arrives at Dover, followed by St. Palamede, who discovers himself; and they agree to go to Oakland Castle in the characters of their own attendants. They find the proposed husband has introduced a fictitious Lady Elinor to his father, who proves to be a country girl (Adela), with whom he had formerly been in love. They therefore continue their disguise. In the mean time the true Baron writes to a friend at Court to acquaint the King of his arrival. Young De Courcy pursues the lovers. The young Baron meets at length an old servant at the Castle who recognizes him, and acquaints him of his father's armour being kept in a certain tower of the Castle reputed to be haunted; a report originating from the roguery of a butler, who had thus imposed on the family for the sake of a well-stocked cellar of wine situated underneath. By means of a key the nobleman gains admittance to this tower, but is surprized by the servants coming to carouse. He retires to the inner closet, from whence he bursts on them, attired in his father's armour, and frightens the whole groupe. By this means he joins his friends ready to attack the Castle, which is taken, and the piece concludes.

The Opera was received with much applause; and, on account of the music, scenes, dresses, and decorations, deserved it. The performers also were, in general, excellent. In the composition of a performance of this kind little is expected, and therefore there is seldom

seldom a disappointment. Stage effect has been attended to, and the Author seems to have effected every thing he probably aimed at.

DEC. 9. *The Force of Fashion*, a Comedy, said to be written by Mr. Mackenzie, one of the Authors of the *Mirror*, the *Man of Feeling*, &c. was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow :

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Sir Charles Dormer, | Mr. Farren.   |
| Sedley,             | Mr. Lewis.    |
| Lord Lapwing,       | Mr. Bernard.  |
| James,              | Mr. Macready. |
| William,            | Mr. Ryder.    |
| Montfort,           | Mr. Harley.   |
| Julia Montfort,     | Mrs. Achmet.  |
| Miss Danby,         | Mrs. Bernard. |
| Maid Servant,       | Miss Stuart.  |
| Lady Dormer,        | Mrs. Pope.    |

The outline of the fable is as follows. Julia Montfort, whose father is supposed to have been killed in India, is left under the joint guardianship of a Captain Wilkins and Sedley, who had been the ward and pupil of her father. This young man, with the best principles and propensities, is led astray by the common-place raillery, and still more by the fashionable example of his friend Sir Charles Dormer. His private conduct is marked by rectitude and generosity, his public demeanor by frivolity and dissipation. He is a White Hypocrite (the original title of the piece), who uses simulation to conceal his virtues. Montfort, returning from India, takes the name and character of Captain Wilkins; and is, without being known, the observer of all that passes. He finds Sedley led astray by example, and his daughter in love, and sinking under her wounded sensibility. He discovers Lady Dormer, who entertains a most fashionable disregard for her husband, listening to the addresses of Sedley, whom she has seen at some pains to seduce. Sir Charles Dormer is discovered to meditate designs on Miss Montfort, whom he proposes to debauch, through the aid of his agent Miss Danby, a commode; and therefore they foment a disagreement between Sedley and the supposed Wilkins. A dishonourable offer is made by Miss Danby, pretendingly from Sedley to Wilkins, to incline the latter to relinquish his trust; and is, of course, rejected with indignation. A double assignation is contrived between Lady Dormer and Sedley, and between Sir Charles and Miss Montfort, but without the consciousness of the latter, at the house of Miss Danby. Sir Charles arrives unexpectedly, and his Lady receives him in a mask, when they are broken in upon by Montfort, in search of his daughter. Lady Dormer is by this means discovered, and the circumstance

gives birth to some pointed recrimination. Sedley entering is on the eve of quarrelling with the supposed Wilkins, when Wilkins, an old servant, discovers to the former that the latter is no other than Montfort, his guardian and friend. The remaining part of the scene is directed to general explanation, and the piece concludes with the union of Sedley and Miss Montfort.

This Comedy, though performed only one night, was in the design well imagined; it was intended to ridicule the common affectation of fashionable follies and vices in persons who secretly and cordially despise them. The characters were not ill drawn; but the principal incidents wanted novelty; the language was elegant, though the dramatic effect was very inconsiderable. The Prologue to it was spoken by Mr. Bernard; the Epilogue by Mrs. Pope.

10. Mr. Baker, from the Theatre at Margate, appeared the first time at Drury Lane, in the character of Grub, in *Cross Purposes*. Mr. Baker has spirit, freedom, and, it may be added, coarseness in his manner. He is an imitator of Parsons; and, by practice and discipline, may become a useful performer.

14th. *Sir Walter Raleigh*, a Tragedy, by Dr. Sewall, was revived at Drury Lane. The characters as follow :

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Raleigh,          | Mr. Kemble,    |
| Howard,           | Mr. Bentley.   |
| Gundamor,         | Mr. Aikin,     |
| Salisbury,        | Mr. Packer,    |
| Wade,             | Mr. Williams,  |
| Sir Julius Cæsar, | Mr. Haynes.    |
| Carew,            | Mr. Benson.    |
| Young Raleigh,    | Mr. Barrymore. |
| Olympia,          | Mrs. Powell,   |
| Florella,         | Miss Tidswell, |
| Lady Raleigh,     | Mrs. Ward.     |

The revival of this play, and the reception it met with, may be a lesson to both Managers and writers; the one, to attend to plays already written on the subjects of English history; the other, to search for incidents for their compositions from the same source. This excellent tragedy, which had long been laid aside, was restored with great effect. Mr. Kemble's performance did him infinite credit; and most of the other performers exerted themselves successfully. Some scenes are omitted, and one whole character, that of Cobham, entirely expunged.

#### WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

On Monday evening, Dec. 14, the *Alphid* of Terence was, a third and last time, represented by the Gentlemen of this Foundation.

DRAMATI

## DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Micis,    | Mr. Barnes.     |
| Demea,    | Mr. Polhill.    |
| Æchinus,  | Mr. Taylor.     |
| Sannio,   | Mr. Greville,   |
| Phanias,  | Mr. Coke.       |
| Syrus,    | Mr. Wrottesley. |
| Ctesipho, | Mr. Goodenough. |
| Sostrata, | Mr. Murray.     |
| Canthara, | Mr. Wetherell.  |
| Hegio,    | Mr. Lyon.       |
| Geta,     | Mr. Warren.     |
| Dromo,    | Mr. Hook.       |

Mr. *Barnes*, the Captain of the School, who spoke the Prologue, if not so excellent an actor as some of his companions, was inferior to none in his elegant manner of pronouncing the Latin language. Mr. *Polhill*, in the morose Demea, was admirable; but his delivery of the words, *suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*, was not marked with sufficient expression. Mr. *Greville* deserves notice, for his performance of Sannio, *leno impuissimus*; and the part of Syrus, the principal character, was supported to admiration by Mr. *Wrottesley*; in the drunken scene he was beyond all praise.

The following Prologue and Epilogue were spoken before and after the performance on each night.

## P R O L O G U E

TO THE

ADELPHI OF TERENCE.

Written by Mr. DODD.

NE sit dedecor, levioribus otia curis  
Si damus, hos ludos jussit Eliza coli:  
Quod si Musa juvat nos comica, rite delemus.

Quando aliquid res sit scenica passa mali.  
Jure ergo Italici lugemus fata Theatri,  
Diro & prostratam funditus igne Domum.  
Picta simul Regum palatia, templa Deorum,  
Patorumq; casas una ruina tulit,  
Saxosq; montes, sylvasque arere virentes,  
Et fluvii, et nubes, fluctus & ipse Maris.  
Frustrâ quæsit Pluto picis arva liquentis,  
Tastatq; & Psyche sulphura fusa solo.  
Nec tibi restiterant torti, Medea, dracones,  
Nec monstrum, Perseu, neve Medusa tibi;  
Orpheæ volucres cessæ & bruta—nec ipse  
Multisset Vates hunc Phlegethonta lyrâ.  
Quin periere simul corcepta veragine flammæ  
Instrumenta—fides, cornua, plestra, tubæ,  
Teque, Lupinæ, etiam, Sarcor meritissime,  
stemus—

Extiteris quamvis causa & origo mali.  
Namque ignes hausere tui monumenta laboris—

*Pro vestimentis & carquo Deo.*

Itale Grex! sociis queis nos quoq; jungimus  
arte  
Accipite hoc fratrum fratribus officium.  
Quin fraternus amor nos commendabit amicis  
Et plausum poterit conciliare piis.

## EPILOGUE to the SAME.

Spoken in the Character of SYRUS,

By Mr. WROTTESLEY.

Written by Mr. VINCENT, Under-Master,

ECCE Syrus—vasez ille Syrus—bene potus est  
exlex

Et Domini factus munere liber—adeft.

Tam liber quam Gallus adeft, et Gallus (ut  
aiunt)

Nec Legem, aut Regem—Bastiliumve ti-  
met.

Vivere qui possim nunc cura est (hic tamen  
abit)

Gallorum exemplum! queis nihil est quod  
edant)

Ipse ut edam—medicus jam fio—scientiâ  
nulla

Tam brevis est studii—tam solidiq; lucri.

Haud tamen ista juvat moris medicina vetustâ

Tu doctè Hippocrates, tuq; Galene vale!

Hic quæstus novus est, Arcanum grande  
coemi,

Quodq; emi—pluris vendere jure licet.

Emptus, et est Titulus—M. D. me Scotiâ  
fecit,

Scotia doctores quæ facit omne genus.

Insuper accedunt Regi mihi rite patentes

Litteræ—ut Arcanum sit proprium atq;  
tatum—

[*Pulling his patent from his pocket,*

“Rex bene dilecto—Charo—servoq; fideli

“Sancit—confirmat—constabili; Syro,

“Annos per septem, ut mirandi Pulveris usu

“Sanetur tussis, rheuma, podagra, phthisis

“Et morbos dictos, dicto parere Syrisco

“Rex jubet.” En Regis fixa sigilla ma-  
nu!

[*Showing the patent and seal.*

Sic licet hoc magnum—tamen ars empirica  
plebem

Vix capiat—solidam vix bere fallit anum,

Jam nova res—vis est animæ pectore in  
omni

Quæ, veluti magnes, cor animumq; regit.

Hinc ego quicquid ago—gestus habet alter  
eodem.

Incurvo digitos—curvat et ille suos.

Os mihi diduco—diducitur ille—Cachinnos

Si tollo, tollit—si doleoq; dolet—

Hinc (sed nescio quid) morbi genus omne su-  
gantur:

Juratos testes charta diurna dabit.

Femina si adfuerit quæ garrulitate laborat,

Obiceo—tanquam piscis et illa silet!

*Sic Hypochondriacus, curo hunc, imitando  
dolore,  
Morbi et quicquid habet—vel sibi fingit.  
Abit—  
Seu veniat Juvenis malefidam expertus ami-  
cam,  
Seu fiat ingrato Nymphæ relicta proco ;*

*Hos pono adversos—jubes alternare quædam,  
Sic Juvenis Nymphæ est—Nymphæ Modis  
Viro :  
Deniq; *Ves* nostræ Specimen præstabilis Ar-  
tis,  
Plaudo mihi—plaudat tota Corona—  
e&.*

## P O E T R Y.

TO CATHARINE upon seeing her DANCE.

## I.

SWEET Maid, for ever could I gaze,  
And fix my willing eyes on thee,  
When in the light fantastic maze  
Thou deign'st to shine with native glee.

## II.

Where'er thou art, 'tis thine to please,  
And captivate the ravish'd sight ;  
Thy graceful mien, thy courteous ease,  
Thy piercing eyes supremely bright,

## III.

Thy flowing locks, thy blooming cheeks,  
Thy pearly teeth, thy lilly arms—  
To every heart each beauty speaks,  
And each enraptured breast alarms,

## IV.

But when to grace the blissful dance,  
And join the mirth-inspiring throng,  
The lovely Cath'rine deigns t' advance,  
And trips with sprightly ease along ;

## V.

Then what assaults each bosom bears !  
Thy charms redoubled lustre own ;  
Each grace amidst thy train appears,  
And Cath'rine is a Venus grown !—  
CLEANTHUS GLASGOW.

## S O N N E T

IN PRAISE OF THE COUNTRY.

By the AUTHOR of the NEW ABELARD to  
ELOISA.

SURE Pleasure first drew breath in rural  
air,  
Beside a spring, on fragrant roses laid,  
And birds sing round, while flowrets  
form'd a shade,  
To deck the cradle of a child so fair,  
Here shepherds tune their lays, unknown to  
care ;  
The proud, no longer by ambition sway'd,  
Here exercise the rustic's humble trade,  
And e'en to smile at rhimers' dreams for-  
bear.

In cities men consume desponding days,  
The poet labours undervaluing praise,

For wretched hire he writes on gaily  
themes ;

But in the country, virtue prompts the song,  
Flocks, streams and woods compose one  
list'ning throng,  
And ev'ry bard another Orpheus seems.  
I. C. S.

## E P I G R A M,

FROM MARTIAL.

SINCE you so much resemble one ano-  
ther

In your bad lives and ways, what makes  
this pother ?

She the wisest wife, the worst of husbands  
he,

I wonder why the plague they can't agree,  
I. C. S.

THE MOUNTEBANK and the DEVIL-  
A T A L E.

A MOUNTEBANK once, as 'tis said, at  
a fair,  
To make the wife getry who crowded it  
stare,  
Protested, in spite of the Church's decree,  
That whoever chose it the Devil should  
see.

So uncommon a sight who would ever fore-  
go ?

The Devil seem'd in them, they all stram-  
bled so.

While with mouth very wide, an old purse  
very long,

Was held out by this forer, and shook to  
the throng,

" Good people ! " he holla'd, " your eyes  
now unfold,

" And say, if within any thing you be-  
hold ? "

When one, who stood next, replied with some  
gall,

" What is there to see, where there's nothing  
at all ? "

Then, " Ah ! 'tis the Devil, " the wag said,  
" I swear,

" To open one's purse, and to see nothing there ! "   
I. C. S.

## THE WREATH of CONTENT.

Written by MASTER DREWITT, at the Grammar-School in Plymouth, at the Age of Sixteen.

**I** WISH not a crown, gaudy pageant of show,  
Let the diadem sparkle on royalty's brow;  
Unenvied by me the bold hero of war  
The laurel, that's due to his merit, may wear;  
Let the green wreath of ivy entwine round  
the head

Of the bard who by blest inspiration is led;  
One boon I implore, and may heaven consent,  
To encircle my brow with the wreath of content.

Content is a gem tho' not brilliant yet pure,  
Which the clouds of misfortune can never  
obscure;

The laurel will wither, the ivy will fade,  
The rose blooms in the sunshine, but dies in  
the shade;

But the wreath of content blooms the best  
in a show'r,

And, tho' storms rage around, is unhurt by  
their pow'r.

It has anodyne pow'r, it lulls care to rest,  
It soothes all life's sorrows, and cheers the  
sad breast;

Dispels all the tumults of grief and despair,  
For no thorns of ambition or envy are there;  
Tho' fortune may snatch all your honors  
away,

One comfort remains which will never decay;  
Tho' gold, silver and gems are to ruin con-  
sign'd,

We can never be poor with content in the  
mind,

Oft faction has torn from the monarch his  
crown,

And few heroes e'er gain'd uncorrupted re-  
nown;

Wealth and honor were never enjoy'd with-  
out care,

But the wreath of content undisturb'd I may  
wear.

It will blossom thro' life from the first to  
last stage,

Unblasted by sorrow, unfrozen by age;  
And when life's varied scenes and its cares  
are all past,

It will bud o'er the grave, and bloom sweet  
to the last,

S O N G,

By PETER PINDAR.

(NEVER BEFORE IN PRINT.)

**A** S long as I live shall my fiddlestick move,  
Whilst a fair-one remains in our isle;  
My power I'll scrape, and be always in love,  
Whilst Beauty will give me a smile.

Age may turn my locks grey, or unmerciful pull  
Every hair that now flows from my head,  
And yet I'm resolute to be stubborn as steel,  
Nor quit the dear sex till I'm dead.

ANACREON died drinking!—the Poet was  
right;

As for me—Wine possesses no charms;  
But if I must die, like that Greek, with  
delight,

Let it be with a girl in my arms.

V E R S E S,

By the Author of THE BOTANIC GARDEN,  
on some Medallions made by Mr. WEDGE-  
WOOD, from a Specimen of Clay from  
SYDNEY COVE, presented to him by  
SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

VISIT of HOPE to SYDNEY COVE,  
NEAR BOTANY-BAY.

**W**HERE Sydney Cove her lucid bosom  
swells,

Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;  
High on a rock amid the troubled air

HOPE stood sublime, and wav'd her golden  
hair;

Calm'd with her rosy smile the tossing deep,  
And with sweet accents charm'd the winds  
to sleep;

To each wild plain she stretch'd her snowy  
hand,

High-waving wood, and sea-encircled strand.

"Hear me (she cried) ye rising realms,  
record

Time's opening scenes, and Truth's unerring  
word,—

There shall broad streets their stately walks  
extend,

The circus widen, and the crescent bend;  
There, ray'd from cities o'er the cultur'd lands,

Shall bright canals and solid roads expand;  
There the proud arch colossal-like bestride

Yon glittering streams, and bound the ebb,  
sing tide;

Embellish'd villas crown the landscape scene,  
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush

between:—  
There shall tall spires and dome-cap'd towers  
ascend,

And piers and quays their massy structures  
blend;

While with each breeze approaching vessels  
glide,

And northern treasures dance on every tide!

Then ceas'd the nymph—tumultuous  
echoes roar,

And JOY's loud voice was heard from shore  
to shore—

Her graceful steps descending press'd the plain,  
And PEACE, and ART, and LABOUR join'd  
her train,

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER 31.

**L**AST month the Rev. Mr. Williams's school-house at Bratton, in Wiltshire, was entirely burnt down to the ground, and Mr. Gaisford Gibbs of Westbury obligingly accommodated the pupils at his house, until the academy could be rebuilt. In a short time after Mr. Gibbs's house was discovered to be on fire, which burnt so rapidly, that the whole was destroyed, together with a considerable part of the furniture and cloaths. From some circumstances, one of the scholars was suspected of wilfully setting it on fire, and who made a voluntary confession before a magistrate, of his having accidentally set fire to the house at Bratton, and wilfully to that at Westbury. On his examination, he said, the thought unluckily came into his head, that if he could burn the school room at Westbury, which was over the kitchen, he might be sent home, to which his father had not permitted him to return for 15 or 16 months past. He was committed to Devil's prison, where he afterwards put an end to his existence.

The remuneration of the King's physicians is finally settled; the public may depend on the following statement:

To Dr. Willis, the father, 1500*l.* for 21 years.

To Dr. Willis, the son, 500*l.* for life.

To the other physicians, 30 guineas for each visit to Windsor, and ten guineas for each visit to Kew: This to Sir George Baker, who had the longest attendance, does not amount to more than 1500 guineas; and as all the others in proportion.

The surgeons are not yet paid.

A letter from a gentleman in Martinico to a merchant in Rouleau, dated September 27, says, "There has not been any business done here these three days past, owing to the great Revolution in France, which has reached this place in all its force."

A robbery was lately committed near Colchester, with many aggravations of cruelty. Three foot-pads attacked a Mr. and Mrs. Deakes, who attempting with a friend in company to make some resistance, the villains fired, and dangerously wounded Mr. D. and his wife, the latter of whom is since dead.

**NOVEMBER 4.** It is remarkable that the late Summer and Autumn have been uncommonly fatal to the Nobility—not less than 23 Peers and Peeresses having died since the Month of April last.

Amount of the hop duty is 89,000*l.* as

near as can be ascertained at present, which is 34,000*l.* less than last year.

The following malefactors were executed on a scaffold erected before the debtors door of Newgate, viz. William Clark, George Dawson, alias Collett, Camel Delap-Stewart, Mary Peters, and Alexander Thomas Gilderoy, alias Gilroy.

5. About seven o'clock this evening, the porter belonging to the London Coffee-house was sent with a portmanteau, containing a thousand new half-guineas, besides a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of a gentleman who had lodged there, and was going to Dublin. He was directed to leave the trunk at No. 61, in Bread-street, Cheap-side. When he got there, he knocked at the private door, and was answered by a man, who stood on the steps of the warehouse door with a pen behind his ear and no hat on, who told him Mr. Nicholson had been waiting some time, and desired him to go for a coach. The porter very foolishly complied, and on his return found the sharper had decamped with his booty.

The celebrated Dr. Herschel has discovered a seventh Satellite moving round Saturn, and still nearer to his body than any of the rest. It is about 26 seconds only of apparent distance from his centre; the exterior boundary of the ring being 22 seconds from it by estimation. The periodic time of this Satellite is less than 24 hours; that of the sixth is 32 hours, 41 minutes, 13 seconds. Saturn's ring continues still visible, by Dr. Herschel's largest telescope; and, a few nights since, he saw three of the Satellites on the ring at one time. The ring appears to him to be every where of an uniform thickness.

To cure the defects in trunks, or bark of timber-trees, or trees that are hollow: Cut away the part affected, thinly lay on tar to the remaining part of the tree, and clay and sand mixed like mortar to fill up the holes or cover the place, after which let it be covered with cow-cung, to prevent the air from getting to it.

A new copper coinage is in great forwardness at Edinburgh; each halfpenny is about double the weight of the old one; the die is well executed, and round the rim of the piece is indented (like the Druid's pence) *Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.*

Letters from Edinburgh dated November 7, says "Thursday last about five minutes past six in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie, near  
Glasgow."

Crieff, and the neighbouring places. The shock appeared to strike upwards from a great depth in the earth. Several persons were nearly thrown down, and great numbers of the inhabitants of Cornie left their houses in the greatest consternation. In the course of 1200 hours after the first shock, no less than thirty different lesser noises were distinctly heard. The progress seemed to be towards the N. W. but afterwards more to the East-

10. It is a curious and singular fact, that since the 31st of August last, not a day or night has passed but a variety of shocks have been felt in the above neighbourhood. Those on the 31st of August and 5th of November were by far the most violent; the latter particularly. The noise has continued frequently since."

12. The Royal Circus was on Thursday shut up, in consequence of an information laid against Mr. Palmer, and others of the principal performers, by the two Winter Theatres.

The freeholders of Yorkshire, to perpetuate the memory of, and mark their esteem for, their late worthy representative Sir George Saville, have, by subscription, erected a public statue of him in York cathedral. On the frieze are introduced the emblems of Wisdom, Fortitude, and Eternity. — Sir George is represented leaning upon a pillar, holding in his hand a scroll, on which is written, *The Petition of the Freeholders of the County of York*. The whole height is sixteen feet of fine marble, and the inscription expresses the gratitude of his constituents for his unshaken integrity in the senate—his patriotic zeal and benevolence holds him forth as an example of pure and unaffected virtue, and as an ornament and a blessing to the age in which he lived.

13. Sunday last, when the Princess Augusta came of age, she was presented by the King with a pin-money annuity of 2000l. per annum, payable out of the Privy Purse quarterly. The Queen on the same occasion presented the Princess with some sets of diamonds and pearls of great value.

19. Disney Flytche, Esq. received judgment for assaulting the waiter of an inn at Romford. The Court sentenced him to a fine of 100l.

Two gentlemen of Cambridge got 50l. damages from the proprietors of a mail-coach, the drivers of which had left them at Lancaster, going on without giving them notice.

Thomas Wentworth, convicted of perjury at Surrey assizes, received the following exemplary sentence:—To be imprisoned three months in Newgate, stand once in the pillory, and then to be transported to New South Wales for seven years.

20. In the Court of King's Bench, a

motion was made by Mr. Partridge, for a rule to shew cause why an information should not issue against Dr. John Beavor, for refusing to take upon him the office of sheriff for the city of Norwich.

The Court were of opinion, that it would bear too hard upon medical men to be liable to serve public offices requiring so much attendance as that in question, and thought their profession sufficiently exempted them. The rule was therefore set aside; and, on the motion of Mr. Partridge, a mandamus issued for the election of a new sheriff.

21. Dr. Withers was brought to the bar of the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, to receive judgment for a libel on Mrs. Fitzherbert, when the Court were pleased to pronounce, that he should pay a fine of 50l. to the King, that he should be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, and afterwards give security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each.

23. The Court of King's Bench gave judgment against J. Walter, the Printer of the Times, for a libel on the Duke of York. Their sentence was, that he should pay a fine of 50l. be imprisoned one year in Newgate, stand once in the pillory at Charing Cross, and find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 500l. and two sureties in 100l. each.

24. Thursday last the Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud through the vale of Chalford; to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks; there entering a tunnel through the hill of Saperton, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and descending by 22 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

A boat, with an union flag on her mast-head, passed laden for the first time through St. John's Bridge, below Lechlade, in the presence of great numbers of people who were assembled on the occasion.

25. The following melancholy accident happened on Monday at noon, in Essex-street, Strand. A servant girl to a Gentleman, who rented the parlours of a house in that street, alarmed the neighbourhood, by screaming out, "For God's sake help! a man is killing my mistress!" Williams and Cowper, two Ticket-Porters who ply at the Temple, immediately entered the house, and found the Lady with two dreadful stabs in her neck, and her husband with a knife, bloody, in his hand, whom they immediately secured, but not before he had stabbed himself three times in the lower body. The Lady was taken to Mr. Birch's, a surgeon in the same street, and died this day. The Gentleman, it seems, had laboured under a state of insanity, for which he

has been twice confined in a place for the reception of persons in his unfortunate distemper, and from whence he had been lately liberated. He was again placed in confinement at Hoxton, and is since dead.

Friday morning the body of a murdered female, decently dressed, was found in the fields between Somers Town and Pancras—her head was nearly severed from her body—a ring was on her finger—a razor-case was found lying near. A reward of 20*l.* is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

29. A Proclamation was issued, proroguing the Parliament from the 10th of December next to the 21st of January, then to sit for dispatch of business.

Early on the 21st inst. a fire was discovered in one of the apartments of the new Custom-house, Dublin, which, notwithstanding the most active exertions, continued to burn with destructive fury during the day, and was not completely extinguished till night. By this unfortunate accident the west end of that magnificent edifice, internally decorated in a style of most expensive elegance, and in the rooms whereof a considerable quantity of very valuable cabinet-work, &c. had been fitted up, is now injured as far as the devouring element could affect that part of the building. The damage is estimated at about 1500*l.*

Dec. 3. The city and suburbs of London were overspread with the thickest fog almost ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Several of the stages travelling between the metropolis and the surrounding villages were, by five in the afternoon, obliged to be preceded by men with torches or lanterns: others were quitted by the passengers, who walked to their respective homes, and the horses of many were led, at a very slow pace, by people on foot.

Ended at the Old Bailey the Session for the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, when seven prisoners were tried for piracy and acquitted; and five convicts, viz. Hugh Wilson, John Williams, Thomas Brett, Edward alias Ned Hobbs, and John Clark, received sentence of death.

7. A cause of great importance to the city of Carlisle came on to be tried in the Court of King's Bench. The question was, Whether freemen might be admitted into that city without having passed through the form of being brothered into one of the eight Guilds thereof. The cause lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, when it was determined that freemen might be admitted without that formality.

8. Perryman, late publisher of the Morning Herald, was convicted of a libel in that paper, Feb. 1788, reflecting on Mr. Pitt, Sir Elijah Impey, and the House of Commons relative to the accusation of Sir Elijah.

Tuesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, William Partington, for a robbery in the house of Mr. Alderman Anderson, in Charter-house square, and James Lloyd, for robbing Mr. Whitehead of seven guineas and a half, and 7*s.* in silver, in Hyde-park, were executed opposite to Newgate.

9. Mr. Stookdale's long-expected trial for a supposed libel on the House of Commons, contained in a pamphlet entitled, "A Review of the principal Charges against Warren Hastings, Esq." came on in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Kenyon, when, after a trial of three hours, the jury retired, and returned in two hours, with a verdict for the defendant—*Not guilty.*

This morning the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when Barrington was first set to the bar, and challenged the whole first twelve of the jury, on account, as he said, of a report that had been communicated to him prejudicial to them, but which yet he did not know was true; after some altercation his trial began. He was indicted for privately stealing; and the case was opened by Mr. Le Mesurier the counsel, who informed the Court he gave up the capital part; when Haviland Le Mesurier, Esq. was sworn, and deposed, That he was at the playhouse of Drury-lane, on the 12th of January 1787; that he saw the prisoner there; and that at the end of the play, he left his party to meet his servants; the lobby was extremely crowded, and he was alarmed, recollecting he had a sum of money about him, and a valuable watch. The prosecutor, thus pressing on through the crowd, felt his purse move, having kept his hand on it, and he seized the prisoner's hand close to his pocket, and with the other turned round and seized his person, and immediately a Mr. A'Dane, a clergyman (who is now in the West Indies, and will not return), stepped over, and said to the prosecutor, "Sir, you are right, I saw him do it." Barrington on this was secured, and he asked his name, which he declined telling; but said he was a gentleman; upon which one of the Bow-street runners came up and disclosed who he was, and he was taken to the Brown Bear, from whence he escaped, upon which the process of outlawry was issued against him. The prosecutor said, his pocket was cut in the lining, but it was not unbuttoned, and that a stranger whom he could never find after, gave him his purse directly; the prisoner's hand was never in his pocket.



At first, the prosecutor thought the prisoner was going to bully, but he immediately changed his behaviour to a very polite one, and said, "Sir, I am a gentleman, for God's sake consider what you are doing."

Mr. Le Mesurier was cross-examined by Mr. Garrow, counsel for the prisoner, and particularly interrogated by the prisoner himself. Whether he did not say at the time, that it was of no use to go to Bow-street, as he could not be certain of the prisoner; and in his examination at Bow-street, that he had seized a person's hand near his pocket, which was the prisoner's, and he therefore believed the prisoner was the man who robbed him; that he found no sharp instrument nor any purse in the prisoner's hand; that he observed the prisoner turn pale, but said he should himself have turned pale or red at such an accusation; that when he seized the prisoner's hand he was behind him, and the person who gave him the purse was on one side?

Barrington questioned the prosecutor as to the character of that Mr. A'Deane, whether he had not heard that he was immoral or insane? but that he denied, but said he was a man of the town, which he explained as keeping late hours. The prosecutor's counsel called no more witnesses, and rested his case here; and upon the prisoner's being asked by the Court if he desired to say any thing in his defence, he entered into a very long and elegant defence, apparently unstudied, from several hesitations which occurred in his delivery.—It went on the illiberality of the paragraphs against him, on the severity of his confinement and outlawry, and on the prejudice attached to his general reputation. He spoke three quarters of an hour. He began thus: "The benignity and candour which mark the judicial proceedings of this country, of which I have recently met a distinguished proof, induce me to hope, with the utmost humility, that the indulgent attention of the Court will not be withheld on the present occasion, but that it will be extended, not through the merit of any thing I can urge, but from the generous and impartial impulse of your own minds, towards every one who is so unhappy as to stand here the subject of accusation." He then proceeded to say, that this was just his case; that he was at the play by an order from a friend, and was coming out, when he was taken and carried to the Brown Bear, from which he found a convenient opportunity to withdraw—unfortunately to withdraw—and he hoped it would rather be considered as a retreat from prejudice, than a flight from accusation; that he neither used violence nor pecuniary influence, and entirely acquitted Blandy from being privy to his retreat; yet,

that if he was of a disposition to rejoice at calamity, he might in this case, as that man (Blandy) was one of his worst enemies, by introducing his name on all occasions, and defaming him. He observed, rather severely, on the convenient memory of the prosecutor, and on the hardship of the process of outlawry. He proceeded—"Among the vices incident to human nature, and the crimes which have been so lavishly imputed to me, there are two which, I trust, neither the Accusing Spirit, nor the Recording Angel, need to blush or weep at on my account—I mean cruelty, and calumny, which is, perhaps, the worst of cruelty." He spoke of the necessity of public justice, but said, there was also such a thing as individual justice; and concluded thus: "Gentlemen, permit me ultimately to observe, that the question is not now what the private opinion of individuals concerning George Barrington may be; but whether there is, or is not, that full, clear, and unambiguous evidence, which the wisdom of ages has established as the criterion for jurors to decide by, and which ought never to be departed from in any case whatever: to strain a point to acquit, may proceed from godlike motives, and perhaps men of the most vindictive temper must respect in others the benevolent impulse; but to strain a point to condemn, is repugnant to justice, conscience, and humanity."

The learned Judge who tried him (Ashhurst) summed up the evidence with many impartial observations; and the Jury, after a very short conference, returned a verdict, *Not guilty*. Barrington bowed with his usual address, and retired from the bar. The Court was exceedingly crowded; the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were on the bench. The action between Capt. Pasloe and Mr. Sykes, for the seduction of Capt P's Lady, was tried at Westminster. The facts being clearly proved, and with circumstances uncommonly aggravated, the Jury, without the least hesitation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full damages in the declaration—£ 10,000.

12. Letters from Norwich say, "Saturday last a fire broke out at Houghton-hall, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Orford, in the North wing. This part of the house contained the chapel, the well-known picture gallery, the complete private brewery in the world, and the machine for supplying the house with water; these have fallen a sacrifice to the merciless element; and to render the event immortal, the matchless groups exhibiting the labours of Hercules, by Locatelli, which cost the Earl 1700*l*. remain no longer to gratify and astonish the admirers of sculpture and lovers of art. Happily,

the flames were prevented from communicating to the other parts of the house by the stone colonades."

14. An order has passed the Privy Council taking off the prohibition of the 25th of June 1783, on the importation of wheat into this kingdom from the United States of America.

15. A Letter from a gentleman at Nevi, to his correspondent in this city, dated Oct. 24, says, "A most dreadful earthquake happened in a town belonging to the Pope, called Citta di Castello, about 60 miles from Rome, towards Tuscany. This town was one of the richest in the Pope's territories, and contained about 15,000 inhabitants.—The first shock was felt on the 30th of September, at eleven A. M.; it was preceded by no signs attendant on earthquakes; it lasted two minutes, when the whole town was involved in a whirlwind of smoke and dust from the falling of houses, churches, and palaces. At the first alarm great numbers of the inhabitants fled towards Rome and saved themselves. The first dreadful shock was followed by many more, and in the intervals nothing was heard but the crushing of buildings; the few remaining are so shattered as to be unknown. Many people were dragged from the ruins half alive, and in a short space of time 1000 were found dead, but the number of unhappy wounded is supposed to exceed that considerably, as a much greater must have suffered. This town was not the only sufferer, five villages in the country were so totally destroyed, that not one stone was left upon another; besides four convents, in one of which the greatest part of the monks were killed. This account may be relied on, as I have taken it from an authentic one, printed at Rome a few days ago. The earthquake still continues in the neighbourhood of Citta di Castello."

A Letter from Rome, dated Nov. 21, says, "Yesterday a courier arrived from Bologna, with news of the death of the Duchess of Albany, natural daughter of the late Pretender, who sent for her from France some time before his death, and had her legitimated. She was the last direct descendant (if a natural child can be so called) of the Stuarts, except the Cardinal of York, who since his brother's death has assumed the title of Henry IX."

16. This evening their Majesties and the Princesses honoured Old Drury with their presence. At their entrance a superb scene was displayed, with appropriate decorations, and several vocal performers sung the usual loyal song, which was chorussed and repeatedly encored by the audience, who expressed unalloyed joy at the appearance of his Majesty in good health and spirits.

17. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when twenty six convicts received sentences of death, thirty-six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, four to be imprisoned in Newgate, three in Clerkenwell Bridewell, and five to be publicly whipped, viz. one on Smart's Quay, one on Roper's Wharf, one in Bishopgate-street, one in Leadenhall-market, and one on Dice-Quay, and two whipped and discharged.

Of six of the criminals out of nine who were cast for death on one day (Wednesday), two were only 20, two of them 18, one 14, and the youngest was only 12 years of age.

18. A letter from Wolverhampton, dated Dec. 16, says, "Monday morning the following melancholy accident happened in a field near Stafford: Mr. Unit, son of Mr. Unit, tanner, of Stone in this county, a young gentleman about 18 years of age, leaning carelessly upon the muzzle of his fowling-piece, and watching the motion of his dog, the contents of the gun were unfortunately lodged in his side, and he expired on the spot."

19. The Captain of a ship employed by the Irish government to convey a number of convicts to Nova Scotia, took it in his head that he had a right to land and liberate them. Accordingly, when he made the Island of St. John, he set a considerable number on shore. A sailor then on board thought that these proceedings were dangerous, and left the ship. This seaman came home with Admiral Milbank, and has been since examined before the Privy Council. The Captain was sent home a prisoner, and is now in custody in Dublin. Father Fay, the Romish Priest, convicted of forgery, was put on board the above ship, but showing no disposition for *novelties*, he preferred a port in Wales, to either New Scotland, or New-found land, and the Captain accommodated him.

The convicts were brought from New-foundland by Admiral Milbank, and are now at Portsmouth in a most wretched state. It is said the Captain had been at sea five weeks, part of which was foul weather, and he was short of provisions. This occasioned him to put into Newfoundland, where, with as much secrecy as possible, he disembarked his dangerous freight, and bore away. On reaching the town of St. John's, the convicts exhibited the most appalling procession ever seen in that country. They were put into a place of security, where continual fighting, and the Irish howl, filled up the measure of their time during their stay on the Island. They consist of 102 men, and 12 women.

St. George's market, in St. George's Fields (now called New Bridge Town), was opened this day.

By the official accounts of the American finances, it is stated that their income amounts to 933,000*l.* and their expenditure to 911,000*l.* leaving a clear surplus annually of 22,000*l.*

20. The Commission Court at Copenhagen appointed to try Benzenstierna and O'Brien, for attempting to burn the Russian fleet last summer, have sentenced them to have their right hands cut off, and afterwards to be beheaded, drawn and quartered.

Letters from Naples contain an extraordinary and important discovery for the literary world—that 17 books of Livy, from the 60th to the 76th inclusive, written in Arabic, have been found in the libraries of Fez and Morocco, which, wonderful to relate, contain 66,000 volumes. The first book has been translated into Italian by Abbe Villa, and sent to the learned Tischen for his opinion about it. The Court of Naples were preparing an Embassy to Morocco to examine the contents of those libraries, as it was not doubted that not only the other books which are wanting of Livy, but also those of Diodorus Siculus, Cicero, and many others, would be found.

22. Earl Cornwallis has totally abolished the SLAVE TRADE in Bengal, and has issued a proclamation, declaring “That all persons who may hereafter be found either directly or indirectly concerned therein, shall be prosecuted in the Supreme Court; and, if a British subject, shall, on conviction, be sent to Europe. A reward of 100 rupees is offered for discovering any offender against the proclamation, and 50 rupees more for every person, of either sex, who is delivered from slavery, or illegal confinement, in consequence of such discovery.” It is published in the different languages of the country, and has been sent to all the merchants, traders, and public offices, for their notice.

23. The yearly meeting of the Quakers for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, have published an address to General Washington, the President of the United States, in which they say,

“We wish not improperly to intrude on thy time or patience, nor is it our practice to offer adulation to any; but as we are a people whose principles and conduct have been misrepresented, and traduced, we take the liberty to assure thee, and those in authority over us, that we feel our hearts affectionately drawn towards you; with prayers that thy Presidency may, under the blessing of Heaven, be happy to thyself and to the people; that through the increase of morality and true religion, Divine Providence may condescend to look down upon our land with a propitious eye, and bless the inhabitants

with the continuance of peace, the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth; and enable us gratefully to acknowledge his manifold mercies; and it is our earnest concern that he may be pleased to grant thee every qualification to fill thy weighty and important station to his glory; and that finally, when all terrestrial honours shall fail and pass away, thou and thy respectable consort may be found worthy to receive a crown of unfading righteousness, in the mansions of peace and joy for ever.”

Prosecutions for penalties on the post-horse act, if for 50*l.* and upwards, are cognizable in the Court of King's Bench. Penalties below 50*l.* are to be determined by Magistrates, *and not in the King's Bench*; for so it was ruled last Term by Lord Kenyon and Co. at Westminster.

A commission of lunacy has been taken out against George Colman, Esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 16. This day the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council, the Principal, Professors, and Students of the University of Edinburgh, a number of Nobility and Gentry, and the Masters, Officers, and Brethren, of all the Lodges of Free-Masons in the city and neighbourhood, besides an innumerable crowd of spectators, moved in grand procession from the Parliament Close at half past twelve to lay the foundation stone of a New University College. The Grand Master standing on the east, with the substitute on his right hand, and the Grand Wardens on the west, the square, the plumb, the level, and the mallet, were successively delivered by an operative to the substitute, and by him to the Grand Master, who applied the square to that part of the stone which was square, the plumb to the several edges, the level above the stone, and with the mallet gave three knocks, saying,

“May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this foundation-stone, which we have now laid, and by his Providence enable us to finish this and every work which may be undertaken for the embellishment and advantage of this city.”

On this the Brethren gave three huzzas.

The cornucopia and two silver vessels were then brought from the table, and delivered; the cornucopia to the substitute, and the two vessels to the Wardens; and were successively presented to the Grand Master, who, according to an ancient ceremony, poured the corn, the wine, and the oil, which they contained, on the stone, saying,

“May

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

" May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this city with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of life:—and may the same Almighty power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest posterity "

On this the Brethren gave three huzzas; and the Grand Master addressed himself to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and to the Principal as representing the University, in very eloquent speeches, to which the Lord Provost and the Rev. Principal made suitable replies.

Two crystal bottles, cast on purpose at the Glass-house of Leith, were deposited in the foundation-stone. In one of these were put different coins of the present reign, previously enveloped in crystal. In the other bottle was deposited seven rolls of vellum, containing a short account of the original foundation and present state of the University. The bottles, being carefully sealed up, were covered with a plate of copper wrapt in block tin; and upon the under side of the copper, were engraven the arms of the city of Edinburgh, and of the University; likewise the arms of the Right Hon. Lord Napier, Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Upon the upper side, was a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

By the blessing of Almighty God,  
In the reign of the most munificent Prince  
GEORGE III.

The buildings of the University of Edinburgh,  
Being originally very mean,

And now, after two centuries, almost a ruin,  
The Right Hon. FRANCIS Lord Napier,

Grand Master of the Fraternity of Free-  
Masons in Scotland,

Amidst the acclamations  
Of a prodigious concourse of all ranks of

people,  
Laid the foundation-stone

Of this new fabric,  
In which a union of elegance with conven-

ience,  
Suitable to the dignity of such a celebrated

seat of learning,  
Has been studied:

On the 16th day of November,  
In the year of our Lord 1789,

And of the æra of masonry, 5789.  
THOMAS ELDER being the Lord Provost of

the city;  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON the Principal of the

University,  
And ROBERT ADAM the Architect.

May the undertaking prosper, and be crowned  
with success!

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

*Escurial, Nov. 9.*

**HIS** Catholic Majesty went on Thursday last to Madrid to dismiss the Cortes, according to the usual forms.

*Escurial, Nov. 16.* His Catholic Majesty was pleased to declare on the 12th instant the civil promotions made on the occasion of his Coronation, the publication of which was deferred till the Cortes had finished their deliberations. Each of the Members of that Assembly, which consisted of seventy-four persons, has received a mark of the Catholic King's favour according to his rank. Amongst other numerous promotions are, the creation of eight Grantees of Spain, nine Honorary Grantees, five Knights of the Golden Fleece, one of which is M. de Noronha, the Portuguese Ambassador here, ten Knights of the Great Cross of Charles III. two Counsellors and four Honorary Counsellors of State, and twenty two Chamberlains.

*Dublin-Castle, Dec. 7.*

**HIS** Majesty's royal letters are received for advancing the following noblemen respectively to the dignity of a Viscount of this kingdom, viz.

*Vienna, Nov. 18.* A detachment of Marshal Laudobitz's army has taken possession of Czernitz, in Wallachia; and General Fabry has made himself master of Cladova, in Servia. The last letters from the army before Orsova mention, that the bombardment of that place was vigorously continued, but that the Governor shewed no disposition to surrender.

*Vienna, Nov. 21.* A courier arrived this evening from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, with the news of his having taken possession of Bucharest.

*Vienna, Nov. 30.* An officer from Prince Potemkin's army has brought intelligence of the surrender of Bender on the 15th instant; the garrison of which fortress, with as many of the inhabitants as were disposed to follow, were to be escorted to Iffail.

## PROMOTIONS.

Armor Lowry, Lord Belmore, to be Viscount Belmore, of the county of Fermanagh:

Francis Pierpoint, Lord Conyngham, to be Viscount Conyngham:

And

And Charles, Lord Loftus, to be Viscount Loftus, of Ely.

*Dublin-Castle, Dec. 9.* Letters patent are preparing to be passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, appointing James Chatterton, esq. to be Clerk of the Paper-Office, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Rd. Jackson, deceased; and Dominick Trant, esq. to be his Majesty's Advocate of the High Court of Admiralty.

Tho. Caldecott, of the Middle-Temple, esq. to be his Majesty's Attorney in Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor.

Col. Gardiner to be Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Versailles.

Tho. M'Donogh, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the states of Massachusetts bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire; also John Hamilton, esq. to be Consul in the state of Virginia.

## MARRIAGES.

**A**T Broad Sherston in Wilts, Mr. Pickett, aged 70, to a young lady of 18.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, rector of Sutton, Wilts, to Miss Drought, of Oxford.

Charles Wilkins, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Miss Lucy Shingler, of Cranbrook.

At Hubberton, in Pembroke-shire, John Lort, esq. aged about 80, to Miss Eliz. Dugan, aged 30. This is his third wife.

The Rev. Edward Hunt, of Cound, to Miss Hawkins, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hawkins, formerly rector of Worthen, Shropshire.

Robert Bower, esq. of Weltham, in York-shire, to Miss Clubbe, of Ipswich.

In Germany, the reigning Prince of Gottingen-Walkenstein, with the Princess Wilhelmina of Wirtemberg.

John Potter, esq. of Chelham, to Mrs. Garrett, relict of Timothy Garrett, esq. and daughter to Sir Robert Eag, bart.

Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Epsom, to Miss Pye, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Pye, LL. D.

The Rev. John Williams, of Downton, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the late Rev. William Watkins.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, one of the minor canons of Carlisle cathedral, to Miss Penelope Liddell, of Carlisle.

Miss Letitia Houblon, of the Priory, near Bishop's-Stortford, to Frederick Lewis, Baron de Fulitzsch, of Saxony, for some years an officer in his Sardinian Majesty's service.

In Yorkshire, at the seat of — Furness, esq. Lieut. John Vincent, of the Marines, to Miss Charlotte Furness, with a fortune of 20,000*l.*

William Reynolds, esq. principal proprie-

tor of Colebrook Dale Iron-works, to Miss Hannah Ball, of Bridgewater.

Robert Longden, esq. of Ashburn, one of his Majesty's Justices for Derbyshire, to Miss Danfer, of Doncaster.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Minister of the Octagon Meeting, Nottingham, to Miss Robinson, of Melbourne.

At Thorne in Yorkshire, Richard Gambwell, butcher, to Elizabeth Arley, the young woman whose throat he attempted to cut in July last, and for which he was to have taken his trial at the last York assizes, but was admitted to bail.

Mr. Rich. Hart Davis, banker, of Bristol, to Miss Whittingham, of Earl's Mead.

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Moaliff, co. Tipperary, to Miss Beresford, daughter to the Lord Bishop of Ossory.

John Boger, esq. of Landrake in Cornwall, to Miss Coham, of Torrington.

T. Miles, esq. of Brentford, aged 24, to Mrs. Mary Cowell, of Margate, aged 28; this is the lady's third trip to the altar of Hymen.

Arthur Law, of Pittlock, esq. Captain of the 40th reg. to Miss Penelope Newell Hepburn, only daughter of Wm. Hepburn, esq. of Jamaica.

John Liff, Esq. M. D. physician to the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, to Miss Player, only daughter of William Player, esq. of Catisfield, Hants.

John Cameron (who was a Scotch piper in 1715), aged 94, to a woman aged 84, both of Falkirk. The former wife and husband of this amorous pair died only three weeks ago.

John Reed, esq. of Chipchase Castle, and Colonel of the Northumberland militia, to Miss Neville, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

## MONTHLY OBITUARY for DECEMBER, 1789.

**O**N the 3d of June 1789, died the worthy Bishop of Greenland, Paul Egede. He was born in the year 1708, and at twelve years of age was an active assistant to his father, the celebrated Hans Egede, to whom

Denmark is indebted for its colony in Greenland, having accompanied him on his voyage thither in 1720. His zeal for the conversion of the Greenlanders to christianity, exerted with unabating assiduity through the coun-

course of a long life, both during his residence in their country, and after his quitting it, is strongly displayed in his account of Greenland, published shortly before his death. His friend, Chancellor Suhm, has bestowed on him the following epitaph :

H. S. E.  
Paulus Egede  
Grönlandorum Apostolus  
Benignitate  
Si Quis Unquam  
Candore  
Civilitate  
Nulli Secundus  
Vir  
Non Fucata Pietate  
Oculata Etiam  
Virum Evangelicæ Doctrinæ  
Exemplar.  
Amico Posuit  
P. F. Suhm.

SEPTEMBER 23.

At Nassau, New Providence, Edmund Rush Wegg, esq. Attorney General for the Bahama Islands.

Lately, Earl Drax, esq.

NOVEMBER 19. At Edinburgh, Major General Ralph Dundas, who commanded a regiment in the service of the States General, late General Gordon's.

John Floyer, esq. Stratford, Dorsetshire.

21. Sir Edward Knatchbull, of Merham Hatch, bart. in his 86th year.

Near Nettle, in Picardy, M. Cambray, one of the first theoretic architects in Europe. He had written on the rise and fall of Gothic architecture.

At Llantridant, Monmouthshire, J. Howell, aged 109.

Mark Smithson, esq. at Aldborough.

Mr. John Oldham, Lombard-Street.

John Andrews, esq. Alford, Lincolnshire.

22. Mr. Timothy Rhodes, merchant, at Leeds.

23. Adolph Boon, esq. Devonshire Square.

Lately, Mrs. Clinch, wife of Mr. Clinch, of the Dublin Theatre.

24. Mr. Walter Serocold, M. A. Vicar of Fulborn All Saints, and Sequestrator of Hinton St. Andrews, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of Cheeking-hall Omley, in Essex.

Mr. William Umsfreville, master of St. Nicholas Poor-house, Newcastle.

Hugh Campbell, esq. of Lix.

John Oliver, esq. alderman of Stewbury.

Mr. William Stodhart, Gloucester-street.

25. At Dumfries, Thomas Matile, esq.

Mr. Abraham Dubois, New Basinghall-street.

The Rev. John Quin, prebendary of Elin, in Ireland.

Lately at Lisbon, Felix Calvert, esq. junior, of Portland-place.

Lately, Sir John Lister Kaye, of Braze, near Huddersfield.

26. John Elwes, esq. late member for the county of Berks.

27. Joseph Eyre, esq. Clerk of Christ's Hospital.

Lately, at Plymouth, Broderick Hartwell, esq. Pay-Clerk of the Dock-yard there.

28. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Doctor Smith, Prebendary of Westminster.

In the 85th year of his age, Mr. De Castro, who was the first Surgeon received into the company, after their separation from the Barbers.

29. Mrs. Sayre, wife of Stephen Sayre, esq. formerly Sheriff of London.

Mr. James Waghorne, thread-maker, Bishopgate-street.

At Ripple, near Deal, the Rev. Geo. Lynch, M. A. Rector of Cheriton, and Vicar of Lyme, near Hythe.

30. Mrs. Foljame, Hammer-smith.

DECEMBER 1. Mr. William Shone, wine merchant, Mincing-lane.

William Rowles, esq. Clapham.

Lately, Mr. Peter Seret, aged 80, formerly a weaver in Spitalfields.

Lately, at Tiverton, Devonshire, aged 16, Miss Cowley.

2. Mrs. Ford, wife of John Ford, esq. Lancaster.

At Dublin, Sir Thomas Bell, M. D.

The Rev. Castres Denne, Curate of Broom, and Vicar of Loddon, in Norfolk.

Mr. Thomas Baxter, of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, aged 74, and the same day, his brother, Mr. Samuel Baxter, aged 72.

3. John Paterson, esq. Clerk to the commissioners of the land-tax for the city of London, aged 84.

Mrs. Rumsey, wife of Thomas Rumsey, esq. of Hampstead.

Mr. Lorder, who in a fit of insanity killed his wife. (See p. 464.)

Mr. Tinsley, surveyor, Mare-street, Hackney.

4. The Rev. Mr. Hunter of Nunwick, near Ripon, by a fall from his horse.

Mr. John Scott, surveyor, Union-court, Holborn.

At Scrubby, near Sawtry, Mr. Thomas Loveday, aged 101 years.

The Rev. William Leech, one of the prebendaries of Norfolk cathedral, Rector of Intwood with Restwick, in Norfolk, and North Cove with Willingham St. Mary, in Suffolk.

William

William Coles, esq. Salisbury, aged 88.  
Robert Mauland, esq. Greenwich, aged 80 years.

Lately, at Galston, Scotland, Marion Gibson, aged 100. About ten years ago she had a new set of teeth, and her eye-sight was so clear, that she could read the smallest print. She walked to Irwine, which is 14 miles from her place of residence, and returned the next day. She spun without the use of spectacles, and continued very straight. She was full in body, and died after 4 days confinement.

Lately at Edstone, Yorkshire, aged 98, John Kidley, esq.

5. Mr. Olding, glover, Fenchurch-street.  
At Bath, Samuel Smith, esq. of Savill-row, father of Samuel Smith, esq. member for Worcester.

The Rev. John Swain, Rector of Tixal, Cheshire, and Vicar of Elwaston, Derbyshire.

Edward Fowke, esq. Hawley, near Dartmouth.

Lately at Winkleigh, in the county of Devon, the Rev. John Webster, M. A. Vicar of Adderbury, in the county of Oxford.

Lately, Mr. James Davies, Registrar of Landaff.

Lately at Dublin, Sir Fielding Ould.

Also, Mrs. Elwood, relict of Mr. Elwood, attorney, and sister to Mr. Mossop the Tragic-dian.

6. David De Visme, esq. of Great Missenden, Bucks.

At Edinburgh, James Wilson, better known by the name of Claudero. He was formerly a retainer of the Mobbs, and for many years the laureat of the mob; but of late he had adopted an easier and more profitable employment, that of solemnizing what are called half-merk marriages.

Master Middleton, eldest son of Sir Wm. Middleton.

Mr. Ralph Watton, grocer, Preston.

John Williams, esq. of Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire.

7. John Hay, esq. of Gray's Inn, aged 78. At Ashborne, Derbyshire, Mr. John Oliphant.

Mr. Lawes, of Hatton Garden.

Mrs. Hodgetts, wife of Mr. Joseph Hodgetts, of Dudley, Worcester.

Henry Author Langkopt, esq. at Peckham, aged 80.

8. Francis Grisdale, esq. in the Close, Salisbury, aged 82.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, aged 75, Pastor of a dissenting congregation at Milborne, Dorsetshire.

9. Major General Martin, of the Marines, aged 86.

Captain George Robinson Walters, at Greenwich Hospital.

10. Mrs. Dawes, wife of John Dawes, esq. Member for Haslemere, and daughter of Mr. Akerman.

Lately at Otterton, Devonshire, John Stodhart, esq. of Totness.

Lately in Warwick-street, Golden-square, Mr. Hookham, aged 88.

11. Christopher Fuller, esq. a Bank Director.

Richard Bristowe Burnell, esq. of Chancery Lane.

Robert Saunderson, esq. of Hamme-Smith, aged 84.

Lately at Paris, aged 81, the celebrated Verrier, Marine painter to the French King. He was about to come to England.

12. Mr. John Crang, scholar, Tinsbury, aged 72.

Mr. William Howard, chieftman and corn-factor, Chelmsford.

Mr. Shanks, insurance-broker, Royal Exchange.

Lately at Whitechurch, Mr. Knight, senior, attorney.

13. At Kirkintilloch, Mr. Thomas Kerr, late schoolmaster there, aged 75.

The Lady of the honourable Geo. Keith Elphinstone.

Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Mr. Heaton Wilkes.

Nathan Jowett, esq. of Clock House, near Bradford, Yorkshire.

Lately at Glasgow, Thomas Buchanan, esq. of Ardach.

14. Mr. Philip Hawkins, of the Custom House, London.

Henry Strangways, esq. of Alne, in Yorkshire.

Lately in Grafton-street, Dublin, Stephen Parker, letter-founder.

15. Mrs. Scott, wife of Captain Scott, in the Foston Trade.

Captain Fowler, in the West India Trade.

Mr. John Clarke, brick-maker, near Blofield, Norfolk.

Thomas Wilson, esq. of Leeds.

16. Robert Baxter, esq. of Castle-street, Holborn.

Mr. Joshua Downer, cloth-maker, Leeds.

Mr. Henry Wharcode, of Blockley, Worcester.

Lately, Mr. Theodore Horsley, apothecary and man-midwife, of Rathbone Place.

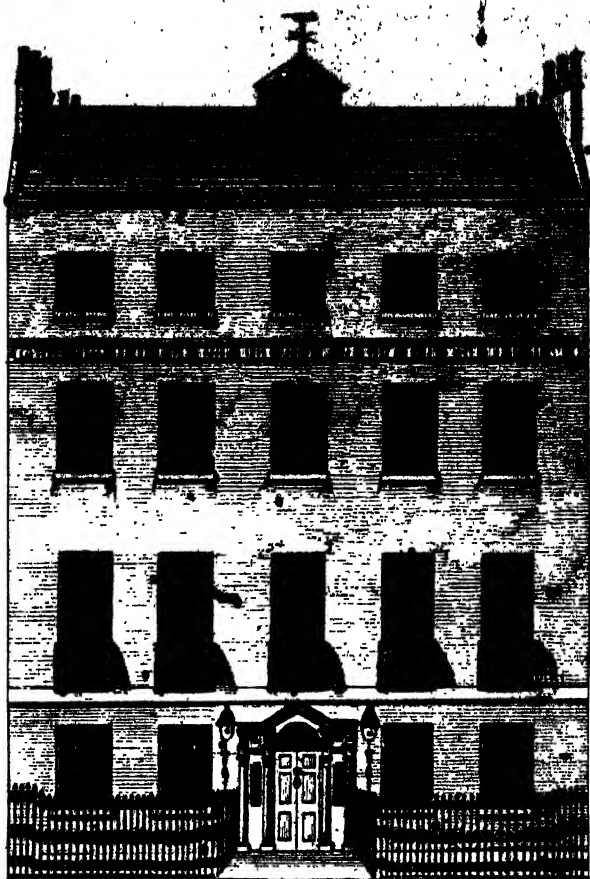
17. Henry Vigor, esq. Bath.

19. Mr. John Bates, Aldersgate-street, distiller.

At the Saracen's Head, Snow-hill, Mr. Renton, Agent to several steel and cutlery manufactories at Sheffield and Birmingham.

Lately, James Paine, esq. Justice of Peace for Essex, Middlesex, and Surry.





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# I N D E X

TO VOL. XVI. OF THE

## EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ESSAYS, DEBATES, NAMES OF AUTHORS, ANECDOTES, &c.

- A**CCOUNT of Lord Thurlow, 3—John Denton, 86—William Julius Mickle, 155, 317—James Gibbs, 168—John Harrison, 235—Dr. Edward Tyson, 241—Miss Catley, 299—King and Queen of France, 315—Commodore Johnson, 318—Gribeauval, 373—Rutland, Dutchess, 395—Williams, 418.
- Advertisement to Spectator, 5.
- Ague, antidote for, 306.
- Album of Grand Chartreuse, 190, 294, 448.
- Anecdotes of Baretti, 91—Canine, 158, 237—Dr. Johnson, 240—Patten, 238—Dr. Newton, 399.
- Antiquarian discoveries, 222, 223.
- Ascham, Roger, proposals for his works, 4.
- Baretti, Joseph, anecdotes of, 91—List of his works, 94, 240.
- Barrington, G. speech in King's Bench, 385—Outlawry reversed, 388—acquitted, 466.
- Barrow, Dr. letters to Dr. Mapletoft, 8, 98.
- Beaconsfield, account of, 7.
- Bentley, Dr. remarks on Boyle, 376.
- Bidden wedding, 6.
- Boxing-matches, 307.
- Broadstairs, account of, 217.
- Calonne, Mr. account of his letter au Roy, 246.
- Canine anecdotes, 158, 237.
- Carlisle, account of, 398.
- Catley, Miss, account of, 299.
- Causey, Mr. killed, 226—Epitaph on, 305.
- Choultry at Mavaram, 248.
- Cloisters at St. Bartholomew, account of, 139.
- Colchester recorder'ship settled, 388.
- Copper coinage, account of, 363.
- Crichton, admirable, his death, 325.
- Debeig, col. court-martial, 140.
- Declaration of rights in France, 362, 366, 449.
- Delhi, revolutions at, 16, 100.
- Dobson, Dr. letter from, 396.
- Doddsley, Mr. epitaph on, 240.
- Dramatic unities, observations on, 14.
- Drossiana, 243, 321, 395.
- Duel, 86.
- Earthquake at Florence, 304—at Lisbon, 424—in Scotland, 463—Edinburgh college, 468.
- Edis, Mr. killed, 87.
- Elder flowers, virtues of, 96, 223.
- Executions, 86, 463.
- Fires, 223, 263—On shipboard, 306.
- Fytche, Mr. sentence on, 464.
- Game duty, amount of, 308.
- Gaussen, Mr. epitaph on, 96.
- Gibbs, James, account of, 168.
- Globe theatre, account of, 139.
- Granville, Earl, traits of, 240.
- Greenwich Hospital repaired, 372.
- Gribeauval, Mons. account of, 373.
- Harmer, Mr. character of, 236.
- Harrison, John, account of, 235.
- Hastings, Warren, account of his trial, 53, 117, 186, 275, 355, 431.
- Herschall, Mr. discovery by him, 463.
- Hervey, James, letter from, 661.
- Heteroclite, 59, 291, 322, 404.
- Hive, 6, 96, 159, 240, 399.
- Hop duty, state of, 463.
- Jesuits, origin of the order, 324, 399.
- Ink to take spots out of, 245.
- Johnsoniana, 4, 240.
- Johnstone, Commodore, account of, 318.
- Jones, Sir William, his conversation with an Abyssinian, 406.
- Irish parliament, speech to, 84.
- Justices convicted, 222.
- Kempsey church, inscription there, 6.
- King goes to Weymouth, his tour, 144, 223, 224, 227—goes to Cov. Garden, 389—to Drury-lane, 467.
- Letters from Dr. Johnson, 5—Mr. Nelson, 8, 97, 167—Dr. Barrow, 8, 9, 98—Dr. Tillotson, 98—King Charles, 99—Oliver Cromwell, 158—Mr. Hervey, 161—King of France, 206—Duke of Dorset, 280—Lord George Gordon, 280—Eleanor Johnson, 304—Lord Rodney, 320—Mr. Watkins, 401—Dr. Dobson, 396—Mr. Brad-dock, 424.
- Liege, accounts from, 220.
- Loader, Mr. murders his wife, 464.

# I N D E X.

Lunardi ascends in a balloon, 305.  
 Mackenzie, Cap. account of his death, 2.  
 Mickle, William Julius, account of, 155,  
 317.  
 Milton imitates Fletcher, 397.  
 Murder, 385, 465.  
 Musical Pigeon, account of, 103.\*  
 Nelson, Mr. letters from, 8, 97, 167.  
 Nile, on its course, 407.  
 Nun, ceremony of taking the veil, 95.  
 Oak, size of one, 223.  
 Old Age, essay on, 119.\*  
 Old Bailey, proceedings at, 227, 465.  
 Orleans, Duke of, arrives, 306.  
 Parian Chronicle, controversy on, 19, 121.  
 Parliamentary proceedings, 35, 124, 195—  
 King's speech, 144.  
 Patten, Mr. anecdotes of, 238.  
 Peepers, 9, 102,\* 162, 402.  
 Phillips, father and son hanged, 226.  
 Physicians, payments, 10, 463.  
 Piozzi, Mrs. strictures on, 403.  
 Population, estimate of, 306.  
 Potatoes, observations on, 316.  
 Revolution in France, 67, 134, 218, 298,  
 377, 453.\*  
 Robbery, 463.  
 Rose, Dr. character of, 293.  
 Rotham, Mr. list of his works, 139.  
 Royalty Theatre, licensed, 306.  
 Rutland, Dutchess, account of, 395.  
 St. Anthony's fire, cure for, 15.  
 Saville, Sir George, monument erected  
 for, 464.  
 Serpents in India, account of, 7.  
 Sheriffs, list of, 387.  
 Sloper, Mr. attack on, 388.\*  
 Speech of Mon<sup>r</sup>. St. Merry, 208—of Neckar,  
 208—keeper of seals, 283—Neckar, 284.

Spence, Mr. epitaph by, 208.  
 Sterne, Mr. imitations by, 118.  
 Storms, 305, 385.  
 Suicide, 227.  
 Sun-flower, seeds of, 305.  
 Sweden, advices from, 221.  
 Theatrical journal. The Family Party, 61  
 —The Married Man, ib.—Miss Style, 135  
 —The Friends, ib.—The Comet, ib.—  
 The Battle of Hexam, ib.—Wargrave  
 Theatre, 136—Thimble's flight, 219—  
 Holman and Mrs. Achmet, ib.—Miss Hag-  
 ley, ib.—Mr. Haymes, ib.—Mr. Duffey,  
 ib.—Mr. Harley, 298—Henry V. 299—  
 The Dramatist, ib.—The Tempest, ib.—  
 Miss Catley, ib.—Mr. Fennel, 300—The  
 False Friend, 377—Marcella, 378—The  
 Isle of Marguerite, ib.—Miss Richards, 379  
 The Learned Lady, 380—Earl Goodwin, ib.  
 Mr. King, 458—Mrs. Henry, ib.—The  
 Haunted Tower, ib.—The Force of Fa-  
 shion, 459—Mr. Baker, ib.—Sir Walter  
 Raleigh, ib.—The Adelphe, ib.  
 Thermometer, moral and physical one, 185.  
 Tillotson, Dr. letter from, 98.  
 Tyson, Dr. Edward, account of, 241.  
 Van Anstall, account of, 424.  
 Wagers, 87, 223, 305, 308.  
 Wales, Prince, his reception at York, 224.  
 Walter, John, sentence on him, 464.  
 Washington installed first magistrate, 222.  
 Watkins, Richard, letter from, 401.  
 Wentworth, Darcy, committed, 464.  
 Wesley, John, memoirs of, 11, 99, 164.  
 Whitfield, Geo. account of his interment,  
 447.  
 Winter, George, answer to Critical Review-  
 ers, 369.  
 Withers, Dr. sentence on, 464.

## B O O K R E V I E W E D.

**T**HE Abbey of Ambresbury, a poem.  
 By Samuel Birch. 4to. 184  
 Accounts and extracts of the manuscripts in  
 the library of the King of France, 2 vols.  
 8vo. — 180, 268, 348  
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 erties of the mineral waters of Aix la Cha-  
 pelle

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 in the New Testament, &c. By N. Nesbitt,  
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 le 9 Feb. 1789 — 23  
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 the inland parts of Africa, 2 vols. 12mo.  
 — 30, 278  
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 late lieutenant governor of Landguard Fort,  
 and unfortunately father to George Touchet,  
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 Coromandel coast, &c. By Innes Mon-  
 ro, Esq. 4to. — 22, 108  
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 Hottentots and Caffraria, in the years 1777,  
 1778, and 1779. By lieutenant William  
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 added Blenheim, a poem, 8vo. 341  
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 beauty, made in the year 1776, on several  
 parts of Great Britain, particularly the  
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 for its reform, upon the principles of christi-  
 anity, as professed and taught by the church  
 of England, &c. 8vo. 174  
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 of a journey through France, Italy, and  
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 — 340  
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 should follow in foreign politics in the pre-  
 sent state of Europe. By Sir John Dalym-  
 ple, 8vo. — 173  
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 in relation principally to the English Catho-  
 lics. By the Rev. Joseph Bevington,  
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 agement of North Wiltshire, and the man-  
 agement of orchards and fruit-trees in  
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 8vo. 25, 110, 182, 265, 341  
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 S. Shaw, 8vo. — 173  
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 Finland, and Denmark. By Matthew Con-  
 sett, Esq. 4to. — 256  
 Tract. By Warburton, and a Warburtonian,  
 8vo. — 416  
 Zeluco. Various views of human nature,  
 taken from life and manners, foreign and  
 domestic, 2 vols. (v.) 249, 346

## P O E T R Y.

|                                                |         |                         |     |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----|
| <b>A</b> LWIN and Rena, —                      | 213     | Epilogue at Wargrave —  | 136 |
| Aristotle's hymn to Hermias —                  | 318     | — by Mrs. Taylor —      | 309 |
| Autumn —                                       | 383     | — to Tempest —          | 377 |
| Bonner's ghost —                               | 214     | — to Earl Goodwin —     | 381 |
| Breath of content —                            | 462     | — to Tamerlane —        | 382 |
| British loyalty, or squeeze to St. Paul's —    | 60      | — to Adelphi —          | 400 |
| Complaint —                                    | 62      | Epitaph at Dorking —    | 96  |
| Delia and Damon —                              | 64      | — on Charles Jenner —   | 160 |
| Elegiac verses to the memory of Mr. Meredith — | 384     | — on Cluer Dicey —      | ib. |
| Elegy in Soho Square —                         | 66      | — on Mr. Mortimer —     | 317 |
| Elegy on Commodore Johnstone —                 | 319     | Fable. By Mrs. Piozzi — | 216 |
| Epigram —                                      | 96, 461 | Fisherman and Cynic —   | 419 |
|                                                | T 1 f 2 |                         |     |

Inscriptions

# I N D E X,

|                                              |     |     |                                 |   |     |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|---|-----|
| Inscription at Kempsey-Church                | —   | 6   | Song by Peter Pinder            | — | 464 |
| — on an urn over Rosamond's spring           | 159 |     | Sonnetto                        | — | 62  |
| Lapland Song                                 | —   | 65  | Sonnet to a lady                | — | 62  |
| Left Night                                   | —   | 295 | — by Mr. Russell                | — | 63  |
| Lines by Mr. Headley                         | —   | 65  | — by Gen. Conway                | — | 63  |
| — addressed to Miss G                        | —   | 138 | — to a sister                   | — | 65  |
| — under a hermitage                          | —   | 159 | — to Edylne                     | — | 65  |
| — to the memory of Geo. Cuthbert             | —   | 298 | — by Mr. Pye                    | — | 214 |
| Mountebank and devil                         | —   | 461 | — by Miss Seward                | — | 215 |
| Ode on caprice                               | —   | 137 | — to the violet                 | — | 217 |
| — to silence                                 | —   | 297 | — to a young lady               | — | 217 |
| On benefit of sea-bathing by the king        | —   | 64  | — to Mrs. Yearlley              | — | 384 |
| On seeing a courtesan in a splendid equipage | —   | 65  | — to the memory of Maria Linley | — | 384 |
| Parlyamente of Sprytes                       | —   | 101 | — in praise of the country      | — | 461 |
| Poor Jack                                    | —   | 216 | Stanzas by R. B. Sheridan       | — | 64  |
| Prologue to Family Party                     | —   | 154 | — written amidst ruins          | — | 296 |
| — at Wargrave                                | —   | 136 | Swearing                        | — | 160 |
| — to St. Marguerite                          | —   | 379 | Tasker's ode to the king        | — | 138 |
| — to Learned Lady                            | —   | 380 | — — to Catharine                | — | 461 |
| — to Tamerlane                               | —   | 381 | — to a violet                   | — | 298 |
| — spoken at the Circus                       | —   | 382 | Translation of Horace           | — | 297 |
| — to Adelphi                                 | —   | 400 | Verbes by Mr. Rennel            | — | 62  |
| Queen's visit to London                      | —   | 63  | — to Miss E. E.                 | — | 63  |
| Retirement                                   | —   | 216 | — under the Green Dragon        | — | 160 |
| Serenade by Mr. Merry                        | —   | 217 | — by a lady on a mourning-ring  | — | 384 |
| Song                                         | —   | 297 | Visit of Hope                   | — | 462 |
| — to the Caractacan-Society                  | —   | 383 | With                            | — | 297 |

## INDEX OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

|                           |                   |                       |                    |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A</b> Abercrombie, 148 | Auckland, 389     | Bathurst, 389         | Blackburn, 231     |
| Adams, 150, 229           | Audrey, 388       | Batty, 392            | Blair, 389         |
| Addington, 146            | Auriol, 388       | Baxter, 471, 472      | Blake, 150         |
| Addison, 229              | Ayden, 310        | Bayes, 312            | Blakemore, 232     |
| Agar, 230                 | Aylmer, 310       | Bayley, 148           | Blakeny, 151       |
| Aglionby, 150             | Bachelor, 150     | Baynes, 81*           | Blakiston, 390     |
| Agnew, 312                | Bacon, 88         | Bayzand, 392          | Blane, 146         |
| Ainslie, 147              | Badcock, 387      | Beadon, 146           | Blencowe, 310      |
| Aire, 150                 | Baird, 82         | Beauchamp, 231        | Blewit, 229, 312   |
| Albemarle, 312*           | Baker, 391        | Beauvoir, 81*         | Bligh, 149         |
| Alderfon, 88              | Baldock, 311      | B-cke, 303            | Blount, 390        |
| Alexander, 88             | Bail, 470         | Beddingfield, 392     | Boddam, 81*        |
| Allen, 88, 82*            | Ballard, 88       | Bedford, 147          | Boden, 151         |
| Allet, 309                | Bankes, 392       | Belgrave, 148         | Boger, 470         |
| Allnut, 152               | Barber, 150, 229  | Bell, 231, 471        | Bonham, 388        |
| Altham, 312               | Barcier, 150      | Bellamont, 147        | Boon, 471          |
| Amphlet, 152              | Barclay, 149      | Bellew, 82*           | Booth, 82*         |
| Ancram, 389               | Barfoot, 88, 149  | Bennet, 82*, 151      | Bosley, 150        |
| Andrews, 88, 471          | Barker, 232       | Bentham, 229          | Bosville, 147      |
| Annesley, 88              | Barne, 388        | Bentley, 88, 150, 151 | Bott, 229          |
| Anson, 391                | Barnes, 150, 229  | Berisford, 470        | Boucheret, 231     |
| Antrim, 148               | Barrett, 310, 312 | Bernard, 147          | Boulton, 288       |
| Apfley, 148               | Barnington, 88    | Berney, 229           | Bouverie, 390      |
| Arden, 387                | Barrow, 309       | Berry, 82*            | Bowen, 229, 390    |
| Arley, 470                | Barry, 146        | Besford, 82*          | Bower, 232, 470    |
| Armitage, 388             | Bartholomew, 387  | Biddulph, 88          | Bowler, 312        |
| Armstrong, 230, 470       | Barton, 229, 231  | Biggs, 393            | Boycot, 151        |
| Arne, 311                 | Barwife, 387      | Bingham, 147          | Bracebridge, 231   |
| Arnold, 81*, 293          | Bailet, 150       | Birch, 149, 151       | Bracken, 390       |
| Arrow, 81*                | Bate, 149         | Birkett, 310          | Brandon, 310       |
| Aston, 309                | Bateman, 150, 232 | Bishop, 151           | Bren, 149          |
| Atkinson, 88, 232, 391    | Bates, 472        | Bisset, 229           | Brereton, 148, 310 |
| 392                       | Batefon, 387      | Bitten, 388           | Briggs, 311        |

Brilly,

# I. N D E X.

- Brilly, 231  
 Brisac, 310  
 Briscoe, 392  
 Broadhead, 229  
 Brockman, 387  
 Brodie, 147  
 Bromwich, 311  
 Bloomhead, 232  
 Brookes, 232, 390  
 Broughton, 230  
 Brounker, 149  
 Brown, 82,\* 231, 40  
 Browne, 229, 230, 387  
 Bridges, 82\*  
 Buchanan, 391, 472  
 Buckner, 82\*  
 Buggin, 392  
 Buller, 230, 389  
 Bullock, 88  
 Bulmer, 151  
 Burdon, 388  
 Burfont, 151  
 Burford, 389  
 Burgess, 148  
 Burnell, 472  
 Burrell, 309  
 Burroughs, 310  
 Burrow, 148  
 Burrows, 390  
 Bury, 81\*  
 Butcher, 312  
 Butler, 150, 310  
 Buxton, 388  
 Byam, 389  
 Byde, 146  
 Byers, 229  
 Byng, 391  
 Calcraft, 231  
 Caldicot, 390  
 Callendar, 229, 232  
 Calvert, 471  
 Cambray, 471  
 Cambridge, 149  
 Cameron, 149, 387, 470  
 Campbell, 88, 148, 149, 312  
 189, 471  
 Camplin, 309, 310  
 Carberry, 151  
 Carden, 232  
 Carey, 88  
 Carhampton, 389  
 Carlington, 152  
 Carlton, 82,\* 230  
 Carmichael, 229  
 Carracciolo, 150  
 Carter, 312  
 Carrysfort, 148, 149, 309  
 Castlehaven, 151  
 Caswell, 81,\* 141, 231  
 Cathcart, 151  
 Cavendish, 150  
 Chadwicke, 392  
 Chamberlaine, 82,\* 151, 229  
 Chambers, 388  
 Champneys, 390  
 Chandos, 311  
 Channing, 311  
 Chapman, 309, 331, 392  
 Charleville, 151  
 Charlton, 311, 388  
 Chasé, 390  
 Chawcith, 388  
 Chesterfield, 148, 230  
 Chitty, 391  
 Chulstian, 146  
 Clanrickarde, 148  
 Clarence, 146  
 Clarke, 149, 310, 472  
 Clay, 88, 388  
 Cleator, 312  
 Cleaver, 146  
 Clermont, 148  
 Clifton, 391  
 Clinch, 309, 471  
 Clothier, 151  
 Clubbe, 470  
 Coates, 229  
 Cobham, 387  
 Cochran, 312  
 Cockell, 229  
 Cocket, 230  
 Codrington, 88  
 Coham, 470  
 Coke, 388  
 Cole, 151, 152, 390  
 Colebrook, 88  
 Coles, 472  
 Collins, 229  
 Collingworth, 81\*  
 Collinson, 150  
 Compton, 148, 311  
 Constable, 391  
 Cooke, 149  
 Cooper, 150, 472  
 Cooté, 147  
 Copley, 88, 149  
 Corker, 312  
 Cornwall, 81,\* 310  
 Cotterel, 387  
 Coward, 82\*  
 Cowell, 470, 471  
 Cox, 230  
 Cradock, 148  
 Crang, 472  
 Craven, 82\*  
 Croft, 390, 391  
 Cromwell, 392  
 Crosby, 88  
 Croyley, 312  
 Cruden, 392  
 Cubitt, 151  
 Dacre, 388  
 Dainty, 150  
 Dale, 88  
 Dalrymple, 146  
 Dance, 388  
 Dancer, 470  
 Darby, 146  
 Dare, 312  
 Dashwood, 229  
 Davenport, 82\*  
 Davids, 390  
 Davies, 150, 151, 231, 309, 390, 470, 472  
 Davis, 470  
 Davy, 152  
 Dauphin, 81\*  
 Dawcs, 311, 472  
 Dawson, 311, 387, 391  
 Day, 81,\* 311  
 Dealy, 252  
 Deane, 311  
 Dearley, 387  
 Deafon, 152  
 Decastro, 471  
 Deering, 391  
 Deerhurst, 81\*  
 Delme, 152  
 Denman, 390  
 Denton, 146  
 Despard, 146  
 De Visne, 472  
 Dewy, 230  
 Dicey, 387  
 Dickin, 88, 390  
 Dickens, 232  
 Dilke, 229  
 Dillon, 148, 312  
 Dinwiddie, 310  
 Dinwoddie, 388  
 Dobie, 390  
 Dobson, 230  
 Dockley, 312  
 Dodd, 391  
 Dolben, 149  
 Donne, 471  
 Donnegal, 232  
 Dorset, 309  
 Douglis, 88, 309, 310, 330  
 Downer, 472  
 Downman, 232  
 Drake, 148, 392  
 Drax, 471  
 Drew, 388  
 Driffield, 232  
 Drought, 390, 470  
 Drummond, 81,\* 149, 232  
 Dubery, 471  
 Duggan, 470  
 Duke, 82\*  
 Dumarefque, 229  
 Duncombe, 338  
 Dundas, 147, 390, 471  
 Duquerry, 149  
 Durand, 232  
 Duras, 232  
 Durnford, 392  
 Dutens, 232  
 Dyche, 312  
 Dyfert, 231  
 Eardley, 230  
 Earlsfort, 148  
 Easton, 150  
 Eccles, 82\*  
 Eden, 147, 230  
 Edgar, 229  
 Edifon, 310  
 Edmunds, 312  
 Edwards, 82,\* 152  
 Effingham, 309  
 Egged, 470  
 Egginton, 231  
 Elwes, 471  
 Ellis, 311, 331  
 Elphinstone, 146, 472  
 Elwes, 471  
 Elwood, 472  
 Emly, 392  
 England, 309  
 Enniskillen, 148  
 Erne, 148  
 Eskine, 147  
 Evans, 82,\* 310  
 Ewart, 148  
 Eyre, 471  
 Fairbrother, 150  
 Falmouth, 148  
 Fane, 149  
 Farmer, 150  
 Farnaby, 230  
 Fassett, 388  
 Faucet, 81,\* 147  
 Fell, 388  
 Felton, 310  
 Fernell, 312  
 Ferrall, 229  
 Ferridas, 229  
 Ferrier, 230  
 Fielding, 391  
 Finch, 149  
 Fisher, 229  
 Fitch, 309, 387  
 Fitzgerald, 137  
 Fitzgibbon, 389, 470  
 Fitzherbert, 88, 147  
 Fitzroy, 148, 147  
 Fitzwilliam, 151  
 Fletcher, 229  
 Flockhart, 312  
 Flood, 147  
 Flory, 392  
 Flower, 390  
 Floyer, 471  
 Foljambe, 471  
 Forbes, 229, 230, 310  
 Ford, 232, 392  
 Fordyce, 232, 471  
 Foreste, 309  
 Forlow, 231  
 Forster, 82,\* 146, 229, 310  
 Fortescue, 148  
 Folkett, 82\*

# I N D E X

- Foster, 150  
 Foulis, 88  
 Fowler, 472  
 Fownes, 392  
 Fox, 392  
 Foxcroft, 191  
 Franks, 350  
 Frampton, 311  
 Frewin, 88  
 Fryer, 311  
 Furnell, 150  
 Furness, 470  
 Galbalth, 312  
 Gambier, 312  
 Gambwell, 470  
 Garbet, 387  
 Gardiner, 310, 230  
 Garle, 231  
 Garret, 470  
 Garth, 147  
 Gatfield, 150  
 Gaußen, 387  
 Ghillini, 389  
 Gibbon, 147  
 Gibbon, 472  
 Gill, 390  
 Gills, 88  
 Gines, 229  
 Ginton, 82\*  
 Glandore, 149  
 Glegg, 231  
 Goddard, 390  
 Godfrey, 311, 390  
 Goltz, 229  
 Goodrick, 151  
 Gordon, 88, 147, 229  
 Gore, 310  
 Godling, 310  
 Gough, 388  
 Gould, 149  
 Gowan, 232  
 Gower, 230  
 Graham, 147, 148, 311  
 Grant, 82, 147  
 Graves, 390  
 Greathhead, 387  
 Green, 82  
 Greene, 310  
 Gregory, 230  
 Grenville, 146  
 Grenawley, 148  
 Greley, 388  
 Greville, 151  
 Griefdale, 472  
 Griffin, 88, 149  
 Griffinhouse, 82\*  
 Griffiths, 147, 149  
 Grinditch, 387  
 Graft, 389, 392  
 Grote, 290  
 Grove, 231  
 Groves, 232  
 Gwynne, 387  
 Gulton, 88  
 Gwynne, 147, 310
- Hacket, 310  
 Hague, 151  
 Hale, 387  
 Hales, 232  
 Hallifax, 212  
 Hamilton, 151, 312, 392  
 Hammet, 232  
 Hammond, 391  
 Hanbury, 149  
 Hancock, 230  
 Hand, 311  
 Handcox, 311  
 Hanna, 81\*  
 Haram, 392  
 Harcourt, 387  
 Harding, 391  
 Hardy, 310, 387  
 Hare, 387  
 Harper, 150, 387  
 Harries, 149  
 Harrington, 310  
 Hattig, 151, 152, 388  
 Harrison, 147  
 Hartop, 388  
 Hartwell, 471  
 Harvey, 148  
 Hasel, 387  
 Hasel, 390  
 Hatley, 152  
 Haswell, 229  
 Havers, 229  
 Hawes, 82\*  
 Hawkebury, 148  
 Hawkins, 390, 470, 472  
 Hay, 149, 471, 472  
 Hayes, 147, 149  
 Hayley, 391  
 Headley, 309  
 Heathcote, 81\*  
 Heatley, 230  
 Heavyside, 229  
 Hemlyn, 149  
 Hinchman, 229  
 Hepburn, 470  
 Herbert, 147, 387  
 Hernon, 312  
 Herring, 151  
 Hewitt, 82, 149  
 Heywood, 150  
 Hichens, 385  
 Hicks, 152, 387, 388  
 Hignbotham, 311  
 Hill, 150, 310  
 Hills, 88, 231, 311  
 Hilborough, 148  
 Hind, 231  
 Hippeley, 147  
 Hixon, 82\*  
 Hodges, 88, 387  
 Hodgette, 472  
 Hodgson, 311  
 Hodson, 149  
 Hagarth, 392  
 Holbrook, 310  
 Holden, 312
- Holhed, 391  
 Holland, 82\*  
 Holliday, 149  
 Holmes, 147  
 Holroyd, 232  
 Holt, 229  
 Hookham, 472  
 Hooker, 149  
 Hooper, 152  
 Hope, 147  
 Hopkins, 390  
 Horne, 150  
 Honsley, 229, 472  
 Hort, 310  
 Hotham, 389  
 Houblin, 470  
 Howard, 88, 149, 392, 472  
 Howell, 471  
 Hudson, 232, 388  
 Hughes, 309, 311  
 Hulke, 232  
 Humphreys, 229  
 Hunt, 230, 312, 470  
 Hunter, 471  
 Huntingdon, 311  
 Huntley, 312  
 Hutchinson, 88, 310  
 Hyorns, 229  
 Jacket, 81\*  
 Jackson, 147, 150, 310, 392  
 Jacob, 150  
 James, 81\*  
 Jamineau, 391  
 Jefferson, 231, 311  
 Jelf, 229  
 Jellicoe, 231  
 Jennings, 232  
 Jephson, 231  
 Jeremiah, 229  
 Jilderton, 391  
 Jindeson, 230  
 Jingleston, 81\*  
 Inglese, 312  
 Ingram, 309  
 Johnson, 82, 148, 149, 388  
 Johnstone, 150, 231  
 Jolliffe, 388  
 Jones, 81, 153, 152, 229, 231, 309, 390, 388  
 Jowett, 472  
 Ireland, 88  
 Irwin, 81, 149  
 Jump, 151  
 Justice, 310  
 Keate, 146  
 Keeling, 82\*  
 Keene, 391  
 Kelly, 391  
 Kemyns, 388  
 Kempe, 152  
 Kempthorne, 230
- Kerr, 472  
 Killington, 312  
 Killington, 151  
 King, 350  
 Kinnaird, 81\*  
 Kinneir, 230  
 Knapp, 232  
 Knatchbull, 388, 471  
 Knight, 310, 472  
 Knighley, 81\*  
 Knock, 311  
 Lacy, 150  
 Laffrey, 230, 389  
 Lamb, 390  
 Lambert, 310  
 Landfown, 152  
 Lane, 149  
 Lang, 232  
 Langford, 232  
 Langton, 239  
 Lankoff, 472  
 Lankelles, 312  
 Lauderdale, 150  
 Law, 310, 470  
 Lawes, 472  
 Lawless, 230  
 Laws, 388  
 Lawton, 152  
 Leapidge, 312  
 Lechmere, 387  
 Lee, 229, 309, 388, 392  
 Leech, 471  
 Lefanur, 88  
 Lefevie, 229  
 Lemerv, 310  
 Lengefelt, 151  
 Lenox, 146, 229  
 Leonard, 391  
 Lethbridge, 149  
 Letherington, 229  
 Lewis, 231, 388, 392  
 Ley, 229  
 Liddel, 470  
 Lind, 470  
 Lindsey, 81\*  
 Lipton, 151  
 Lister, 150  
 Livingston, 149  
 Loader, 471  
 Lockton, 390  
 Lockwood, 88, 149  
 Lodge, 392  
 Loftus, 147  
 Long, 310, 388  
 Longden, 231, 470  
 Lort, 470  
 Love, 390  
 Loveday, 471  
 Lovelace, 151  
 Loup, 390  
 Low, 149  
 Lowndes, 389  
 Lloyd, 146, 147, 150, 389, 392

# I N D E X.

- Lun, 390  
 Luther, 232, 288  
 Lutterel, 149  
 Lynch, 149, 312, 470  
 Macdonald, 312, 392  
 Macham, 231  
 Machett, 392  
 Macmahon, 390  
 Majenffe, 149  
 Maitland, 472  
 Makepiece, 229  
 Malcolm, 390  
 Malthouse, 82  
 Malyn, 231  
 Manby, 88  
 Mann, 150  
 Mann-rr, 390  
 Manning, 388  
 Mant, 88  
 Market, 231  
 Markwick, 88  
 Marshall, 88, 229, 387  
 Martin, 146, 472  
 Mason, 310  
 Maffarene, 150  
 Maffey, 150, 310  
 Mafter, 310  
 Maule, 471  
 Maxwell, 88, 150, 231  
 May, 230, 310  
 Mayhew, 232  
 Meade, 88  
 Meadows, 147  
 Mende, 230  
 Mercer, 232  
 Merchant, 312  
 Meredith, 391  
 Merrifield, 391  
 Messink, 392  
 Metcalfe, 229  
 Meyer, 311  
 Meyers, 350  
 Middleton, 81, 152, 391, 472  
 Migard, 390  
 Milbourne, 387  
 Miles, 470  
 Miller, 88, 149, 152, 311  
 Milne, 150  
 Milton, 350  
 Minifie, 150  
 Mitchell, 231, 391  
 Milford, 147, 230  
 Monkfield, 391  
 Montague, 309  
 Moor, 147, 229  
 Morgan, 146, 230  
 Morris, 231  
 Mortimer, 229  
 Mortlock, 230  
 Mofaley, 146, 151  
 Mount Edgecombe, 148  
 Maer, 390  
 Mulgrave, 148  
 Munro, 152  
 Murphy, 229, 231  
 Murray, 88, 81, 147, 389  
 Myrrs, 81  
 Nash, 387  
 Nilme, 152  
 Nelson, 82  
 Nesbi, 147, 390  
 Nevill, 150, 470  
 Newburgh, 88  
 Newman, 391  
 Newport, 148  
 Newton, 81  
 Nicholas, 230  
 Nichols, 149  
 Noble, 82  
 North, 310  
 Norton, 146  
 Notage, 387  
 Nugent, 148  
 Obrian, 388  
 Offey, 82  
 Oidham, 392, 471, 472  
 Olding, 472  
 Oliver, 471  
 Old, 82  
 Oriskany, 82  
 Oton, 310  
 Osborne, 149  
 O Sullivan, 230  
 Othye, 151  
 Oter, 388  
 Oudenarde, 311  
 Ould, 472  
 Owen, 311  
 Owens, 150  
 Paine, 472  
 Pa'airet, 392  
 Palk, 149, 387  
 Pa'imer, 88, 235  
 Pa'ker, 229, 472  
 Panny, 82  
 Partridge, 151  
 Parys, 312  
 Paterfon, 471  
 Patrick, 29  
 Patten, 88  
 Pauk, 150  
 Payne, 229  
 Peace, 148  
 Pe rce, 389  
 Peck, 392  
 Pell, 388  
 Pepperel, 390  
 Pening, 387  
 Perkins, 310  
 Peters, 235, 311  
 Petrie, 230  
 Peverall, 82  
 Phillip, 88  
 Phipps, 149, 150  
 Picket, 470  
 Pigott, 388  
 Pike, 149  
 Pinfold, 88  
 Pitcairne, 230  
 Pitt, 149, 312  
 Player, 470  
 Pole, 88, 146  
 Poole, 147, 312, 390  
 Pope, 311  
 Poppewell, 88  
 Post, 82  
 Postlethwaite, 146  
 Pot, 88  
 Potter, 470  
 Powell, 149  
 Power, 150  
 Powercourt, 88  
 Poynton, 392  
 Preifort, 148, 387  
 Preston, 251  
 Price, 88, 229, 391  
 Prittie, 229  
 Proby, 230  
 Puckey, 235  
 Paller, 472  
 Pulman, 235  
 Purvis, 88  
 Pyr, 470  
 Quick, 150, 238  
 Quin, 471  
 Quincry, 231  
 Raikes, 390  
 Raincock, 82  
 Ramsay, 82  
 Rand, 152  
 Randell, 152  
 Randolph, 392  
 Raper, 310, 387  
 Rawle, 391  
 Rawfon, 147  
 Rayment, 230  
 Reade, 392  
 Readshaw, 82  
 Reed, 470  
 Reeve, 392  
 Red, 391  
 Reilley, 147  
 Renton, 472  
 Reynolds, 470  
 Reynoldson, 82  
 Rhodes, 471  
 Rice, 231  
 Richardson, 149, 310  
 Ridgway, 392  
 Rieley, 472  
 Ripley, 311  
 Roberts, 151, 232, 310  
 Robertson, 88  
 Robinson, 82, 147, 310, 388, 470  
 Rodney, 146  
 Rodwell, 88  
 Rospitort, 231  
 Rogers, 230  
 Rolle, 88  
 Rooke, 391  
 Rose, 389  
 Ross, 82, 150, 229, 232  
 Rotherham, 82  
 Rothwell, 150  
 Roughledge, 150  
 Rous, 232  
 Routh, 150  
 Rowand, 150  
 Rumley, 471  
 Russell, 88, 152  
 Ryder, 230  
 Sackette, 232  
 Sackville, 232  
 S. Albans, 232  
 St. Clair, 390  
 St. George, 229, 389  
 St. John, 146, 230  
 S. Ithury, 81, 148, 230  
 Salmor, 390  
 Saller, 150  
 Samwell, 82  
 Sandys, 229, 390  
 Savauc, 149, 151  
 Saville, 310  
 Saumarez, 146, 390  
 Saunders, 310  
 Saunderson, 472  
 Say & Seal, 150  
 Sayre, 471  
 Selt, 230, 471, 472  
 Seconmer, 310  
 Scott, 388  
 Seabrook, 229  
 Seal, 387  
 Substant, 232  
 Semple, 150  
 Senior, 391  
 Seret, 471  
 Serocold, 471  
 Seward, 88  
 Shakerly, 387  
 Shanks, 472  
 Shaw, 229  
 Sheffeld, 392  
 Shippard, 88  
 Shindan, 68  
 Shipley, 392  
 Shibred, 88  
 Sholey, 149  
 Shone, 471  
 Shugler, 470  
 Shum, 392  
 Shury, 82  
 Shute, 232  
 Simpson, 151  
 Snelair, 391  
 Skye, 312  
 Skinner, 152, 229  
 Skyrme, 310  
 Slaughtor, 82  
 Sleech, 310  
 Sloper, 231  
 Smith, 146, 311, 391  
 392, 470, 472, 473  
 Smithson, 471  
 Smith, 152, 312  
 Smyth, 390  
 Southole, 230  
 Southwell,



# I N D E X.

|                       |                  |                      |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Southwell, 152        | Thurston, 232    | Umsreville, 471      | White, 88, 310         |
| Sparrow, 388          | Tjufink, 82*     | Underhill, 149       | Whitford, 231          |
| Spateman, 81*         | Tickill, 229     | Unwin, 232           | Whittenham, 470        |
| Spearing, 81*         | Tierney, 88      | Waddington, 146      | Wicklow, 81*           |
| Speed, 390            | Tight, 147       | Waghorne, 471        | Wildbore, 390          |
| Spencer, 389          | Tilckin, 150     | Wake, 388            | Wilford, 82*           |
| Spier, 229            | Timms, 88        | Wakeman, 388         | Wilkes, 472            |
| Spurgeon, 152         | Tinley, 471      | Walbeck, 81*         | Wilkins, 310, 470      |
| Stair, 312            | Toler, 149       | Waldegrave, 312      | Willame, 387           |
| Stanier, 312          | Tolliver, 392    | Wale, 152, 391       | Willents, 388          |
| Stanley, 310, 312     | Tolfort, 390     | Walker, 88, 151      | Willes, 312, 388       |
| Starkie, 229          | Tomkinson, 191   | Wall, 88             | Willey, 311            |
| Statham, 150          | Tomlyn, 82       | Wallace, 312         | Williams, 149, 231,    |
| Stephenson, 388       | Tournetot, 390   | Walstein, 470        | 391, 470, 472          |
| Sterling, 150         | Townley, 152     | Walhouse, 388        | Williamson, 390        |
| Stevenson, 147        | Townsend, 148    | Wallingham, 230      | Willis, 149, 392*      |
| Steward, 229          | Towry, 310       | Walters, 81*, 472    | Wilmot, 81*, 311,      |
| Stewart, 88, 81*, 230 | Treawny, 146     | Ward, 230, 390       | 387                    |
| 231, 310              | Trieflow, 82*    | Wainford, 390        | Wilson, 152, 310, 312, |
| Stillingfleet, 312    | Trevor, 146      | Warren, 146, 392     | 387, 472               |
| Stoddard, 150         | Trotham, 390     | Warner, 388          | Wingate, 311           |
| Stodhart, 471, 472    | Tunfall, 229     | Washbourne, 229      | Winter, 389            |
| Stones, 391           | Tupman, 229      | Washington, 390      | Wirtemberg, 470        |
| Stovin, 150           | Turnbull, 151    | Waterhouse, 231      | Wolfe, 149             |
| Strange-wyes, 472     | Turney, 88       | Watkins, 470         | Wolley, 310            |
| Strathaven, 146       | Tuston, 309      | Watson, 88, 149, 472 | Wood, 388              |
| Strathmore, 146       | Tutings, 146     | Watt, 1, 240         | Woodcock, 312          |
| Straton, 147          | Twigge, 231      | Watts, 152           | Woodyer, 81*           |
| Streathfield, 387     | Twining, 149     | Wattleworth, 229     | Woolfries, 230         |
| Stood, 310            | Tyone, 148       | Webb, 88, 390        | Woolley, 148           |
| Stuart, 81*           | Tyton, 390       | Webster, 472         | Wright, 149, 150, 229, |
| Sutton, 88, 232       | Valambrini, 310  | *Weeks, 149          | 232                    |
| Swain, 472            | Van Baven, 81*   | Weggs, 471           | Wyatt, 151             |
| Swinburn, 310         | *Vane, 149, 392  | Wells, 890           | Wylde, 232             |
| Sydney, 148           | Vanneck, 152     | Wenman, 146          | Wynne, 146, 151        |
| Sykes, 388            | Vannist, 230     | Wenves, 88           | Yale, 232              |
| Syvester, 391         | Vanrixt ll, 88   | Westmorland, 309     | Yarborough, 152        |
| Talents, 82*          | Vaughan, 391     | Weston, 147, 391     | Yates, 88              |
| Tapps, 390            | Veale, 152       | Weymouth, 148        | Yeld, 392              |
| T-fwell, 390          | Venn, 390        | Whalley, 231         | Yorke, 147             |
| Taylor, 88, 147, 149, | Vere, 152        | Wharton, 388         | Youll, 310             |
| 309, 312, 388, 390    | Verell, 311      | Whatecote, 472       | Young, 152, 310        |
| Theobald, 232         | Vernet, 472      | Whatley, 310         | Yulle, 149             |
| Thomas, 230           | Videfranche, 232 | Wheeler, 149         | Zachary, 392           |
| Thornton, 81*, 388    | Vilker, 88       | *Whichcote, 388      | Zumbrooke, 151         |
| Thrale, 88            | Vincent, 470     | Whitaker, 149        |                        |
| Throckmorton, 229     | Udley, 231       | Whitbread, 88        |                        |

## DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

|                                               |   |   |   |   |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Frontispiece.                                 | — | — | — | — | 3   |
| Head of Lord Thurlow                          | — | — | — | — | 7   |
| Mr. Burke's Seat at Beaconsfield              | — | — | — | — | 91  |
| Head of Joseph Baretti, Esq.                  | — | — | — | — | 139 |
| Cloister at St. Bartholomew and Globe-Theatre | — | — | — | — | 155 |
| Head of William Julius Mickle                 | — | — | — | — | 217 |
| View of Broad-Stairs                          | — | — | — | — | 235 |
| Head of John Harrison                         | — | — | — | — | 248 |
| View of Choultry of Miavaram                  | — | — | — | — | 315 |
| Head of the King of France                    | — | — | — | — | 315 |
| Head of the Queen of France                   | — | — | — | — | 400 |
| Church at Wolverhampton                       | — | — | — | — | 395 |
| Head of the Dutchess of Rutland               | — | — | — | — | 398 |
| View of Carlisle                              | — | — | — | — | 472 |
| Mr. Hayman's House, Golden-Square             | — | — | — | — |     |

# A L I S T BANKRUPTS,

FROM

July 1, 1789; to December 31, 1789.

A.

**A** llday, John, and Allday, Salter, Birmingham, butchers, Nov. 28.  
 Ascough, George Cotes, Silver-street, Golden-square, grocer, Nov. 28.  
 Amsinck, Paul, and Amsinck, Thomas, Sise-lane, merchants, Nov. 24.  
 Adams, Robert, Tower-street, box-maker, Sept. 12.  
 Ancell, William, West-Smithfield, partner with William White, of the island of Tenerife, wine and brandy-merchant, Nov. 17.  
 Aubert, Alexander, and Rigaud, Charles Henry, Moorfields, merchants, Dec. 12.

B.

Burrows, William, Clothfair, West-Smithfield, man's-mercet, Dec. 5.  
 Bird, Thomas, Bath, upholster and auctioneer, Dec. 5.  
 Barton, John, Liverpool, house-builder, Dec. 8.  
 Bowman, John, Startforth, Yorkshire, dealer in woollen-clothes, Dec. 15.  
 Barracrough, John, Ovenden, Yorkshire, merchant, July 4.  
 Ball, William, Birmingham, dealer and chapman, July 4.  
 Barnett, William, Cockspur-street, engraver, July 7.  
 Bolton, Eleazer, Union-street, Bishopgate-street, Nov. 28.  
 Banner, Peter, Old-street, Middlesex, builder, Nov. 28.  
 Bampton, James, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, tallow-chandler, Nov. 21.  
 Beckett, Oliver, Winchester, wine-merchant, Nov. 24.  
 Burrow, Arthur, Warrington, linen-draper, July 25.  
 Barry, James, late of Cork, now of Christ-church, London, merchants, Aug. 1.  
 Babbs, Thomas, the younger, Great Coggeshal, Essex, currier, Aug. 1.  
 Birkett, William, Liverpool, house-builder, Aug. 1.  
 Brooksby, Anthony, Oakham, Rutlandshire, mercer, Aug. 4.  
 Bazley, Margaret, Bazley, James, and Bazley, William, Bristol, merchants, Aug. 8.  
 Bazley, James, and Bazley, William, Bristol, hatters, Aug. 8.  
 Bayley, Samuel, Worcester, coal and timber merchant, Aug. 15.  
 Bayley, Edward, St. Paul, Shadwell, sail-maker, Sept. 26.  
 Barboza, John Pereira, Winkworth-buildings, wine-merchant, Oct. 6.  
 Brown, John, Melford, Suffolk, soap-boiler, Oct. 13.  
 Brown, James, and Brown, George, Kingston, shopkeepers, Oct. 17.  
 Booth, George, Seyland-Mills, Yorkshire, corn-miller, Oct. 6.  
 Buckle, Samuel, Macclesfield, money scrivener, Oct. 30.  
 Bolton, Charles, late of Leghorn, now of Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 30.  
 Bird, James, Aldermanbury, linen-draper, Nov. 7.  
 Boynton, William, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, painter, Dec. 23.  
 Brady, Nicolas, East Haddingfield, Essex, Dec. 23.  
 Brews, John Bury, Little Bolton within Pendleton, Lancaster, currier, Dec. 29.

# I N D E X.

## C.

- Cooper, James, Rochester, grocer, Dec. 22.
- Crosley, Robert, Silver-street, Edmonton, baker, Dec. 19.
- Crisp, Thomas, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, malster, July 4.
- Carter, Elizabeth, and Carter, Sarah, late of Bath, now of Edgware-road, hardware-woman, Nov. 24.
- Coxe, William, Birmingham, toymaker, July 21.
- Crisp, Thomas, and Crisp, William, St. Philip and St. Jacob, Gloucestershire, malsters, July 25.
- Campbell, Thomas Wheelde, New-square, Minorics, insurance-broker, July 25.
- Cranston, Alexander, Purvis, Cavendish-street, apothecary, July 25.
- Clithero, George, Houndsditch, now King's Bench, brandy-merchant, Aug. 8.
- Cooke, Thomas Valentine, Stratford, Essex, distiller, Aug. 22. superseded, Sep. 12.
- Cawood, James, Highley, Yorkshire, nail-maker, Aug. 22.
- Clarke, Charles, Litchfield, hemp-dresser, Sep. 12.
- Coomes, Robert, late of Twickenham, then in King's Bench, malster, Sep. 12.
- Chefferton, Edward, Little Newport-street, poulterer, Oct. 6.
- Chefferton, Thomas, Berkeley-square, haberdasher, Oct. 10.
- Cort, Henry, Gosport, iron-manufacturer, Oct. 20.
- Cocks, Thomas, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 15.

## D.

- Dare, Charles, Cripplegate-buildings, tallow-chandler, July 14.
- Durand, John Nicholas, Grocers-hall-court, Poultry, merchant, July 25.
- Drake, Charles, Horsham, Sussex, linen-draper, Aug. 4.
- Davis, Samuel, otherwise Davis, Samuel John, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, haberdasher, Aug. 8.
- Darch, William, St. Deruman's, Somersetshire, dealer, Sep. 15.
- Dixon, John, Stone, Staffordshire, shopkeeper, Sep. 29.
- Dorlett, Fielder, late of Maryland, then of Spring Gardens, merchant, Oct. 6.
- Dowen, William, Tenteshen, woollen-draper, Oct. 17.
- Dovey, John, Great Marlborough-street, Marybone, linen-draper, Oct. 24.
- Dabins, Thomas, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, dealer, Dec. 1.
- Dearn, Thomas, Clare-market, dealer in earthen-ware, Dec. 19.
- Dickison, Thomas, Minskin, Yorkshire, dealer, Dec. 22.
- Dixon, James, Chester, shop-keeper, Dec. 29.

## E.

- Evans, Thomas, Lanthewy-hall, Radnorshire, dealer, July 19.
- Eastman, Isaac, White-horse-yard, Drury-lane, cheesemonger, Nov. 14.
- Evans, Thomas, jun. Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, skinner, Dec. 5.

## F.

- Forman, William Pow, Wapping, merchant, Nov. 28.
- Forrester, Richard, Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, horse-dealer, July 28.
- Finnis, John, Deal, butcher, Aug. 15.
- Foulstone, Benjamin, Grosvenor-mews, stable-keeper, Oct. 10, and again Nov. 3.
- Fremoult, Samuel, Norwich, beer-brewer and malster, Oct. 17.
- Furler, Philip, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, wine-merchant, Oct. 20.

## G.

- Gould, John, Coventry-street, linen-draper, Nov. 28, superseded same gazette.
- Gogdard, George, and Smith, William, Birmingham, jewellers, Nov. 28.
- Gunston, John, Thames-street, Southwark, broker, Nov. 21.
- Grandy, Thomas, Pinckley, hosier, Sep. 15.
- Gibson, William, Sun-land, rope-maker, Oct. 17.
- Gray, James, Queen's-gardens, Kensington, broker, Oct. 30.
- Gould, Moses, and Gould, Josiah, Alstonefield, Staffordshire, drovers, Oct. 30.
- Goodson, James, Change-alley, Cornhill, saddler, Nov. 3.
- Griffin, William, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, woollapler, Dec. 15.
- Gray, Stephen, Beverley, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler, Dec. 15.
- Grimes, Thomas, Birmingham, dealer, Dec. 8.

# I N D E X.

## H.

- Hesley, James, and Linley, Andrew, Sheffield, refiners, Dec. 1.  
 Hampton, Richard, jun. Liverpool, shoemaker, Dec. 1.  
 Hopkins, Joseph, Marston-green-church, Berknell, Warwickshire, farmer and miller, Dec. 5.  
 Hammond, Thomas, and Stephenson, Edward, Pennington-street, Ratcliffe-highway, brewers, Dec. 8. superseded the same gazette.  
 Heard, John, Bude, Cornwall, corn-factor, Dec. 12.  
 Hanna, Richard, and Fox, George, Birmingham, button-makers, July 7.  
 Hasell, William, Wroughton, Somerset, money scrivener, July 7.  
 Hammond, Thomas, and Stephenson, Edward, Pennington-street, Ratcliffe-highway, brewers, Nov. 28.  
 Houghton, William, Liverpool, money scrivener, Nov. 28.  
 Hutchinson, John, Lambeth, brewer, Nov. 24.  
 Harriott, Archibald, Margaret-street, Middlesex, coachmaker, July 25.  
 Hayes, John, Warrington, sail-cloth-manufacturer, Aug. 1.  
 Hagoe, Thomas, Penryn, Cornwall, mercer, Aug. 4.  
 Harman, Philip, Williamson, Christopher, and Norcott, Richard, Liverpool, coach and coach-harness-makers, Sep. 1.  
 Hickenbottom, John, Piccadilly, wine and brandy merchant, Sep. 5.  
 Haycock, Wacey, Uxbridge, apothecary, Sep. 8.  
 Hagger, Joseph, Hemel Hempstead, miller, Sep. 12.  
 Hands, Thomas, jun. Birmingham, buckle-maker, Oct. 17.  
 Holmes, Samuel Froome, Selwood, Somerset, inn-holder, Oct. 27.  
 Harding, George, Fivefoot-lane, Bermondsey, leather-dresser, Oct. 30.  
 Hardisty, John, and Evans, Benjamin, Hamilton-street, St. George, Hanover-square, saddlers, Nov. 3.  
 Howell, John, Portsmouth-common, victualler and salesman, Nov. 7.  
 Hatterly, Thomas, Whitechapel, oil and colour-man, Nov. 14.  
 Hudson, Henry, Wentworth-street, Spital-fields, partner with Patrick McNeal, Nov. 17.  
 Hatch, James, and Hatch, Joseph, Fenchurch-street, trunk-makers, Dec. 15.  
 Hensell, John, Kennington, Surrey, merchant and mariner, (now prisoner at Morpeth, Northumberland,) Dec. 5.

## I.

- Jamieson, Benjamin, Penrith, Cumberland, linen-draper, Dec. 1.  
 Jones, Matthew, and Micks, William, Worthing, Sussex, merchants, Dec. 15.  
 Jenking, Michael, Red-lion-street, Wapping, mariner, Nov. 14.  
 Ireland, Thomas, Chichester, brasier, July 14.  
 Ilgar, Jacob, Lyncombe and Wydcombe, Somerset, baker, July 14.  
 Jenkins, James, Presteign, Radnorshire, mercer, Nov. 21.  
 James Albert, Duke-street, York-buildings, Strand, Dec. 29.

## K.

- Knowles, Samuel, Gorton, Leicestershire, tanner, July 4.  
 Kerr, Thomas, St. James's-street, Westminster, embroiderer, Aug. 4.  
 Kinman, William, and Kinman, Francis, New-street-square, Shoe-lane, brass and iron founders, Dec. 5.

## L.

- Lench, Thomas, St. Swithen, Worcester, butcher, July 4.  
 Luckington, Henry Jones, Wiltshire, maltster, July 28.  
 Loun, James, Crown-court, Cheap-side, merchant, July 28.  
 Loyell, Daniel, Lawrence-lane, partner with James Pank, late of Lawrence-lane, but now of Rouen in France, merchant, Oct. 17.  
 Levy, Jacob, and Levy, Lewis, Garden-court, Aldgate, High-street, vermicelli, and macaroni, manufacturers, Oct. 27.  
 Lomax, James, Market-lane, St. James's, Westminster, money scrivener, Oct. 27.  
 Lindley, Andrew, Sheffield, merchant, Nov. 3.  
 Lambert, Robert, East Winch, Norfolk, dealer, Nov. 7.  
 Lazarus, Simon, late of Charlestown, America, now 22-street, Whitechapel, gold and silver worker, Dec. 8.  
 Landeg, Edward, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen-mercer, Dec. 5.  
 Lea, Richard, Hlnckley, Leicestershire, draper, Nov. 5.  
 Leadenby, Thomas, Commerce-row, Black-friars, Dec. 22.  
 Long, John, Bishop-Hatfield, Herts, brewer, Dec. 22.

M.

# I N D E X.

Mayer, Benjamin, otherwise, May, Silver-street, victualler, Nov. 28.  
 Mawby, Robert, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper, Nov. 24.  
 Macgregor, John, otherwise Gregory, Shoreditch, grocer, July 11.  
 Muirgrove, George, Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer in horses, Aug. 18.  
 Moffman, John, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, Aug. 22.  
 Madock, William, Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter, Sep. 8.  
 Mason, Joseph, Dretend, near Birmingham, and Glasfott, James, Bordersly, near Birmingham, brush-makers, Sep. 15.  
 Marshall, Thomas, Gosport, linen-draper, Oct. 3.  
 Maitland, Maitland, Minerva East-Indiaman, Upper Clapton, Nov. 14.  
 Morgan, David, Langdock, Carmarthenshire, dealer, Dec. 15.  
 Macqueen, Somerville, Fifth-street Hill, hard-wareman, Dec. 15.  
 Mears, William, and Mear, Thomas, Whitechapel, bell-founders, Dec. 12.  
 Moore, David, Hawkehead, Lancashire, mercer, Dec. 12.  
 Marley, Thomas, Rye, Sussex, tailor, Dec. 12.  
 Morris, James, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, victualler, Dec. 12.  
 Mitchell, John, Yeovil, Somersetshire, shopkeeper, Dec. 26.

## N.

Nickson, Thomas, ~~Poulton~~, Lancashire, woollen-draper, Nov. 21.  
 Napleton, Marth, Aldergate-street, innholder, July 21.  
 Nankivell, Benjamin, Bosvego, Kenwyn, Cornwall, merchant, July 21.  
 Nocus, Stephen, Green-street, St Martin in the fields, toymen, Dec. 15.  
 Nash, John Christian, Brewer-street, Golden-square, Cabinet-maker and Upholster, Dec. 5.  
 Newman, Thomas, Stockwell, Surry, victualler, Dec. 22.

## O.

Ogden, John, and Booth, John, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, Oct. 24.  
 Oxetham, John, Long-lane, Surry, victualler, Oct. 27.  
 Orton, William, chief mate of the Bridgewater East-India-man, now of Union-street, Bishopgate-street, dealer, Oct. 30.  
 Ogle, Thomas, Crosby-square, apothecary, Dec. 8.

## P.

Plumbe, Thomas, and Woods, John, Ormskirk, manufacturers, July 11.  
 Page, Robert Bartholomew, Hide, Southampton, malger, July 14.  
 Patrick, James, Kendal, Westmorland, linen-draper, July 21.  
 Pople, William, Langport, Eastover, Somersetshire, mercer, draper, and grocer, Sep. 12.  
 Paul, Henry, Dorington-street, Coldbath-fields, victualler, Sep. 22.  
 Pottur, William, St. Martin's le Grand, man's mercer, Sep. 26.  
 Porter, Robert, Fareham, Southampton, starchmaker, Oct. 13.  
 Purkis, Stephen, Mile-end, builder, Oct. 27.  
 Pelissier, Charles, St. Thomas Apostle, merchant, Oct. 30.  
 Pierson, John, Louth, Lincolnshire, liquor-merchant, Nov. 3.  
 Pringle, James, Newman's court, Cornhill, ship broker, Nov. 7.  
 Potter, Robert, Sunderland, hardwareman, Nov. 10.  
 Pasmore, George, master of ship London, prisoner in county gaol, Surry, mariner, Nov. 14.  
 Powell, William, Lombard-street, warehousman, Dec. 8.  
 Price, William, Llandilo-yr-vane, Breconshire, dealer, Dec. 1.  
 Page, John, Milton, Kent, hoyman, Dec. 22.  
 Popkins, Thomas, George-street, Minorities, coal-merchant, Dec. 19.

## R.

Rhodes, William, Lawrence-lane, manufacturer, Nov. 24.  
 Richardson, Daniel, Chatham, victualler, July 19.  
 Relph, Samuel, Kirk, Londale, Westmorland, tanner, Aug. 29.  
 Reid, Thomas, and Hadday, Alexander, of London, but late of Liverpool, insurance brokers, Oct. 6.  
 Ross, Patrick, Cross-lane, St. Mary-hill, printer, Oct. 20.  
 Richard, William, Swansea, victualler, Oct. 27.  
 Rees, Richard, Neath, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 27.  
 Rounding, William, Kingston, Hull, linen-draper, Nov. 2.

# I N D E X.

## S.

Smith, James, Coventry-street, man's-mercier, Nov. 28.  
 Smith, Samuel John, Ormskirk, Lancashire, check-manufacturer, Nov. 28.  
 Spann, Charles, Manchester, house-carpenter, Nov. 21.  
 Spur, George, Doncaster, mercier and draper, July 21.  
 Stevens, William, Leadenhall street, man's-mercier, Aug. 8.  
 Staley, John, Congleton, Cheshire, cheese-factor, Aug. 11.  
 Storie, Robert, Newman-street-passage, coach-master, Aug. 15.  
 Saunderfon, William, Wood-street, Cheap-side, gauze-weaver, Aug. 15.  
 Singer, Thomas, Downhead, Somersetshire, victualler, Sep. 8.  
 Spradbury, Thomas, Thomas-street, Mile-end Newtown, dealer in yeast, stale-beer, and iron liquor, Sep. 12.  
 Shutteworth, John, Manchester, shopkeeper, Oct. 30.  
 Simons, Solomon, Lynn-regis, silversmith, Oct. 30.  
 Stratton, Richard, of Phenix Indianman, late of St. Martin's in the Fields, mariner, Nov. 3.  
 Scott, John, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, ship and insurance-broker, Nov. 14.  
 Stride, John, Dublin East-Indianman, late of Millpond-street, Southwark, mariner, Nov. 14.  
 Smallwood, Charles, Bristol Hotwells, banker, Nov. 14.  
 Stephens, John, and Hattersly, Thomas, Whitechapel, oil and colour men, Dec. 5.  
 Shaw, Benjamin, High-street, Southwark, hofier, Dec. 1.

## T.

Thrupp, John, Colchester, shopkeeper, July 4.  
 Thurgood, Richard, Fenchurch-street, cutler and hardwareman, July 7.  
 Thew, John, Bowlyard, St. Giles's, brewer, July 14.  
 Turner, William, Snowhill, carver, July 28.  
 Trotter, Robert, Norfolk-street, Strand, tailor, Aug. 4.  
 Taylor, William, late of St. Marth's-lane, London, some time of Warsaw in Poland, but then in New Gaol, Borough, merchant, Sep. 19.  
 Tremlet, Thomas, Dartmouth, merchant, Oct. 27.  
 Tickoe, John, and Smith, Daniel, St. Pancras, builders, Nov. 3.  
 Toone, Joseph, East Kennet, Wiltshire, builder, Nov. 10.  
 Taylor, Robert, Denmark-street, St. Giles's, cabinet-maker, Nov. 14.  
 Terrington, Thomas, Kingston on Hull, linen-draper, Dec. 12.  
 Tomlinson, Christopher, London-road, St. George's-Fields, victualler, Dec. 12.  
 Tombs, Richard, Bristol, merchant-tailor, Dec. 1.

## V.

Varley, Thomas, Lingard's, Almondbury, Yorkshire, merchant, Nov. 14.

## W.

Wells, Thomas, Theobald's-road, carpenter, July 4.  
 Whitehouse, John, King's-bench-prison, coachmaker, July 4.  
 Watkinson, Lambe, Horseshoe-inn, Southwark, vintner, Nov. 28.  
 Wither, Edward, Worcester, tobaccoconist, Nov. 21.  
 Williams, Moses, Warrington, sailcloth-manufacturer, Aug. 4.  
 Warren, James, Botolphs, Suffolk, fishmonger, Aug. 11.  
 Wilkes, John, Cirencester, baker, Aug. 15.  
 Whiteside, Peter, Broad-street-buildings, merchant, Aug. 22.  
 Wood, Thomas, and Mason, Thomas, Eton, Bucks, cotton-manufacturers, Sep. 26.  
 Wright, Jeremiah, Birmingham, baker, Sep. 26.  
 Wheldale, Thomas, the elder, Holbeach, shopkeeper, Oct. 10.  
 Warne, John, Moorfields, tinman, Oct. 13.  
 Whittaker, Thomas, Liverpool, dealer, Oct. 13.  
 Wimblesley, Peter, Grantham, linen-draper, Oct. 20.  
 Watkins, Walter, Landewyrwyn, Brecon, dealer, Oct. 24.  
 Wood, William, Knightbridge, iron-monger, Oct. 30.  
 Ward, George, and Thomson, Patrick, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, Nov. 3.  
 Watts, John, Haymarket, wine and brandy merchant, Nov. 17.  
 Williams, John, Narberth, Pembrokehire, dealer, Dec. 8.  
 Wilson, William Lound, Kendal, Westmorland, hofier, Dec. 4.  
 Westwood, John, Birmingham, caster of metals, Dec. 1.  
 Walton, Joseph, Newcastle upon Tyne, baker, Dec. 1.

## Y.

Yates, Edward, Abingdon, sackings-maker, Sep. 17.

# A LIST of SHIPS in the UNITED EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, ARRIVED, or expected to ARRIVE, in the SEASONS 1789 and 1790.

| When sailed from England. | Ships Names.      | Commanders Names.     | When arrived.    | From whence configned. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Downs, 1787, Jan. 6       | Adm. Hughes       | Company's Ship        | Jos. Smith       | May 17                 |
| Portfm. April 1           | Ld Camder         | Nath. Dance, elq.     | Nat. Dance, jun. | July 9                 |
| Downs, Dec. 21            | Minerva           | Jer. Royds, elq.      | Rt. Fairfull     | May 6                  |
| Portfm.                   | Deptford          | Sar. Buggin, elq.     | Jn. Gerrard      | Aug. 21                |
|                           | Barwell           | Rich. Neave, elq.     | T. Weildvice     | April 1                |
| 1788, Jan. 7              | Dutton            | Hen. Rice, elq.       | Jas. Hunt        | July 10                |
|                           | L. Hawkebury      | Ja. M. Durand, elq.   | Jn. Barkley      | July 8                 |
|                           | 28 E. Cornwallis  | R. Farquharson, elq.  | Tho. Hodgson     | July 9                 |
|                           | 29 Carnatic       | Gilbert Slater, elq.  | Jn. Corner       | July 28                |
|                           | Belmont           | Rob. Preston, elq.    | W. D. Gamage     | May 13                 |
|                           | Ellex             | Hen. Boulton, elq.    | Jn. Sirover      | July 9                 |
| Feb. 17                   | Phoenix           | Wm. Moffat, elq.      | Alex. Gray       | Aug. 6                 |
| Mar. 9                    | Contractor        | John Durand, elq.     | Jn. Bartlett     |                        |
|                           | 10 General Coote  | Rt. Williams, elq.    | Jas. Baldwin     | Aug. 15                |
|                           | 26 Albion         | Rich. Lewin, elq.     | Tho. Allen       | Jun 23                 |
| Apr. 4                    | Kent              | Wm. Moffat, elq.      | Rc. F. rd nge    | June 6                 |
| Downs,                    | Earl Talbot       | Sir C. Raymond, drc   | J. Woodmore      | April 2.               |
|                           | Midship           | Je. Jack n, elq.      | Cha. Gregorie    | June 21                |
|                           | Ld Macartney      | Rob. Preston, elq.    | Ja. Hay          |                        |
|                           | Northumberl.      | Jn. Mitford, elq.     | Jas. Hay         | Aug. 2                 |
|                           | Dublin            | Jn. Clements, elq.    | Wm. Smith        | Aug. 26                |
|                           | Irlton            | Gilbert Slater, elq.  | Wm. Agnew        | May 14                 |
|                           | Wm. Pitt          | Rob. Preston, elq.    | Cffa. Mitchell   | Mar. 23                |
| Portfm.                   | Raymond           | Hen. Boulton, elq.    | Hen. Smedley     | Aug. 25                |
|                           | Asia              | Thos. Newte, elq.     | Jn. D. Foulkes   | Aug. 23                |
|                           | D. of Montrose    | R. Farquharson, elq.  | Jos. Dorin       | Aug. 21                |
|                           | Boddam            | Wm. Palmer, elq.      | Jos. Elliott     | Aug. 21                |
|                           | Ceres             | Thos. Newte, elq.     | Geo. Price       | May 31                 |
| Downs,                    | 11 Bridgewater    | Nic. Skotcoe, elq.    | Wm. Parker       | Aug. 31                |
|                           | Neptune           | T. Loughnan, elq.     | Geo. Scott       | July 12                |
|                           | Airly Castle      | Rt. Williams, elq.    | Cha. Stewart     | Aug. 31                |
| Portfm.                   | 30 Fr. W. Henry   | J. Farquharson, elq.  | R. Dundas        | May 17                 |
| Downs,                    | May 1             | Thos. Newte, elq.     | Geo. Dundas      |                        |
|                           | Nov. 30           | Ditto                 | Jos. Nutt        |                        |
|                           | Dec. 23           | Valentine             | Jn. Leane        |                        |
|                           | Fort William      | Don. Cameron, elq.    | Geo. Drummond    |                        |
|                           | General Elliott   | Dav. M. tencill, elq. | Rt. Drummond     |                        |
|                           | 19 Pitt           | Rob. Preston, elq.    | Edw. Manning     |                        |
|                           | 26 Rockingham     | G. M. Macaulay, elq.  | J. A. Blunthard  |                        |
| Portfm.                   | 1789, Jan. 3      | Ser Rich. Hotham      | Edw. Cumming     |                        |
|                           | Feb 11            | Company's ship        | A. J. Applegath  |                        |
|                           | Europa            | H. H. Pelly, elq.     | Jos. God         |                        |
| Torbay,                   | 26 O. ran         | Wm. Fraser, elq.      | Tho. Foxall      |                        |
| Downs,                    | Gen. G. ddard     | Rob. Wigram, elq.     | Phil. Dundas     |                        |
|                           | Melville Castle   | D. Wedderburn, elq.   | Rob. P. ucy      |                        |
| Portfm.                   | 27 Pulwar         | Rob. Williams, elq.   | Thomas Wall      |                        |
|                           | D. of Buccleugh   | Don. Cameron, elq.    | A. Anderson      |                        |
|                           | Nottingham        | Jim. Curtis, elq.     | G. Ballantyne    |                        |
| Downs,                    | Mar. 6            | Rob. Preston, elq.    | J. H. Deupfiter  |                        |
|                           | Pight             | Wm. Moffat, elq.      | Tho. Robertson   |                        |
|                           | Rofe              | Rob. Preston, elq.    | Hen. Wilson      |                        |
| Falm.                     | 7 Bullbridge      | Hen. Boulton, elq.    | Tho. Ley         |                        |
| Downs,                    | 8 Warley          | D. Cameron, elq.      | B. Hepworth      |                        |
|                           | 23 Berrington     | J. Farquharson, elq.  | L. Stork Wilson  |                        |
|                           | E. of Mansfield   | Rich. Lewin, elq.     | Jos. Garsault    |                        |
|                           | 24 Vanfittart     | Wm. Moffat, elq.      | R. A. Farington  |                        |
|                           | 29 Ganges         | Sir A. Hamilton       | Hen. Churchhill  |                        |
| Plym.                     | Apr. 4            | Lafcelles             | Henry Burges     |                        |
| Portfm.                   | 6 Walpole         | J. H. Durand, elq.    | Jn. Eallbrook    |                        |
| Falm.                     | 8 E. Chesterfield | Tho. Newte, elq.      | Jn. Rogers       |                        |
| Portfm.                   | 12 London         | Jn. Webb, elq.        | Jn. Sharwood     |                        |
| Downs,                    | Middlesex         | Rt. Williams, elq.    | Jas. Monro       |                        |
|                           | King George       | H. H. Pelly, elq.     | Jas. Thomas      |                        |
|                           | 30 Houghton       | C. Smith, elq.        | Jn. W. Wood      |                        |
|                           | Poniborne         | Tho. Lane, elq.       | Jn. White, jun.  |                        |
| Downs,                    | E. of W. combe    | Anth. Brough, elq.    |                  |                        |
| May                       | E. of Oxford      | D. Cameron, elq.      |                  |                        |







